

The British perfumer, snuff-manufacturer, and colourman's guide; being a collection of choice receipts and observations proved in an extensive practice of thirty years ... / by the late Charles Lillie ... ; Now first edited by Colin Mackenzie.

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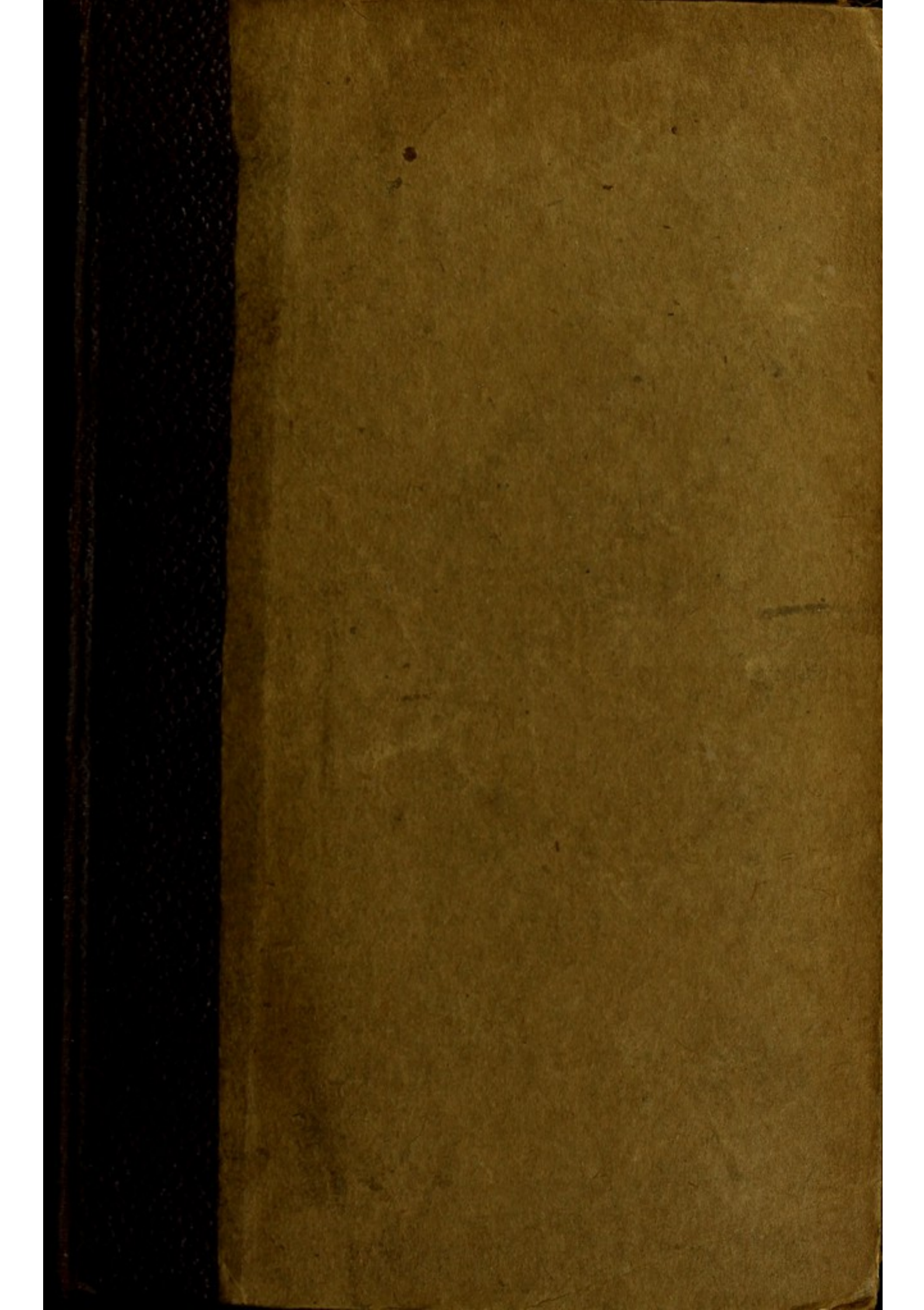
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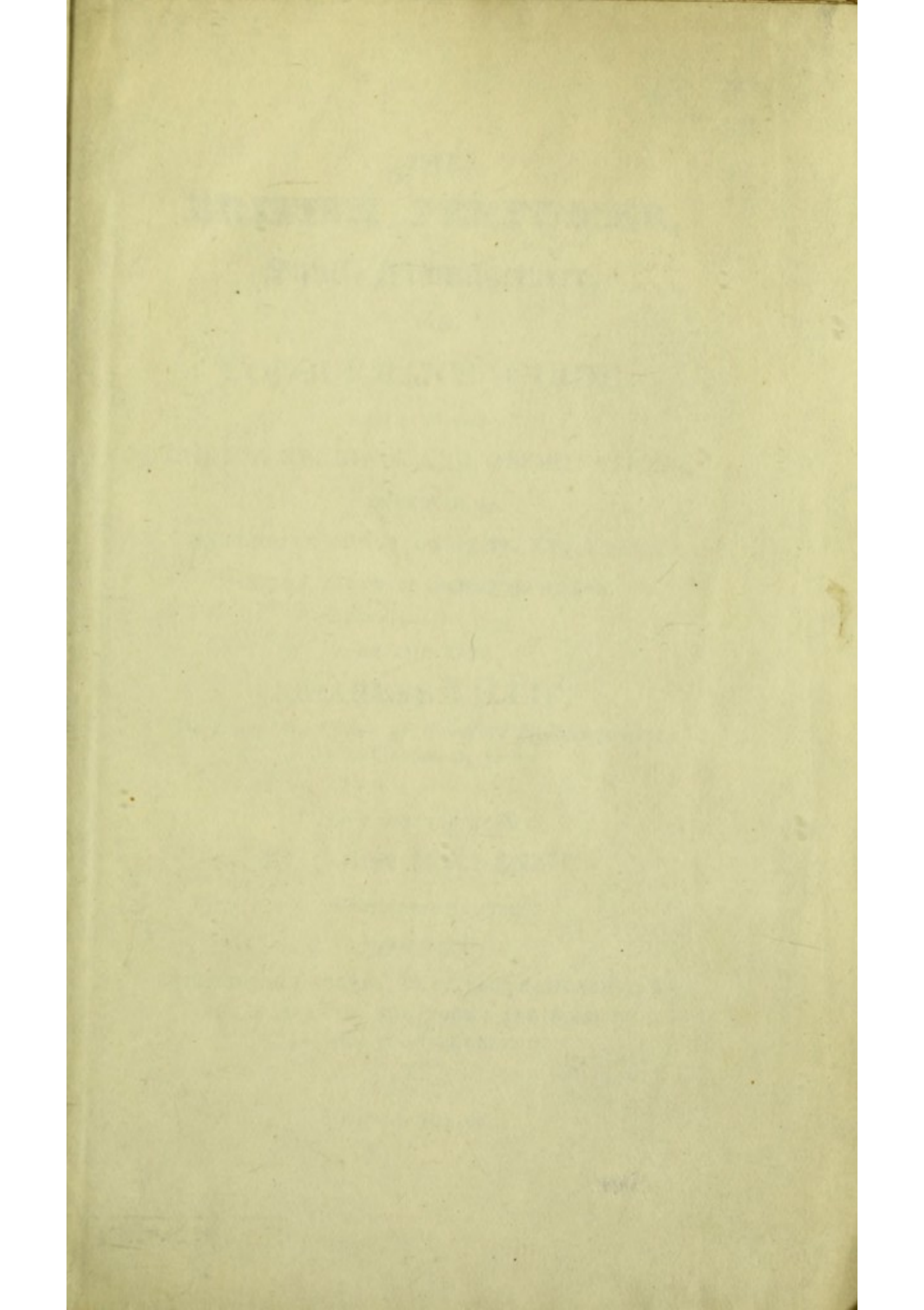
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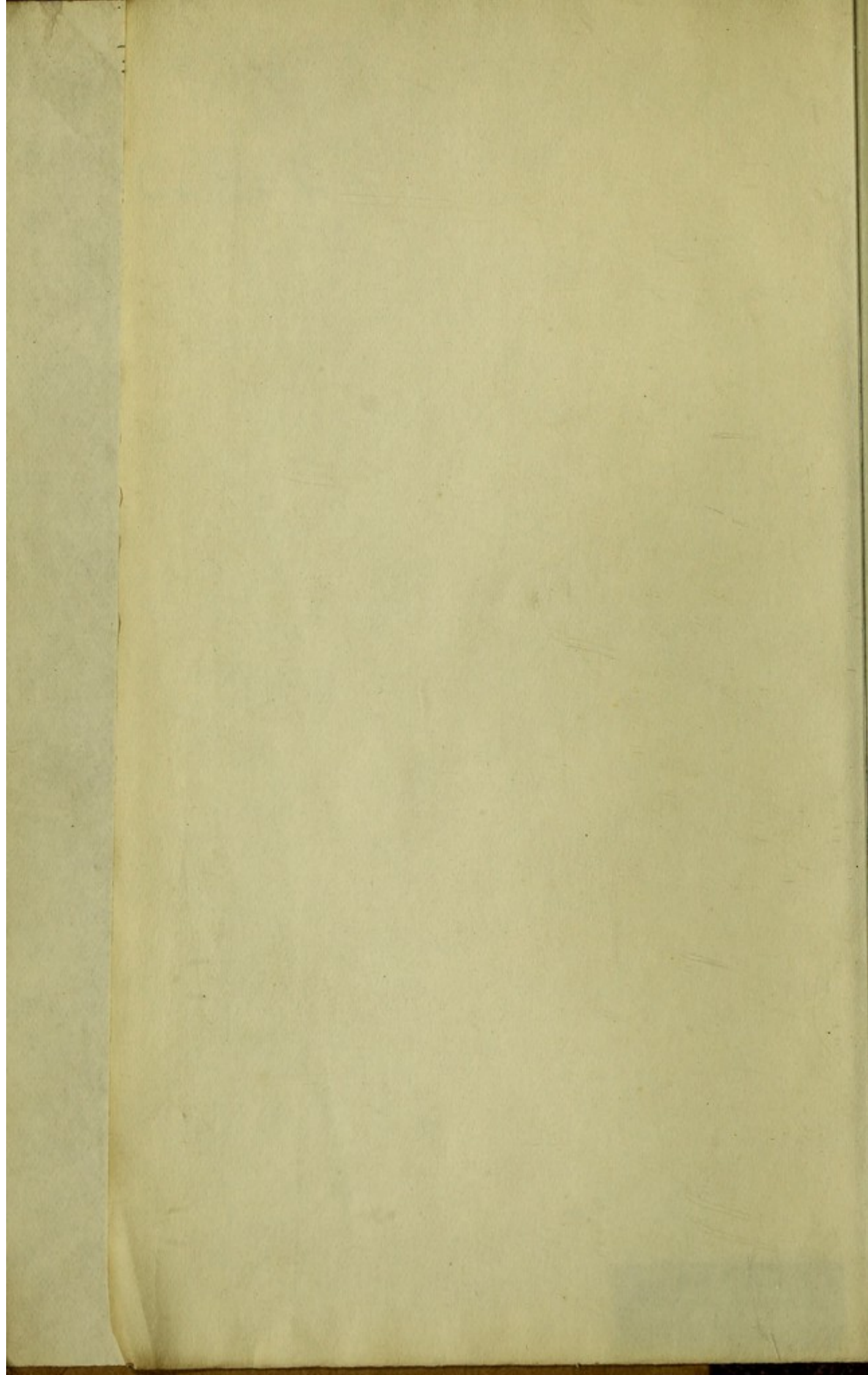


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THE
BRITISH PERFUMER,
Snuff-Manufacturer,

AND
COLOURMAN'S GUIDE;

Being a Collection of
CHOICE RECEIPTS AND OBSERVATIONS,
PROVED IN AN
EXTENSIVE PRACTICE OF THIRTY YEARS,
IN THE ABOVE BRANCHES OF TRADE.

BY THE LATE
CHARLES LILLIE,
*Perfumer, the Corner of Beaufort Buildings in the
Strand, London, 1740.*

NOW FIRST EDITED
BY COLIN MACKENZIE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. SOUTER, 73, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD;
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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE following work, Mr. Lillie, the author, had intended to have published himself, as a practical epitome of an art which he had cultivated with much care and assiduity ; but which, from various circumstances, mentioned in his Introduction, had, even in his own day, fallen greatly into decay and disrepute ; and, as far as regarded scientific information, had become almost totally extinct.

Mr. Lillie being in a state of ill health, and becoming unable, after a close application of thirty years, to manage his business as a perfumer any longer, transferred the same to another gentleman ; and the manuscripts in question formed a part of this transfer, for the consideration (a large one at that period, viz. eighty-two years ago) of one hundred pounds sterling. It has been in possession of this purchaser's family until the present period.

In the Editor's hands the work has been re-modelled, so as to suit the present state of the interesting art of perfumery, as far as his endeavours have succeeded in obtaining information on various points upon which the author was obscure; and the additions which he has made, the reader will find in the shape of foot-notes.

Of the practical utility of the work itself, the Editor feels assured, there can be no doubt; the language is simple, and the directions regarding the *modus operandi*, are divested of that circumlocution, which is too frequent in works of a similar nature. Still, however, it is to be noticed, that no particular is deficient where the author could give information, either regarding the nature of the article operated on, or respecting its combination with other substances.

It will be now necessary to give some account of the author himself:—Mr. Lillie was a perfumer of great celebrity and respectability, residing at the corner of Beaufort's Buildings, in the

Strand, London. He was, in fact, the only man, at that time, residing in the metropolis, who had been regularly initiated, and bred, to the business of perfumery. What his opportunities and abilities were, the reader will be best enabled to judge, by perusing the following pages.

Such was the consideration in which the manners and character, as well as the professional reputation, of Mr. Lillie were held, that his shop was, for many years, the rendezvous of that galaxy of talent, which so gloriously illumined the literary hemisphere of the early part of the eighteenth century. Of his friends and intimates, the reader will be able to judge, by the mere mention of the names of STEELE, POPE, SWIFT, ADDISON, and ARBUTHNOT.

Nor was the intimacy of these great men with Mr. Lillie confined merely to a lounge in Beaufort Buildings. Addison and Steele evinced their eagerness to serve him, by frequently calling the public attention to his perfumed compositions, which, in that day, were

unrivalled ; and, in some cases, they even devoted whole articles, in their immortal works, exclusively to these subjects, and to his advantage. The eulogiums of such men are the best comments on Mr. Lillie's public and private reputation.

In order that the reader may be fully in possession of the documents just mentioned, the Editor begs to refer him to the following Numbers of the **SPECTATOR**, **TATLER**, and **GUARDIAN**.

SPECTATOR, No. 358, Monday, April 21, 1712.

TATLER, No. 92, November 9, 1709—No. 94, November 14, 1709—No. 96, November 18, 1709—No. 101, Thursday, December 1, 1709—No. 103, Tuesday, December 6, 1709.

GUARDIAN, No. 64, Monday, May 25, 1713.

The Editor has nothing further to add here, than that he hopes the labours of Mr. Lillie will meet with a candid perusal ; and that the art which he has treated on may thereby receive an impulse, which will obtain for it that rank which it formerly held in this and other civilized countries.

LONDON,
April 30, 1822.

INTRODUCTION.

As the subject-matter of these sheets was at first designed for my own use, only ; or, for that of those who might come after me in my trade or business ; they may not, perhaps, be in a fit dress to meet the public eye : but, as there is no book, in any language, which treats of Perfumes in general with any degree of truth or simplicity ; and as numbers of those who keep shops, and style themselves Perfumers, as well as most buyers, are entirely ignorant, the former of the nature of what they sell, and the latter of what they purchase ; it may not, perhaps, be thought amiss, at some time, to make them public. The subject, indeed, is interesting to every one ; for, few will deny

that perfumes, in general, produce much pleasure, by affecting the organ of smell; and as few will affirm that the olfactory nerves were designed for no other purpose than merely to distinguish agreeable from disagreeable odours.

It may, perhaps, be OBJECTED, that what is here written about, is well known; and that all, or most of, the articles here described, are commonly made and sold in almost every perfumer's shop; and, therefore, that it is needless, if not impertinent, to offer any thing of this kind to the public. To this I make the following reply, viz. that true it is, that many articles under the name of perfumes are daily sold, the reality and true nature of which (as well as the proper and best mode of preparing them) is scarcely, if at all, known, even by the perfumer himself, and consequently far less to the public, who buy.

That such is, and must be, the case, is accounted for, *first*, by the circumstance, that there are but very few articles of real perfumery, which are of our own produce;

the greater part of them coming from foreign countries, both in a simple and compound state. *Secondly*, there are not above four or five persons in town, nay, in the whole kingdom, who ever served any time, or were regularly brought up to the business of the perfumer. This seems to be owing to the decline of the use of perfumes in general, for some years past, in this country; although, undoubtedly, there is still a sufficient demand to encourage and excite ingenuity and fair dealing.

Now the intention of the following sheets is to rescue this art, as far as possible, from total annihilation; and to point out both to the public and to the perfumer, how they may obtain every article used in this business, in its greatest purity, and most approved state.

There are numbers of persons who style themselves perfumers in this town, who have obtained their entire knowledge from a silly little book, called "*The French Perfumer*," the author of which was so unfortunately ignorant, as not to know even

the names, much less the composition, of the articles he undertook to write about. Such an author, or director, must be admitted to be at best but a blind guide; and, as has been said of old, "when the blind attempt to lead the blind, both fall into the ditch."

Others there are who likewise style themselves Perfumers, and who imagine that they cut no mean figure in the business, who having lived half their lives in servitude, (not in trade,) where they may have picked up some scraps of old women's receipts, gleanings from table-talk, and information from the porters or workmen belonging to regular houses, have directly commenced tip-top tradesmen. In such cases it frequently happens, that neither the teacher nor the pupil can even read; and they seldom know any thing more of the business they profess, than the mere names and outward appearances of the articles which they sell.

Though this account of numbers of the present pretenders to the perfuming trade

may seem to bear hard on them; yet, for the sake of rescuing so curious an art from entire oblivion, and from the hands of ignorance; also for the information of the public; and, lastly, for the sake of truth; some work of this nature is become absolutely necessary: more particularly, as, without it, the present race of pretenders may continue to sell what they please, under whatever names they please, without having the least regard (as is notoriously the case) to its being genuine, if simple; or, properly prepared, if a compound substance. In order, therefore, to attain these ends, the following sheets contain a real and true account of the nature of all simple articles, and the exact proportion in all compositions in perfumery whatever. This is a task which, as yet, has never been undertaken by any other person; and how well it has been performed in the present instance, must be submitted to the judgment of adepts in the trade, and of those who are curious in every thing which relates to the art of perfumery.

Another design in the construction of this work, was to inform the real Perfumer (for the pretenders are above being taught) how, where, and at what seasons, he may purchase his several commodities; how to judge of their goodness; and how to preserve them against accidents or untoward circumstances, which bring on either a partial or total dissolution, and by which the best perfumes are converted into the most nauseous and fetid odours. I have likewise taken care, in my Remarks on each particular substance, to give the present mercantile price, by wholesale; and I have, according to the greatest extent of my own experience, given directions for the compounding of all perfumes whatever, whether aqueous, spirituous, unctuous, or pulverulent, in a plain and unvarnished manner; but according to the best rules of art and truth.

As for those ladies and gentlemen who are curious in the perfumes they use, they will now, not only be enabled to prepare a great number for their own use, in the high-

est perfection, and with little or no trouble, in the country, where their gardens produce many of the ingredients ; but will also be enabled to check the exorbitant prices for which almost every article, that is but called a perfume, is usually sold for. Every purchaser of perfumes will thus know at once whether there be any attempt to impose upon him beyond a fair, moderate, and reasonable profit.

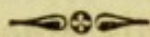
Here I expect a terrible outcry for betraying the secrets, (that is, often, the frauds,) and thereby the profits, of the trade : but if, by following exactly the advice and receipts here given, it shall appear, by proof beyond contradiction, that all compositions in the way of perfumes may be made at half the present and usual expences ; that the articles themselves also may be much better, and more easily manufactured, than they generally are ; that each perfume may be rendered more diffusive, by one half, than it now is ; and, lastly, if I sufficiently instruct the perfumer in the art of preserving and preventing his perish-

able and valuable commodities from accidents and decay: this objection, I trust, will be fairly and fully removed.

If any perfumer, chemist, or other person, shall feel inclined to controvert or find fault with any part or parts of this book, (except what may regard the style, which the author does not attempt to defend, having but few pretensions to grammatical precision,) it is hoped that he will do it in a fair and candid manner, and merely with the desire of ascertaining the truth. In such a case, whatever faults shall be thus pointed out, whether proceeding from mistake or ignorance, shall be as readily retracted, as they have been here inadvertently inserted, by

Cha: Lillie

CONTENTS.



	Page.
EDITOR'S PREFACE	iii.
INTRODUCTION.....	iv.

PART I.

CHAP. I.—*Spirits of Wine, and Malt Spirits.*

Spirits of Wine.....	1
----------------------	---

CHAP. II.—*Starch, Poland starch and Rice.*

Starch.....	7
Poland Starch.....	9

CHAP. III.—*Colours used by the Perfumer.*

Carmine.....	20
Vermillion.....	21
Alkanet root.....	22
Dutch Pink.....	23
Yellow Ochre.....	ib.
Smalts, Indigo, &c.....	ib.
Green Colours.....	24
Vegetable green.....	25
Umber.....	26
Black.....	ib.
White Lead, &c.....	27

CHAP. IV.—*Animal Perfumes.*

Ambergris.....	28
Civet.....	32
Musk.....	36

CHAP. V.—*Aromatic Seeds.*

Musk Seeds.....	48
Frith Seeds.....	ib.
Coriander Seeds	49
Rose Seeds.....	50
Orange Flower Seeds.....	ib.
Carraway and Anise Seeds.....	51

CHAP. VI.—*Aromatic Roots.*

	Page
Orris Root.....	53
Cypress Roots.....	54
Calamus Roots.....	55
Marsh-mallow Roots.....	56

CHAP. VII.—*Aromatic Woods.*

Rhodium Wood.....	58
Yellow Saunders.....	59

CHAP. VIII.—*Aromatic Barks.*

Cassia Lignum.....	61
Cinnamon.....	62
Clove Bark.....	54
Winter Bark.....	ib.

CHAP. IX.—*Gums and Balsams.*

Storax.....	66
Gum Benjamin.....	68
Labdanum.....	69
Camphor.....	71
Balsams of Peru and Tolu.....	72
Dragon's Blood.....	73
Gum Tragacanth.....	ib.
Spermaceti.....	74

CHAP. X.—*Flowers, Leaves, Rhinds, and Fruits.*

Rose Leaves.....	75
Orange Flowers.....	76
Jessamine Flowers.....	77
Violets and Lillies of the Valley.....	ib.
Lavender Flowers.....	78
Rosemary.....	ib.
Marjoram.....	79
Lemon Thyme and Basil.....	ib.
Myrtle Leaves.....	80
Peach Leaves.....	ib.
Moss of Apple-trees.....	81
Citron peels.....	82
Orange and Lemon Peels.....	83

CONTENTS.

xvii.

Page

Nutmegs.....	83
Small dried Oranges.....	84
General Observations on the foregoing chapters	85

PART II.

CHAP. XI.—*Perfumed Spirits.*

Spirit of Ambergris.....	91
Spirit of Musk.....	92
————— by Distillation.....	93
Spirit of Benjamin.....	94

CHAP. XII.—*Continuation of Spirits.*

Spirit of Orange.....	96
Spirit of Lemons and Citrons.....	97
Spirit of Bergamot.....	98
Spirit of Lavender.....	99
Red Spirit of Lavender.....	ib.

CHAP. XIII.—*Foreign Perfumed Essential Oils.*

Otto of Roses and Sandal Citron.....	101
Perfumed Catchui.....	102

CHAP. XIV.—*Apoplectic Balsam.*—104.

CHAP. XV.—*English Essential Oils.*

Oil of Rhodium.....	106
Oil or Otto of Roses.....	107
Oil of Lavender... ..	108
Oil of Rosemary.....	109

CHAP. XVI.—*Continuation of Essential Oils.*

Oil of Cloves.....	110
Oil of Cinnamon.....	111
Oil of Marjoram.....	112
Oil of Coriander.....	113

CHAP. XVII.—*Perfumed Foreign Butters.*

Orange Flower Butter.....	114
English Orange Flower Butter... ..	115
Lemon Butter.....	117
Jessamine Butter.....	118

CHAP. XVIII.—*Foreign Essences and Oils.*

	Page
Essence of Jessamine	119
Essence of Orange-Flowers	120
English Essence of Orange Flowers and Jessa- mine.....	121
English Oil of Orange Flowers.....	ib.
Orange Flower Paste for the Hands.....	122

CHAP. XIX.—*Expressed or Common Oils.*

Olive Oil.....	124
Oil of Almonds.....	125
Oil of Behn Nuts.....	127
Trotter (Neat's Foot) Oil.....	128

CHAP. XX.—*Pomatus and Cold Cream.*

Common Pomatum.....	130
Hard Pomatum.....	132
Black Pomatum.....	133
Brown Pomatum.....	134
Cold Cream.....	ib.

CHAP. XXI.—*Lavender Waters.*

Lavender Water of the first order.....	137
———— of the second order.....	139
———— for immediate use.....	140

CHAP. XXII.—*Hungary Waters.*

Best Hungary Water.....	142
Inferior ditto.....	143
French ditto.....	144

CHAP. XXIII.—*Aqua Mellis, or King's Honey Water.*—146.

CHAP. XXIV.—*Various Perfumed Waters.*

Eau Sans Pareil.....	153
Eau de Carm.....	154
Jessamine Water.....	155
Bergamot Water.....	156

CHAP. XXV.—*Simple Perfumed Waters.*

Orange Flower water.....	158
Myrtle Water.....	160

	Page
Rose Water.....	161
Portugal and Angel Waters.....	162
Cordova Water.....	163

CHAP. XXVI.—*Grounds of Hair Powder.*

Starch Powder.....	165
Hair Powder Ground	167

CHAP. XXVII.—*Perfumed Composition for Hair Powders.*

Hair Powder Perfume, called Pulvill.....	169
Ambergris Perfume for Hair Powder.....	170
Musk and Civet Perfume for Hair Powder.....	172

CHAP. XXVIII.—*Perfumes for Hair Powders continued.*

Orris Perfume for Hair Powder	173
Rose Perfume for Hair Powder.....	175
Bergamot Perfume, for Hair Powder.....	176

CHAP. XXIX.—*Perfumed Hair-powders.*

Ambergris Hair Powder.....	178
Musk and Civet Hair Powder.....	179
Violet Hair Powder.....	ib.

CHAP. XXX.—*Perfumed Hair-powder continued.*

Rose Hair Powder.....	180
Bergamot Hair Powder.....	181

CHAP. XXXI.—*Powders for Sweet Bags, Linen and Quilting.*

Cross Cypress Powder	182
Gross Damask Powder	185

CHAP. XXXII.—*Damask Perfumes.*

Fine Damask Powder	186
Second sort of Damask Powder	187
Damask Powder for the Hair ...	ib.

CHAP. XXXIII.—*Continuation of perfumed Hair Powder.*

Orange-flower Hair-powder	189
Jessamine Hair powder	191

CHAP. XXXIV.—*Various coloured powders for the hair.*

	Page
Black hair powder	193
Brown hair powder	194
Grey hair powder	195

CHAP. XXXV.—*Almond powders, pastes, &c.*

Best almond powder	197
Second almond powder	198
Inferior almond powder	199
Bean-flour for the hands	200
Almond pastes	ib.

CHAP. XXXVI.—*Powders, &c. for the face and teeth.*

Pearl powders for the face	203
Bismuth pearl powder	204
Best coral tooth powder	207
Inferior tooth-powder	208
An opiate for the teeth	ib.

CHAP. XXXVII.—*Soaps from various parts of Turkey.*

Joppa soap	210
Inferior Joppa soap	211
Smyrna soap	ib.
Jerusalem soap	ib.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—*Italian Soaps.*

Genoa soap	213
Best Genoa soap	214
Venice soap	215
Imitation of Genoa and Venice soaps	ib.

CHAP. XXXIX.—*Spanish and French Soaps.*

Castile soap	217
Marseilles soap	218
Alicant soap	219
English-made Castile soap	221

CHAP. XL.—*French and Gallipoly Soaps.*

	Page
French soap	222
Gallipoly soap	223

CHAP. XLI.—*Tallow Soaps.*

Caste soap	225
Neatcurd soap	226
Irish soap	ib.
Bristol soap	227
Winsor soap	ib.

CHAP. XLII.—*Naples Soaps.*

Genuine Naples soap	230
Imitation of Naples soap	232
Another imitation of Naples soap	234

CHAP. XLIII.—*Composite Soaps.*

Black soap	236
Liquid soap	238
Inferior liquid soap	239

CHAP. XLIV.—*Compositions for Wash-balls.*

Composition for common wash-balls (No. 1) ..	240
————— for best wash-balls (No. 2)	241
————— for camphor balls	242

CHAP. XLV.—*Common and cheap Wash-balls.*

Best common wash-balls	244
Inferior common wash-balls	247

CHAP. XLVI.—*Perfumed and coloured Wash-balls.*

Ambergris wash-balls	249
Inferior ambergris balls	251
Bologna wash-balls	252

CHAP. XLVII.—*Jerusalem Wash-balls.*

Best marbled balls	254
--------------------------	-----

	Page
Inferior marbled balls	257
Figured wash-balls	258

CHAP. XLVIII.—*Camphorated and Chemical Wash-balls.*

Camphor balls	262
Chemical wash-balls	265

CHAP. XLIX.—*White Marbled Balls.*

Greek wash-balls	267
Marseilles wash-balls	268

CHAP. L.—*Venetian Wash-balls.*

Inferior Venice balls	270
Best Venice wash-balls	271

CHAP. LI.—*Paints or Colours for the Face.*

Carmine	272
French red	ib.
Portuguese dishes	274
Spanish wool	275
—— papers	276
Chinese wool	ib.
—— boxes of colours	277

CHAP. LII.

Bears' Grease	281
---------------------	-----

CHAP. LIII.—*Lip Salves.*

Rose lip salve	283
White lip salve	285

CHAP. LIV.—*Vegetable Tooth-brushes.*

Genuine sort	286
Inferior vegetable tooth-brushes	288

CHAP. LV.—*Combustible perfumed Pastils.*

Aromatic pastils	289
Explosive Pastils	290

PART III.

SNUFFS.

CHAP. LVI.

Origin of snuff-taking in England 293

CHAP. LVII.—*Havannah Snuffs.*

Rancia, or fine Havannah snuff 299
 Cabinet Havannah snuff 300
 Spanish bran 302
 Adulteration of Havannah snuffs 303
 Tests for the genuineness of snuffs in general .. 306

CHAP. LVIII.—*Spanish Snuffs.*

Best Seville snuff 309
 Inferior Seville snuffs 311

CHAP. LIX.—*London Imitations of Spanish Snuff.*

Worst sort 314
 Good English-Spanish snuff 319

CHAP. LX.—*Brazilian and Portuguese Snuffs.*

Genuine Brazil 321
 Bastard Brazil snuff 324
 Lisbon snuff 326
 Inferior Lisbon snuff 328
 Worst Lisbon snuff 330
 Bastard Lisbon snuff ib.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS PERFUMERY.

CHAP. LXI.—*Cosmetics.*

English milk of roses 333
 French milk of roses 334

	Page
Cream of roses	335
Pearl water for the face	336
Common almond paste!	ib.
Orange pomatum	337
Soft pomatum	338

CHAP. LXII.—*Opiates and Tooth-powder.*

Royal opiate for the teeth	339
Delescot's myrtle opiate for the teeth	340
British tooth-powder	341
Essence of myrrh, for preserving the teeth in old age	ib.

CHAP. LXIII.—*Soaps and Wash-balls.*

To make Windsor soap	342
Ambergris soap	ib.
Queen's wash-balls	343
Queen's marbled wash-balls	344
Cochineal washballs	ib.

CHAP. LXIV.—*Powders and Liquids for the Hair.*

Powder for cleansing the hair	346
Liquid for thickening the hair	347
Royal liquid for thickening the hair	ib.
Imperial liquid for thickening and preserving the hair	348

CHAP. LXV.—*Various Articles.*

Perfumed cloth detergent	349
Syrup of capillaire	350
Chicken-skin gloves	ib.
Queen's royal	351

THE
BRITISH PERFUMER,
&c.

CHAPTER I.

SPIRITS OF WINE AND MALT SPIRITS.

SPIRITS OF WINE.

As spirits of wine and common malt spirits are used by the perfumer in large quantities, it is necessary that he should be informed, before the recipes wherein it is used come under consideration, of the true nature of each; more particularly as these are frequently taken, or rather *mistaken*, for one and the same article; whereas, in truth, they are exceedingly different, both in their nature and uses.

Tests for its Purity.

Spirit of wine is a spirit highly rectified, by two or three distillations from malt spirits, and is sweet (the quality most wanted in perfumes,) or otherwise, as the malt spirit was originally clear or foul, and as the rectification is carried on by a regular fire, and slow working-off.* There are

* The process of rectification is exceedingly simple. Any quantity of brandy, malt-spirits, or rum, is diluted with an equal portion of water, and put into an alembic or still, to which a refrigeratory is united, and distilled with a very gentle heat. The first product is the strongest and purest, and, when it has come over, to the amount of one-fourth of the whole contents of the still, forms the rectified spirit. If the distillation be continued, the spirit continues to come over colourless, but weaker and weaker, till, at length, it is so watery, as not to be inflammable. What remains in the alembic is water, the colouring ingredients, and any accidental impurities. When the ardent spirits, which have been employed, contain much oil, the distillation requires to be repeated, and

several ways of ascertaining its purity. First, pour two or three spoonfuls into a small silver or tin cup, which put to swim in a basin of water; then set the spirits on fire, and, when they are completely burnt away, if the cup be quite dry, and has no foul smell, it is good. Secondly, try its purity by rubbing the spirit in the palm of the hands very quickly, until it has completely dried away: if the smell it leaves be sharp and agreeable, it is good; but, if it be fetid and nauseous, it is a foul spirit, which is drawn from the feints, after distillation; or the feints have been allowed, through carelessness or design, to run

generally, with the addition of potash, lime, or other articles, before the empyreumatic flavour can be completely destroyed. When potash is used, the spirit has an urinous taste; to free it from which, it is to be again distilled, with the addition of a little alum and charcoal, the acid of the former of which attracts the small portion of potass which the spirit held in solution. Malt spirits, when properly rectified, yield as pure and as strong rectified spirit as brandy.

London Dispensatory.

among the pure spirit. In either of these cases, perfumes made with such spirits will be far from good.*

Both these experiments should be tried on the same sample of spirit; for the first satisfies as to its having been drawn clean

* The taste, and the degree of frothiness, or size of the bubbles, formed when spirit is shaken, is the least correct method of ascertaining the strength of spirits; and the burning the spirit, and observing the quantity of water which remains after the combustion, although more accurate, is liable also to error, from the impossibility of performing the experiment always under the same circumstances. Pure alcohol leaves no water; rectified spirits, of moderate strength, 25 per cent; French brandy, 56; and common malt liquor, 65; and the like. Another test, is the pouring a few drops of the spirit on gunpowder; but this is also very incorrect, and indicates two degrees of strength only: that which fires gunpowder, and that which cannot fire it. A more accurate test than any of these, and sufficient for common purposes, is to shake the spirit in a phial, with very dry, pure, subcarbonate of potash, and observe the quantity of water attracted by the alkali, which indicates its strength.

and strong, whilst the second proves its sweetness.

To prevent a Waste of Spirits.

In order to keep the spirit from waste, (for it ought to be kept for a considerable time, as age much improves its qualities,) copper jars are the best and safest vessels to contain it; for, as glass bottles are very dangerous, so stone ones are so very porous that the perfumer will lose a considerable quantity of the spirit, which will be absorbed by the earthenware. Some, also, will force its way through, by evaporation, and this will always be the finest and most volatile particles of the spirit.*

If the vessel containing the spirit be large, it ought to be placed firmly on a table or bench, three or four feet from the ground; and the spirit may be drawn off, as

* In the present day, the above caution is hardly necessary, as this kind of pottery, particularly that made at Vauxhall, is universally glazed, when made into jars and similar utensils.

occasion requires, by means of a stop-cock.

Remark.

When the spirit-vessel is lined or coated internally with tin, and when the spirit has stood in it for a considerable length of time, a few gallons at the bottom will, on stirring or shaking, appear white and milky.* This is caused by the action of the spirit on the tin; but it may easily be purified by distillation, with a larger quantity of a similar liquor to that from which it had formerly been drawn.

* Mr. Lillie had, doubtless, often noticed this milkiness, otherwise he would not have mentioned it as above; but, whether the opacity arose from any action of the spirit on the metal, admits of further proof; more particularly as the fact itself, and the inference drawn from it, has not been noticed by any chemist, or other person, since his time.

CHAPTER II.

STARCH, POLAND STARCH, AND RICE.

STARCH.

Starch is made from wheat-meal, with all its bran in it. The process is as follows:—the meal is first steeped in a proper quantity of water, (the softness and goodness of which is no small matter to be attended to,) till it shall have risen into a state of fermentation, and have thrown most, or all, of its bran and foul particles to the top; at which time, the fine and ponderous particles (which is the starch) falls, and subsides, in a close body, at the bottom of the vat or tub.

All the foul stuff and liquor (which serves for feeding pigs) is taken from it, and the starch, at bottom, is passed through fine hair or lawn sieves, with a quantity of water, to free it from the finer and smaller particles of bran, which, in its subsiding,

may have fallen down with it. This latter operation is performed in other tubs, where it stands undisturbed for some days, until all the starch has again fallen to the bottom, leaving the water almost colourless.

Out of this tub it is again passed through the sieves, and washed with water (the former water being previously drawn off, and the slime which lies thinly on the surface being removed by a slight washing;) and, when it has stood for some time, it is put into long trays, with cloths in them, to drain off, and dry some of its remaining water. It is afterwards taken out of the trays, and cut into square pieces, and placed on soft bricks, to draw off the remaining moisture. In this situation it stands in the open air (but not exposed to rain) for three or four days, as the weather directs; and, when it is judged to be dry enough, it is put into a stove, to finish drying to the very heart of the cake.

The outside of each cake is now pared or scraped thinly off, because of the red colour which it has taken from the bricks,

and the dust and filth which it may have received during the operation of drying. After this, and when it is cold, it is broken down, and falls into the long flakes in which it is usually sold. What is scraped from the outsides is sometimes sold under the name of "*scrapings of starch.*"

In some places in the country, where it is made in small quantities, it is usual, for want of a stone, to dry it in the air, or by the heat of the sun, and sometimes, gently, in a hot oven; from this practice, (as though such starch thus prepared were a rarity, or an article superior in quality,) it is sold under the name of "*sun-dried starch.*"

POLAND STARCH.

Poland starch came to us originally from Hamburgh, and was of a very fine and clear quality. What is now sold under that name, is made in this country, by much the same process, except that it is, or at least should be, made from a better and a

finer sort of meal. Though it is here to be noted that the best wheat-meal makes not only the best, but the greatest quantity, of starch; still more care and cleanliness is regarded throughout the whole manufacture; and as for the bluish-white cast that it has in colour, (an imitation of the Hamburg starch,) this is owing to its having finely calcined smalts intimately mixed with it, in the second or third washing; so that the water in which it is steeped and cleansed, as above, cannot take out the colour. The fermentation, washing, drying, scraping, and stoving, are performed as in the manufacture of common starch; except that, instead of being broken down, it is, for the sake of distinction, only put up, after it has been scraped, in single sheets of blue paper. These cakes are then heated a little in a warm stove, and then sent out for sale.

The scrapings from both these sorts of starch, (viz. the English and Foreign,) though somewhat foul, are useful in the making of hair-powder, provided that they be not mixed or adulterated, to which they are

more liable than the starch itself, in the state of cake. In this case, therefore, the perfumer must greatly depend on the truth and honesty of the starch manufacturer.

*Adulteration of Starch by Rice, for
Hair-powder.*

Rice-powder has often been substituted for starch, for the making of hair-powder; which purpose, in some measure, it will answer very well, either alone, or mixed with an equal portion of moist starch-powder; the nature of rice being very dry, and harsh, though in very fine powder. For this reason, in order to deceive the buyer, it is frequently moistened with water, to give it a soft and silky feel. The chief reason for introducing the use of rice, since nothing makes better hair-powder than starch, has been the disproportion between the prices of this article and starch.

Whether rice, by being soaked in warm water, so as to swell the grain, (which, in

some measure, must open and swell its parts,) and then gently dried in the stove, so as not to discolour it, might not be brought to a sort of *half-made starch*, and thereby be made fit to grind in a *steel mill*, either with or without real starch, is an experiment, which, though very easy, it is apprehended, has not yet been put in practice. But, if this should ever be done, the composition would, questionless, make as fine a hair-powder as could be wished for, at little more than half the present price of starch. As to making a real starch from rice, this is surely practicable; but this would not answer any useful purpose, because, as soon as it becomes starch, it comes under the present high duty, which, with the price of crude rice, considered, would make it come at a rate by much too high, without its being, perhaps, any thing better than starch made with care from wheat, which is our own produce.

Starch has been attempted to be made from potatoes, and from various kinds of grain, (rice, perhaps, excepted, for the reason

above,) and roots; but has been produced in such small quantities, and bad quality, as made it unfit to answer any beneficial purpose.

Remarks.

Several accidents are liable to occur in the manufacture of starch. First, in very hot weather, it will, sometimes, ferment so far beyond what is requisite, as to make it *puff* and *heave*, and so far open and dilute its body, that, if it were not stopped in its progress, by being immediately carried to the stove, it would, agreeably to the starch-maker's phrase, *have so many legs as to run away*: the meaning of which is, that it would be all spoilt. In this case it is so spongy as to make very bad hair-powder, being not fit for keeping or for sending abroad. Starch of this sort should be put into immediate use, if used at all.

A different accident happens in very cold weather, when it is hardly possible to bring the wheat-meal to a due and proper state

of fermentation; for want of which it becomes dull and sodden, and is but a sort of half-made starch: in this case, it will make very bad and heavy powder. From these hints it will be seen, that the best starch is made in moderate weather, between the two before-mentioned extremes.

In the drying of starch in the stove, it is sometimes, by carelessness, so overdone, as to melt, and some parts of it run on the outside, into a glassy substance, which is so hard as to require a hammer to break it. The only way to make this at all fit for the starch-mill, is to spread it thin between wet sheets, turning it often for a day or two, and then mixing it with well-dried starch. In this state it may be ground, but it makes a very heavy and bad coloured powder.

Another accident is when it is *under-dried*, from which, sometimes, the *cones*, that is, the hearts of the large cakes, will be so very *damp*, or rather *wet*, as, for want of air in the packages, to turn mouldy, and of various colours. If these parts, or cakes, are not soon separated from those

that are good, they will soon infect and spoil the whole that surround them.

Great care should, therefore, be taken in the packing up of such starch, as, besides being well-dried, it should (some time after it comes from the stove,) be exposed to the air, and turned often; especially if it be for exportation to a foreign country. One method to prevent moulding is to cut the core, or to break the cake down small, and dry it again gently in the stove.

Further Adulterations of Starch.

The frauds and mixtures with starch are many, especially with that used by hair-powder manufacturers, which is generally the small *sack-starch*, in contra-distinction to *cask-starch*, such as the grocers sell for washing. The latter being large, for the sake of appearance, is not so easy to be adulterated.

Whitening, broken or crumbled with the hands, is often added to *small-starch*, to the amount of ten or twelve pounds in a

sack, and, in that proportion, is not in the least perceived.

Flour, also, is often added to starch when it is broken down and damp, so as to stick and cling to the grain of the starch, and thus deceive the buyer.

Soft mellow chalk, likewise, has been frequently added to starch, to encrease its weight, and to deceive the consumer, in regard to covering its bad colour from damp and mouldiness.

Lastly, though it may not seem a fraud, (there being no super-added matter,) the slime, mentioned above, in the manufacture of the starch, and which should have been duly and carefully separated from it, is not only suffered to remain, but is often, on purpose, put to it for the sake of profit. Starch thus adulterated, is generally very bad indeed.

To detect the above Adulterations.

The best way of knowing whether starch has any of the above-mentioned adulte-

rations, and whether it has any of, or be overloaded with, the slime, is thus :—Put a handful of starch into a half-pint basin, and pour, very quickly, as much water on it as will cover it. Do not let the water stand on it a moment, but pour it all off quickly; and then, if the starch be unmixed, it will, when wet, be all of one colour; but, if it be mixed, or have slime in it, different colours will be perceived in the basin. The particular substance with which it may have been adulterated may be known by the shade of colour, and by other circumstances.

The price of starch, at the time of writing this, is about 35s. per cwt.* Poland starch, generally for no other reason than for

* The time which has elapsed, from the original *writing* to the *publication* of Mr. Lillie's MSS. having been a period of 82 years, the reader will not be surprised that the prices of the several commodities, here treated of, should greatly *vary* at the present time; considering the very great change which has taken place in the money-market of Great Britain, on account of the immense and very exten-

having a foreign name, is about 10*s.* dearer, and the scrapings of starch is about two or three shillings cheaper than common starch ; though, if its good, or rather bad, qualities be considered, for the manufacture of hair-powder, it is more than six shillings per cwt. worse. The high price of starch, in general, proceeds from the high excise-duty upon it : its general rise and fall in price is in a small degree, however, regulated by the rise and fall in the prices of corn and bread.

The price of rice, in grain, is from 15*s.* to, seldom ever more than, 18*s.* per hundred-weight ; and it may be ground and sifted very fine for about five or six shillings per hundred, and, as there will be an expense of carriage forward and backward, and a loss of about five lbs. weight in an cwt. such powder, if the use

sive paper currency, which, for many years, has taken place, of the anciently-established gold coin of the realm. Whenever the *present prices* can be ascertained, the Editor will not fail to insert them in the form of foot-notes.

of it for hair-powder were not expressly prohibited by Act of Parliament, (which, however, does not hinder it from being made for other uses,) may be made, one time with another, for about 23 or 24 shillings per hundred-weight.

The reason why so long and so very particular an account is here given of so common an article, and one thought to be so well-known, as starch, is, that the perfumer, or hair-powder manufacturer, may never be at a loss to know in what the goodness or badness of his powder consists: an utter ignorance of which, has certainly, hitherto, led great numbers of them into very great mistakes, much to their loss. Besides, it is highly reasonable that he who makes one commodity directly from another, ought to be well versed in, and know the true nature of, the article he operates with, with all the faults and accidents liable to befall it.

CHAPTER III.

COLOURS USED BY THE PERFUMER.

RED COLOURS :—CARMINE.

Carmine is the highest and finest red colour we have. It comes chiefly from Germany, and is made from cochineal; it may, therefore, very safely, be used. There are two or three sorts of this article. The finest, which is nearly double the price of the common kind, is, in the end, by far the cheapest.

To ascertain its Purity.

The difference between the two sorts will not easily be discerned by mere inspection; besides, it is painful for the eyes, on account of the intensity of its colour, to look upon it, even for a minute. Comparison will certainly point out a difference, but the

most certain way of detecting adulteration, is to fill a very small silver thimble, successively, with each sort. The finest and best sort will not weigh above one-half, or two-thirds of the worst; the best being exceedingly light, and the worst being commonly adulterated with vermilion and red-lead,—both very heavy powders. The price of the common sort is from 12s. to 15s. per ounce, whereas that of the best is from 20s. to 25s.*—*Nota Bene.* This article the perfumer ought to buy by *Troy Weight*.

VERMILION.

Vermilion is made in England, is of a very poisonous nature, and, consequently, ought to be sparingly used in perfumery, or any other art, where the health of the human body might be liable to injury. It is used, chiefly, in wash-balls. There are

* The present price of cochineal is only 2s. 6d. per ounce; consequently carmine is (or ought to be) cheap in proportion.

two or three sorts, also, of this article, and the lightest in weight is the best and the highest in colour. The best vermillion is sold for from 5s. to 8s. per pound.*

ALKANET-ROOT.

The best alkanet root comes from India, and will strike a very fine colour with several liquids. It is this article which is used to colour lip-salve. The small sort, which casts a sort of purple hue, is the best; for, as the large sticks, when broken, will be quite white, so the other, which is covered with a sort of down, has its colour thro ughout its whole body. Alkanet root is bought at, from 1s. to 2s. per pound.

Nota Bene. It must not be much handled, and it ought to be kept in a dry place—a paper bag, for example.

* The present price is 8s. per pound.

YELLOW-COLOURS :—DUTCH PINK.

Dutch pink, in fine powder, may be bought at the colour-shops. The perfumer will find this substance directed in several of his compositions. It is made from whitening or chalk; and, as it is only a made, not a natural, colour, it is not very lasting, especially when exposed to the air. It is sold very cheap, not being above one shilling per pound.

YELLOW-CHRE.

This also is used in perfumery. It is to be had at the colour-shops. It is considerably heavier than Dutch pink, and does not possess or yield so good a colour; but it is good enough for the composition of common wash-balls.

BLUE-COLOURS :—SMALTS, INDIGO, &c.

Nothing more need be said of this colour, than, that it may be obtained from

fine calcined smalts, with an addition of very fine starch-powder. As many shades of blue as are wanted, may be made with various proportions of these ingredients, but, if a deeper and more lasting colour is required, then, the very best and *neatest made indigo*,* (not the *natural* sort,) ground and sifted, and mixed with the ingredients, will answer every purpose.

GREEN COLOURS.

As a green colour, especially in powder, is very difficult to be obtained, fit for the perfumer's use, (most of the greens generally used being made from verdigris, which is poisonous,) the best method of preparing such colours, is as follows.

Take Dutch pink, in fine powder; yellow ochre, also in powder; calcined smalts,

* It is presumed that here Mr. Lillie means *Prussian blue*, more particularly, as he himself makes a distinction (see parenthesis,) between the *natural* and the *artificial* sorts.

and fine starch-powder. Mix them together, and sift them through a fine sieve. By this, two or three different shades of colour may be obtained: for light greens, put most starch-powder; for yellow-greens, more Dutch pink; and for grass-greens, more blue. The proportions must be regulated by the colour wanted.

A VEGETABLE-GREEN.

Take green peach-leaves, just cut from the tree, of which, about the months of August and September, a great quantity may be had, for a mere trifle, from any gardener near London. Strip the leaves off clean from the wood, on the same day in which they are gathered; otherwise, if they are allowed to lie together, they will heat and be spoiled. Then spread them thinly on a clean floor, where the heat of the sun may not affect them. Now turn them every day, until they become so dry, as to crumble to powder in the hand; then run them through a wire sieve, to disguise the

species they are of, (for this is a choice and valuable secret, as will be seen in the article on *Portugal snuff*;) then grind them in a snuff-mill, and sift the powder very fine; returning the coarse into the mill, until the whole is finely pulverized.

Nota Bene. The finer these leaves are ground, the finer will the colour of the powder be. Put it up in very dry bottles, not too hard pressed. If used as hereafter directed, this powder will be best, when just, or fresh, made.

BROWN COLOURS :—UMBER.

Umber is a brown, of which there are two or three sorts, having various shades. These may be had, powdered and sifted, at the colour shops. Umber is a very cheap article, but is of great use in brown hair-powders.

BLACK.

Ivory black is a black powder, composed of calcined ivory-turnings, and

shavings. It is cheap, and of great use in several compounds manufactured by the perfumer, as will be seen by the articles, *black-powder, soap, &c.*

WHITE-LEAD, &c.

White-lead and white-flake are also used by the perfumers ; and they should be both had ready ground and sifted from the colourman, as they are wanted. The name of *white-lead*, or ceruse, describes its nature ; and, as for white-flake, it is only a refined and well washed white-lead, made up into the form and shape in which it is bought. They are both cheap. Their uses will be found under the articles *camphire and chemical-wash balls*.

CHAPTER IV.

ANIMAL PERFUMES.

AMBERGRIS.

Whether ambergris be a natural or artificial substance has not yet been wholly determined, even by the learned, though it is pretty generally thought, to be the excrement of some fish. This opinion is warranted by the fact, that when dissolved in spirits of wine, or any other menstruum, it is very frequent to find in the bottle, some small fish-bones undissolved.*

* The origin of this substance is still uncertain. It appears to be somewhat similar to that of amber. It is found in masses, from one to a hundred ounces. The greatest quantity is found floating in the Indian ocean; but we also meet with it in our own and in the northern seas. It is found, likewise, adhering to the rocks, and in the stomachs of the most voracious

Ambergris comes to this country both from the East and West-Indies, and is sometimes found on the shores of the Northern seas ; but the greatest quantity comes from Holland. There are several sorts of this substance, but the two most common

fishes ; these animals swallowing, at particular times, every thing they happen to meet with. It has been particularly found in the intestines of the cachalot whale, and most commonly in sickly fish, whence it is supposed to be either the cause or effect of disease. We often find in it relics of animal and vegetable substances, as the bones and beaks of birds, and insects ; and, as it resembles bees-wax, melting like it, it would appear that it has been originally bees-wax, which, having been buried under the surface of the earth, or, having floated a long time on the ocean, has undergone a considerable change ; and we know the amazing quantity of bees wax and honey that is sometimes collected by bees in their wild state, as in America. In old trees, quantities have been found, sufficient for filling several hogsheads ; and, in rocks and caves along the sea-shore, great quantities may be gathered together ; and, by being buried, or by floating on the water, they may undergo a change, so as to be converted into this substance.

are the grey and the black, which differ widely both in goodness and price. That which is grey, easy to break, and very light in weight, is the best; and the black, or dark brown sort, which is generally heavy, and hard to break, has but very little smell.*

To detect Frauds in this Article.

As the grey sort is a very valuable commodity, being worth from twenty to thirty shillings per ounce, it is liable to very notorious frauds and mixtures. It is very frequent in Holland to melt it down, which

* Good ambergris resembles amber in several chemical qualities. It is a light ash-coloured body, found on the sea shores in the East Indies. It is opaque, and of a granulated structure. It has a light agreeable odour; melts with a gentle heat, without suffering any change; and, if further heated in close vessels, it gives an oil like that of amber. It also dissolves in spirit of wine, by means of heat, and is much used in the composition of perfumes. It is not affected by acids.

the good sort will easily do, and to mix it with wax, gum, storax, and laudanum; which, however, may be guessed at, by its being, when so mixed, tougher, and not so friable or easy to break between the fingers, as the genuine grey sort, above mentioned.

Sometimes, white writing-sand is mixed with ambergris to add to its weight. To detect this fraud, look closely into it with a glass, when it is broke: if small shining and glistening particles are observed, sand is undoubtedly present in the mass.

If there is reason to suspect adulteration by the gums above named, prick several parts of the ambergris quite through with a hot needle; when, if pure, the genuine odour or smell will be given out. The best way, therefore, to detect such frauds is always for the perfumer to keep by him a small piece of genuine ambergris; and, whenever he intends to purchase any, he should compare their smells by this experiment with the needle.

CIVET.

Civet, like the foregoing substances, is very liable to adulteration ; but is very well known in a state of purity. It is an excrementitious substance taken from a large double glandular receptacle, situated at some little distance beneath the tail of the *civet cat* ; which animal comes from the East Indies, and is often shown about at fairs in England. The male cat produces the most and the best: this is doubtless owing, in a considerable degree, to the bag from whence the civet is taken, being situated in such a part of the animal, that the female cat dribbles her urine into the civet reservoir ; which renders it very foul and rank.

The manner in which the civet is taken from the animal, is as follows :—the cat is caged up in something like a rabbit-hutch,*

* This is to prevent the animal from turning round and biting those who are employed in collecting the secreted substance.

which is kept in a room, having a large fire constantly burning, so as to answer the purpose of their native climate. It is, in this state, fed with boiled sheep's-heads, rice and milk, sweetened with honey, and skimmed milk. Once a month,* there is a sufficiency of this substance secreted for gathering; and then, by rubbing his tail against the wooden grate of his cage, the keeper knows that he wants to be *civeted*,—being in pain to get rid of the secreted substance. The civet is collected or forced by nature together in a notch, or pretty deep cleft, between the fundament and testicles of the male cat; from which it is scooped, or taken out, by means of a silver instrument, about half a yard long, much after the same manner as marrow is scooped out of a bone.

This substance is of a yellowish colour, and of the consistence of an unguent; of an extremely strong, and even unpleasant odour when fresh, so as sometimes to cause

* Sometimes, even twice a-week.

giddiness and head-ache; but becomes brown and more agreeable by keeping: the quantity obtained each time amounts to about a dram or more, according to the intervals of civeting.

Though an article in the more ancient materia medica, and though still employed by the oriental physicians, civet is with us only used in perfumes. It has a very fragrant smell, and an acrid taste; it unites readily with oils, both expressed and distilled; in watery or spirituous menstrua it does not dissolve, but impregnates the fluids strongly with its odour. It may, however, be made to unite with, or be soluble in, water, by rubbing it with gum-arabic.

Adulterations of Civet.

When civet comes into the hands of the druggist, whose business is to sell it, not use it, it is almost always mixed up with *honey*; so that, unless it is seen actually taken from the animal, the person who uses it can

never be certain of having it genuine. A great deal of civet comes from the East Indies (of which place the cats themselves are native); but this is of a dark-brown colour, is very stiff, and has not half the strength of smell or perfume, which the English or Dutch unadulterated civet possesses. Considerable quantities of civet come to England from Holland, but often so adulterated, and that in so great a degree, that true English civet fetches 40s. per ounce, when this, and that from the East Indies, is usually sold for less than half that price.

Remarks.

As the perfumer uses this article merely to raise perfumes to a greater height, or to cover and overcome disagreeable ones, (as in some soaps and wash-balls,) and as the difficulty of obtaining the true civet is very great, he ought, whenever he finds civet directed, to use, at least, double the quantity ordered. It is sometimes possible, however, for the perfumer to be furnished

with a small quantity of genuine civet, by those persons who keep the cats for pleasure and amusement; also by those who keep such animals for sale.

Note.—When the use of civet ran high in London, for perfuming gloves, &c. by which a considerable quantity was consumed, several persons in Town kept cats; but, now, none are ever even heard of.

Civet Cotton.

Those who keep cats for the sake of their civet, always wipe these animals, the bars of their cages, and the instruments which they use, with clean dry cotton, which, when properly impregnated with the perfume, is called *civet cotton*. The use of this article will be seen in the article *Sweet Bags*. Its price is two shillings per ounce.

MUSK.

Musk is generally allowed to be the blood of some creature heated and irritated by

hunting, and then wounded with darts; the consequence of which is, that these wounds swell up into knobs or bags, with the skin and hair on, which are immediately filled with the animal's blood. This blood, when cold and congealed, is musk.*

Musk comes to us both from China and

* Mr. Lillie seems, by the above idea of the origin or formation of musk, to have laboured under the general erroneous impression of his time. This is the less excusable, as, in his description of the nature and origin of *civet*, (see the former article,) he is particularly correct and well-informed.

It is now well known that musk is a *secretion* from several animals, particularly the *musk deer* and *musk rat*; of both which, and of the nature of the drug itself, it is presumed the following accounts will be found amusing and satisfactory.

The Musk Deer.

The size and general appearance of the *musk deer* resemble those of a roebuck. It is an inhabitant of the Alpine mountains of the east of Asia, particularly those which divide Thibet from India. It is a solitary animal, living among the rocks, and frequenting the

Russia, two very opposite climates. That from China is in very thin pods or bags, with a yellow brownish hair on their outsides; whereas, those from Russia are

highest summits of the snowy peaks: it is likewise very timid and difficult to be taken. It measures about three feet three inches in length, about two feet three inches in height from the tip of the shoulders to the bottom of the fore-feet, and two feet nine inches from the tip of the haunches to the bottom of the hind-feet. The upper jaw is considerably longer than the lower, and is furnished on each side with a curved tusk about two inches long. These tusks are of a different form from those of any other quadruped; being sharp-edged on their inner or lower side, so as to resemble, in some degree, a pair of small crooked knives: their substance is a kind of ivory, as in the tusks of the babyrussa, and some other animals.

The general colour of the whole body is a kind of deep iron grey; the tips of the hairs being of a ferruginous cast, the remainder blackish, growing much paler or whitish towards the roots.

The female is smaller than the male, and wants the tusks: it has also two small teats.

They are hunted for the sake of their well-known perfume; which is contained in an oval receptacle about the size of a small egg, hanging from the mid-

covered with hair as white as an old man's beard, and the skin of the pod is very thick. There is, likewise, another sort, called Russian musk; but this, in truth, is merely a

dle of the abdomen, and peculiar to the animal. This receptacle is found constantly filled with a soft, unctuous, brownish substance, of the most powerful and penetrating smell; and which is no other than the perfume in its natural state. As soon as the animal is killed, the hunters cut off the receptacle or musk-bag, and tie it up ready for sale. The animals must of necessity be extremely numerous in some parts, since we are assured by Tavernier, the celebrated merchant and traveller, that he purchased, in one of his Eastern journeys, no less than *seven thousand six hundred and seventy-three musk-bags!*

So violent is the smell of musk, when fresh taken from the animal, or from quantities put up by the merchants for sale, that it has been known to force the blood from the nose, eyes, and ears, of those who have imprudently inhaled its vapours.

The Musk Rat.

In the Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences for the year 1725, there is a complete description of

piece of *cookery*, from Holland. It comes to England in leaden pots, sewed up in

the *Musk Rat* by Mons. Sarazin, at that time king's physician at Quebec. This animal is of the size of a small rabbit, and is extremely common in Canada. Its head is short, like that of a water-rat; the eyes large; the ears very short, rounded, and covered internally as well as externally with hair. It has, like the rest of this tribe, four very strong cutting teeth, of which those in the lower jaw are near an inch long; those in the upper somewhat shorter: the fur on the whole body is soft and glossy, and beneath is a fine fur, or thick down, as in the beaver; the toes on all the feet are simple, or without membranes, and are covered with hair; the tail is nearly as long as the body, and is of the same form with that of the *musk shrew*, being laterally compressed; it is nearly naked, and covered with small scales, intermixed with scattered hairs. The general colour of the animal is a reddish brown; of the tail, ash-colour. In its general appearance this animal greatly resembles the beaver, except in size, and in the form of its tail. It has also similar instincts and dispositions; living in a social state in the winter, in curiously-constructed huts or cabins, built near the edge of some lake or river. These huts are about two feet and a half or

canvas: this is of a very deep brick colour, and is assuredly nothing else than blood

three feet in diameter, plaistered with great neatness in the inside, and covered externally with a kind of basket-work, of rushes, &c. interlaced together, so as to form a compact and secure guard, impermeable by water. During the winter these receptacles are generally covered by several feet of snow, and the animals reside in them without being incommoded by it, several families commonly inhabiting each cabin. It is added that the insides of these receptacles are furnished with a series of steps, to prevent them from being injured by inundations. These animals do not lay up a stock of provisions like the beaver, but form subterraneous passages beneath and round their cabins, to give themselves an opportunity of procuring occasional supplies of roots, herbage, &c. According to Mons. Sarrazin, the animal is particularly calculated by nature for its subterraneous habits, having a great muscular force in its skin, which enables it to contract its body occasionally into a small compass: it has also a great suppleness in the false ribs; which easily admit of contraction,—so that it is enabled to pass through holes impervious to much smaller animals than itself.

dried and mixed up with oil and spirit (tincture) of true musk. This sort is fre-

During the summer these creatures wander about in pairs, feeding voraciously on herbs and roots. Their odour, which resembles that of musk, is so strong as to be perceived at a considerable distance ; and the skin, when taken from the body, still retains the scent: this musky odour is owing to a whitish fluid deposited in certain glands situated near the origin of the tail. It has been supposed that the calamus aromaticus, or sweet flag, which these animals select as a favourite food, may contribute to their fragrant smell. They walk and run in an awkward manner, like the beaver, but they cannot swim so readily as that animal, their feet being unfurnished with webs. Their voice is said to resemble a groan. The females produce their young towards the beginning of summer, and have five or six at a time ; and these, if taken early, are easily tamed, and become very sportive ; and it is remarkable that the tail, which in the full-grown animal is as long as the body, is at that period very short.

The fur of this species is greatly esteemed as a commercial article, resembling that of the beaver.

quently sold to the perfumers by pretended sailors, at so low a price as two or three shillings per ounce; whereas, one ounce of true China musk, at sixteen shillings,* is by far the cheapest, for this quantity of the true musk is as much as may be supposed to enter into the composition of a whole pound of the other. The true China musk is of the colour of an old brown nutmeg: it is generally rolled up, or contained in the pod, in the form of little round pills, and has a very strong, fine, and agreeable, though singular, smell.

The musk imported from China (which, if possessed of the above characters, is by far the best) is contained in caddies, or cabinets, in quantities of from 20 to 50 and 100 ounces, each. Some, likewise, is imported from Bengal.

The true Russian musk, in pod, mentioned above, is more loose, and has none

* The present price of musk is 28s. an ounce in the *pod*, and 48 shillings an ounce in the state of *rain musk*.

of the round balls or pills, like that from China. It has also, with its own proper perfume, a very distinguishing smell of urine.

As for the other Russian, or rather *Dutch* musk, in pots; it is generally very moist and exhales a most disagreeable and predominant ammoniacal smell, whenever the pots are opened. This sort is of so little value, that any thing need hardly be said about it, further, than that it should never be used at all.

The Musk Bags, or Pods.

When the musk is taken out of the pod, the pod may be cut in very small pieces, or grated very fine by means of a tin grater. This powder will be of great use in several perfumery compositions, as will be afterwards directed; for it has the odour of the finest parts of the musk, without that of the disagreeable ingredients which may happen to be present.

Remarks on the Adulterations of Musk.

The frauds in China musk are many to which, as in other cases, the high price is the temptation. The pods are often cut open between the hair, and, a part of their contents being abstracted, the remainder is mixed with dry blood, rolled up into little pills, so as to imitate the true grains of musk.

To avoid this, always choose the smallest and smoothest pods or bags; and inspect them carefully to see that they have no appearance of being opened. If this has been the case, it has been for the purpose of abstracting some of, if not all, the musk, and substituting a fictitious musk in its stead. These openings are generally slits or punctures, through which sand, lead, and other heavy substances are introduced. Small *shot* and *stones* have also frequently been found in these bags, to increase their

weight.* These slits are generally closed so neatly, that a very minute inspection is requisite.

Even the fairest and most honest dealers in this commodity leave earthen or leaden pots filled with musk-pods, in a wet and damp cellar, which so far increases its weight, as to answer the purposes of avari-

* The musk is sometimes nearly all abstracted, and a mixture of *dried blood* and *asphaltum* introduced into the bag, in the form of small grains; or both the bag and the musk are artificial, and only scented with real musk. The first of these adulterations is easily detected; the presence of blood may be suspected, if the musk, when held over the flame of a candle on a thin spatula, or knife, emits, as it inflames, a fetid smoke; and *asphaltum* is discovered by its melting, and running, before it inflames, if heated on a spatula; whereas, real musk inflames without running, and is converted into charcoal. The artificial bags are known by the inner membrane, which lines the real musk bags, being wanting.—*London Dispensatory*, 1818.

cious gain ; although by this method there is the greatest chance of the *whole* being spoiled.*

* The musk deer often expresses part of the contents of his bag by rubbing against stones and rocks, when it becomes overloaded. The matter thus ejected is said to be a much purer sort of musk than that which is generally brought to this country, either from China or India.

The smell of genuine musk is so remarkably diffusive, that every thing in its neighbourhood becomes strongly infected by it : even a silver cup that has had musk in it does not part with the scent, though other odours are in general very readily discharged from metallic substances.

As a medicine, musk is held in high estimation in the eastern countries, and has now been introduced into pretty general use among ourselves, especially in those disorders which are commonly termed nervous ; but its principal use is, and, most likely, ever will be, in perfumery.

CHAPTER V.

AROMATIC SEEDS.

MUSK SEEDS.

Musk seeds come from India ; they are about the size of a small grain of wheat, in shape like a kidney-bean, and are worth about two shillings per pound. When reduced to powder they possess a very agreeable odour, resembling that of musk, and are of great use in all compositions where that article is generally used, but particularly in wash-balls.

FRITH SEEDS.

Frith seeds also come from India ; they are very small in size, and of a triangular shape. They are of a black colour, and

their smell resembles citron, or fine yellow saunders. This odour is very fine and lasting, and renders them well adapted for scenting *Black Bologna Wash-balls*. Their value, as to price, is much the same as that of musk-seeds.

CORIANDER SEEDS.

These are our own produce: they also come from Holland. They are generally plentiful and cheap, not exceeding twelve or twenty shillings per hundred weight. The chief use of these seeds is in rectifying the spirit, in the first distillation of honey-water. In the state of gross powder they are odoriferous, but rather strong, and apt to overcome, in those compositions where the finer and more tender perfumes enter. For this reason, they are seldom recommended, but as above.

These seeds are very liable to breed little insects, which entirely eat and consume their insides, leaving only the husks. For this reason, those gathered within the year are always best for use.

ROSE SEEDS.

By rose seeds are here meant those small yellow seeds which are produced by roses, both red and damask, when ripe. These should be carefully dried between sheets of white paper, rather in the shade. The roses themselves should be gathered when the dew is not on them.

The seeds will not preserve their smell, nor the colour, above a year; and, unless kept dry, with a free admission of the air, in rather a warm situation, they will be destroyed by insects.

ORANGE-FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

Orange-flower seeds are to be gathered and preserved, in every particular, as the rose seeds mentioned above.

Enquiry ought to be made, by the curious perfumer, amongst gardeners, florists, and herbalists, for all sorts of seeds from agreeable and sweet smelling flowers; especially for those which are of good blue, green, red, and milk-white colours; and in size

about that of rose seeds. They will be found useful in many curious compositions. Whether these are to be had from violets, pinks, carnations, and some kinds of the tulip, also from white roses, jessamine, and honey-suckle, I am not prepared exactly to say; but, if so, they ought to be gathered, dried, and preserved, in nearly or exactly the same manner as the rose and other seeds above mentioned.

CARRAWAY AND ANISE SEEDS.

Carraway and anise seeds are only mentioned in this place, that they may be avoided by the perfumer; for, though they, and their oils, have been in pretty general use, of late years, in common wash-balls, being added to common tallow-soap to overcome its disagreeable smell, which at first they do in some degree; still it is necessary to observe that, when such wash-balls are old (which they ought to be before they are sold), the presence of these two kinds of seeds and their oils make them

stink so intolerably, as not to be borne. From this bad practice, the sale of these balls has often been entirely lost ; the consumer being invariably better pleased with plain soap, with its natural smell of tallow only. As no other use of these seeds and their essential oils is known in perfumery, they ought to be left for the use of the druggist and confectioner.

CHAPTER VI.

AROMATIC ROOTS.

ORRIS ROOT.

Orris, or Iris, root comes in the greatest perfection from Florence. When new, and used fresh, it is somewhat soft and porous, all the outside having been scraped or pared off. In this state, it is very white, and has a fragrant smell, coming nearest of any herb yet known to that of violets, in the spring of the year.

Another sort of Orris-root comes from various foreign countries. This kind is not usually pared, and is, besides, of a dirty yellowish white colour. It is, likewise, considerably shrunk and shrivelled up, and is not of so sweet a flavour as that from

Florence. The latter is generally sold for 50s. per cwt. whereas the former is sold for 40s.

The uses of this root will be seen in the article *Gross Sweet Powders*; and, when well pulverised and sifted, in that of wash-balls.

Remarks.

The first of the above-mentioned sorts of orris-root is very apt to mould and mildew, which is caused by moisture. To prevent this, it should always be kept thinly spread, and exposed to the air of an open apartment. The latter sort is frequently eaten through by worms, so that numbers of small holes are visible throughout its whole body; in which state it is quite gone, and not worth any thing.

CYPRESS-ROOTS.

These roots, also, are foreign: they are of a dark brown colour, and in appearance are like the small parts or twigs of other

roots. They are of a coarse and strong odour, and are therefore but little used, except in cheap and ordinary gross powders. Their price is about the same as that of orris, and, like them, they are apt to mould, if new and fresh. Care, therefore, should be taken as before; for, when they are old, which may be known from their dryness, (unless the art of keeping them from mould, in rather a damp place, has been resorted to,) they will snap, and break short, like a bit of dry stick, and consequently are good for nothing.

CALAMUS-ROOTS.

This is commonly called Calamus Aromaticus, or sweet flag. It grows generally in ponds, and its shape is oval and flat. It has a strong coarse smell, and is very powerful; for which reason it should be used by the perfumer only as a corrective, except in the case of brown cheap wash-balls, in which, when reduced to a very fine powder, it is of great use.

Calamus is very light in weight, and, like orris-root, is very apt to grow mouldy, unless care be taken, as before mentioned. Its price is generally from 28 to 35 shillings per cwt.

MARSH-MALLOW-ROOTS.

These roots, though possessing no pleasant odour, are very necessary for the perfumer, since, it is well-known that they make the best sticks for cleaning the teeth. The true sort is called *marine* marsh-mallow roots, because they grow in the salt marshes near the sea. They ought to be had *green*, and full as large as the little finger, because they shrink. Cut them in proper lengths, about seven inches long, and dry them pretty well in the shade. The best way of obtaining them good, is to bespeak them at the herb-shops; their price being very trifling.*

Remarks.

There are, doubtless, several other aromatic roots, which might be of considerable

* The present price is 20*d.* per pound.

use to perfumers; such, for example, as many of those sold by the druggist. As to the druggists, however, in general, since they have gone into the *tea and coffee trade*, there are hardly two articles out of ten in their shops which are to be had good. Enquiry may be made about such roots, but, as the above are only what are commonly used, they, only, are mentioned.

CHAPTER VII.

AROMATIC WOODS.

RHODIUM WOOD.

Rhodium is said to be the wood of the Chinese rose-tree: in bulk, the twigs are seldom larger than those of our own rose-trees, but are of a very close texture, and consequently very heavy. The knots of this wood are by far the best parts of it, for the purposes of perfumery. It is difficult to reduce rhodium wood to a fine powder, and, therefore, it can hardly be recommended for wash-balls.

The odour of Rhodium wood, in quantity, is very fine, and similar to that of roses, when mixed with orris-powder, as will be seen in the article, *Violet Perfumes*.

By itself, it possesses a fine smell, remarkably like that of a violet.

The yellow and hard sort of rhodium is that which should be invariably used. This is well adapted for mixing with, and raises the smell of, gross powders in general.

What is bought at the druggists' shops, called rasped rhodium, is frequently mixed with the raspings of box-wood; and, at best, with the powder of rhodium-bark, which has no smell.

The price of rhodium-wood varies much; having been sold, within the space of two or three years, at thirty shillings, and three or four pounds, per cwt.

If the wood be large, knotty, and of a deep yellow colour, when broke, it will remain good for several years, by being kept in a dry place.

YELLOW-SAUNDERS.

Yellow-saunders comes to us from India. Like rhodium, it is a close, heavy, hard, and yellowish wood, and its smell is

very sharp and pungent, resembling that of a green citron.

From this wood is produced the celebrated oil, termed *otto* of sandal-wood; sandal-citron being the name by which this wood is known in France.

As the raspings of this wood are generally sold in the druggists' shops in a state of adulteration, it is proper to use only the whole wood, bruised, or rasped, at home. In the state of gross powder, it is a very valuable perfume. The prices of the several sorts and mixtures are various and changeable. The whole wood is to be preserved in the same way as rhodium.

Remarks.

There are several other lightly scented woods, which are in common use for cheap articles in perfumery; but, as the above mentioned are held in the greatest esteem, it is unnecessary, here, even to name them.

CHAPTER VIII.

AROMATIC BARKS.

CASSIA-LIGNUM.

Cassia-lignum comes from Ceylon and some other spice islands, and is of divers sorts. The worst is of a pale brown colour, and as large in circumference as a man's thumb, being, in substance, as thick as a crown-piece, and difficult to break. This kind has but little odour, and that not good.

The next sort is smaller in size, viz. about that of the little finger, but has a much brighter colour, is pretty easy to fracture, and is that commonly used in perfumery.

The best sort of all, however, is that which is called *Quill Cassia*, being about the size of a common quill. It is easy to

break, is of the colour of fine cinnamon, and is hardly to be distinguished from it in smell. From this similarity, it is often sold, especially in the country, for true cinnamon. In such cases, the seller is often to be excused, from the probability, that he, himself, has been imposed on.

The uses of quill-cassia will be found in the article *Honey-water*, and in the best gross powders. If put up in boxes, and kept dry and free from dust, it may be kept for some years. The prices of the above-mentioned three sorts of this bark differ as much as their qualities. The best quill-cassia is from two shillings and sixpence to four shillings per pound.

CINNAMON.

Cinnamon-bark is much used by the perfumer, in some of his finest compositions; but he should be careful not to give a cinnamon price (which is eight or nine shillings per pound*) for quill cassia. To guard

* The present price is 15s. per pound.

against this, as their external appearances are so similar, he ought to taste them. The cinnamon, on chewing, will give a sharp and biting taste to the tongue, whereas the cassia communicates a sweet and mawkish one. The cinnamon, also, has generally a much brighter colour, and is lighter in weight, as well as more brittle when about to be pulverized. But, even although all these tests be tried, the buyer is still liable to purchase one for the other.

Remarks.

The reason for this perplexity is as follows. It is said, and with much appearance of truth, that the Dutch, who are the spice merchants for all Europe, and some other parts of the world, in years of great plenty, for cinnamon, sell the largest of that excellent spice for cassia-lignum, and *vice versa*; in other years, sell quill cassia for cinnamon. What renders this very probable, is, that it is well-known, that, rather than lower the prices of their spices, and thereby overstock their foreign markets

with them, they, invariably, in plentiful years, burn large quantities of spices, in Holland, as well as in the Spice Islands.

CLOVE BARK.

This bark comes from abroad, and is usually made up in round bundles of about a pound weight each. It is cheap, being worth about two shillings per pound. It has a fragrant odour, something like cloves at a distance, which will always be found most agreeable, in small quantities, and not too near. The bark, as well as the clove itself, will be found useful in various compositions.

This bark is of the colour of cloves, is easily kept if dry, and is not liable to any frauds, like that of cassia-lignum and cinnamon bark. The smallest in size, and the most friable, is the best.

WINTER BARK.

Winter bark is an ordinary and cheap article, being seldom worth more

than four-pence or six-pence per pound. The good perfumer seldom uses it, except as a corrective in rectifying spirits, and in cheap gross powders, for country fairs. When reduced to fine powder, it may be used in some of the brown hair-powders, and in the composition of ordinary wash-balls.

This bark is of a light brown colour, and will keep for twenty years, if dry. Sometimes for want of air, it is apt to be eaten up by worms, but this may be prevented by exposing it, from time to time, when the weather is dry.

CHAPTER IX.

GUMS AND BALSAMS.

STORAX.

The best and most genuine sort of Storax comes from India and from Turkey ; but that which we have here generally comes from Holland, where it suffers a sad transmutation, by having the finest parts of its resin, in which its perfume consists, taken from it by heat and expression. What is thus abstracted, is called *liquid storax*, which, doubtless, is for the use of the chemist and apothecary, for the perfumer seldom even sees it. The sort which we have, is so audaciously adulterated, as to leave no doubt with those who have ever seen the genuine sort.

The expressed sort, from Holland, comes to us in cakes (somewhat like those of camphor), about two or three inches in thickness, and of about the size of a common plate, and has even the marks of the threads of the cloth through which it has been pressed ; whereas, the true kind is in large irregular lumps, weighing twelve or fourteen pounds each. These lumps are much harder than the Dutch cakes, which have been softened by fire ; and, as to the fragranciness of each, one pound of the true sort is worth three pounds of the counterfeit.

As the genuine kind is very difficult to be procured, only small quantities of the base sort should be bought at a time, and that newly imported, and for present use only, as it is very apt to grow mouldy, even with the utmost care. When genuine storax can be had, the perfumer may purchase plenty of it ; for, if kept in a dry place, it will preserve its virtues for many years. Indeed, in a few years, it becomes so valuable, as often to be worth double, and even

treble, its original price, which is generally from five to seven shillings per pound.

When the genuine sort is to be had, it is generally owing to the quantity in the market, whereby the Dutch are undersold.

Storax is a very fine smelling gum, and of great use in perfumery. The best honey-water is never good without it; when compelled to use the common storax, or Dutch cakes, care must be taken to use double the quantity of the genuine.

GUM BENJAMIN.

Of this gum there are several natural sorts; the first, and ordinary one, is very brown, heavy, and full of dirt and filth; the second is somewhat clearer in colour, and looks cleaner when broken; the third and best sort of Benjamin will, when broken, shew itself in white, bluish, and yellow transparent flakes, like veined and variously coloured marble; in this there is very little dross or dirt.

The value of the ordinary sorts is from two shillings and sixpence to three or four shillings per pound ; whereas that of the best is generally from five to six shillings. * For honey-water, this sort, only, must be used ; and indeed it would be better for the perfumer never to use any other in any of his articles for sale.

Remarks.

When the perfumer cannot be supplied with this article in its genuine state, he ought to apply to the wax chandlers, who use great quantities of this article in the manufacture of their best sealing wax. All the sorts of this gum, when well and dry kept, will remain good for many years. When the ordinary kinds are used, the quantity ought to be doubled.

LABDANUM.

This gum, though brought to us directly from abroad, is generally in an adulterated

* The price of the best, at present, is 8s. 6d. per pound.

state, being deprived of the best part, which is known by the name of Liquid Labdanum.

The worst sort, which is bought of the druggist, is generally in the form of a roll of wax, as if it had been cast in a mould. It is twice as heavy as any gum whatever, is nearly black in colour, and, when broke, falls into a powder like dry sand.

The form of the best sort, which is very scarce, is generally in rolls of the size of the wrist : it is considerably lighter, but of the same colour as the former, and when beaten in a mortar, instead of falling into a sand-like powder, it will stick like wax to the bottom of the pestle. To remedy this inconvenience during the pulverization, it will be proper to anoint the pestle and the bottom of the mortar with oil of jessamine.

The best sort of Labdanum has an exceedingly soft and fragrant smell, which will be found very prevalent in honey-water. Its price is generally double that of the worst sort ; and it will keep good for a long time in a dry place.

CAMPHOR.

Camphor comes to England both from India and Holland, in round flat cakes, which look as if they were cast in a mould, like wax. Its colour is white and transparent, and it is easily broken. Having a very powerful and piercing odour, it seldom enters into the composition of any perfume, save in cheap Hungary water, which is sometimes adulterated by it, (on account of the property which tincture of camphor has of becoming milk-white by contact with water,) and in compound wash-balls.

The price of Camphor is very variable ; its price at the present time is five shillings per pound, whereas, within the last two years, it has cost as much as thirty-five shillings per pound.* It is a very common fraud for the druggist to adulterate this substance with spermaceti, which is very difficult to detect, on account of the intimacy of their union and the similarity of their appearance.

* The present price of Camphor is 6s. per pound.

The method to be adopted for the preservation of camphor from waste (for it is very volatile, and if left exposed would fly away in a short time), and from communicating its odour to other substances, is to tie it up close in a dry bladder, which may then be left in a glass jar or earthen vessel. It is proper in this, as in other cases, always to buy the newest or freshest camphor ; for, if it have been adulterated, and then kept for a long time, the chance is, that all the volatile particles of the camphor will be evaporated, while nothing but spermaceti or white wax remains.

BALSAMS OF PERU AND TOLU.

These balsams may not improperly be called fluid gums. They come from the places whose names they bear, and their chief use is in medicine. As they are seldom used except in one or two articles of perfumery, it is needless to say more of them in this place, than that, in colour and consistency, they resemble very much our

common treacle, with which, in the state we find them, they are often adulterated. As treacle itself has no unpleasant odour, this mixture does not much injure any article of perfumery in which it is used. Their use consists more in their colour and consistency, than in any peculiarity of smell, which latter, even when the balsams are genuine and pure, is generally very faint. Their prices are nearly the same, being about two shillings per ounce.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.

Dragon's blood, which is also a gum, is used by the perfumer, chiefly for opiate powder-sticks for the teeth.

The finest sort is of a beautiful deep crimson colour, is very light and friable, and will, if genuine and unmixed, dissolve entirely in spirits of wine.

GUM DRAGON (TRAGACANTH.)

This substance is sometimes used by the perfumer; it is cheap and very well known,

and is not liable to adulteration. The difference, as to quality, consists in the best or picked sort being clear and white, whilst the worst sort is coarse, opaque, and mixed with sand and bits of wood.

SPERMACETI.

Spermaceti, though not a gum, is so similar to substances of that nature, that I have thought proper to treat of it here. The perfumer uses it in great quantities for making pomatums, cold cream, &c.; but it sometimes has so rancid a smell, as to require a considerable quantity of perfume to cover it. Spermaceti, as mentioned before, is, when new and good, very like camphor in outward appearance, only that instead of being in a cake, we have it in the state of crystallized flakes or small lumps. If it is old and yellowish in appearance, it is rancid, and unfit to enter into any article belonging to the perfumer.

This substance is hardly ever adulterated, its price being so low as eighteen pence per pound.

CHAPTER X.

FLOWERS, LEAVES, RHINDS, AND
FRUITS.

ROSE LEAVES.

Of roses there are several sorts, but those most commonly made use of by the perfumer, as having not only the strongest and most pleasant odour, are the damask rose, for distillation, and the red rose, chiefly in buds, for drying, and, when pulverised, to form part of the composition of gross powders.

Both these sorts should be gathered when dry, and if the former are for pickling for winter use, this should be done as soon as they are picked from their stalks. The others, which are designed only for drying, must be managed in the same method as is directed in Chapter V. concerning Seeds.

Remark.

If, in a small quantity of the buds, a clove be stuck up to the head in each bud, they will, when dry, have a most fragrant smell, which will partake of that of each, but will still be superior to either.

ORANGE FLOWERS.

Orange flowers should be had, and used, directly from the tree. Every minute after gathering they lose the fineness of their flavour; and if ever so little moisture comes to them in gathering, or if they lie too long together after being gathered, they will, by heating, lose their colour, and have a very disagreeable instead of a fragrant odour; consequently in this state they are unfit for use. To prevent this, they should be exposed to the heat of the sun for half an hour in the forenoon of gathering, in order to exhale from them the moisture of the dew.

JESSAMINE FLOWERS.

Of jessamine flowers there are very few to be had in this country, and those are so very tender and low, though very sweet in their smell, that they will not bear to be used in any composition without their flavour being quite lost or exhaled. From the tree they may be used by themselves, as orange flowers are, in snuffs or in powders; but as to any distillation from them, both labour and expence will be lost, unless there are considerable quantities, when fresh oil of jessamine may be obtained.

VIOLETS AND LILIES OF THE VALLEY.

These flowers, like those of jessamine, are of so tender a nature as not to bear any mixture, nor the heat of fire in distillation; nor will they hardly preserve any of their smell when dried. Infusion and expression, therefore, are the only means to be used for obtaining their flavour.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.

Lavender flowers should always be gathered very dry, and soon stripped from their stalks. Whatever quantity is to be kept for winter use, should be well dried in the shade, and kept loosely in paper bags. If put up in boxes or glasses, they are apt to heat and spoil.

The flowers to be used for making lavender water, or oil of lavender, in the summer season, should be green, and also stripped from their stalks.

Remarks.

The largest headed lavender is by far the best; and that which comes to market, neither too late nor too early in the season, is to be preferred.

ROSEMARY.

Rosemary, both in leaves and flowers, is used by the perfumer, only, for making oil of rosemary and Hungary water. They

should both be used fresh and dry, but *green*. The young trees always produce the best; those of the old ones giving out a disagreeable woody and turpentine smell.

MARJORAM.

Both the herb and flower of marjoram are always used in a dry state, except by the druggist, who uses it *green* in the distillation of its oil. It should not be stripped, when green, as lavender is, but should be hung up in bunches to dry in the shade. When very dry, it is to be stripped clear from its wood; and in every other particular, what has been said of lavender, holds good in this case.

LEMON-THYME, AND BAZIL.

These two herbs should be chosen by the largeness of their size, in the season when they are full of flowers, and of a fine green colour.

Dry, strip, and keep them the same as marjoram. It is also necessary to be par-

ticular in the proper preservation of their natural colour; which, next to their very agreeable odour, will be found to be particularly useful in the composition of *herb snuff*.

MYRTLE LEAVES.

The chief use of myrtle leaves with the perfumer, is for the making of *herb snuff* and *myrtle water*. With the leaves or cuttings of myrtle (for the flowers can seldom be procured in this country), the orange and the nutmeg make excellent compositions. These leaves, when to be used, should be fresh from the tree. None of the sweet smelling myrtles, as they are called, have ever answered the above purposes, like the common sort.

PEACH LEAVES.

Peach leaves, though no perfume, have a natural smell well fitted for one curious purpose, viz. *Portugal snuff*.

In the month of August or September, the snuff manufacturer may have a cart load of them for a trifle, in almost any large

garden round London, or elsewhere. They are to be used immediately as they are gathered; but first it is necessary to separate all the yellow and withered leaves from the fresh ones.

In order to dry them, they are to be thinly spread on a clean floor, or on sheets of paper placed in the shade; and they are to be frequently turned, until they become so crisp or brittle, as to be converted into powder by merely rubbing between the hands. They are next to be ground into fine powder in a *Scotch snuff mill*, and well sifted.

Remarks.

The better and finer these dried leaves are ground, the finer will be the green colour of the powder, which is to be kept in clear and dry glass bottles, which are to be stopped close, and put in a dry place.

MOSS OF APPLE TREES.

The moss of apple trees has no smell of its own, but is peculiarly adapted for receiving the fragrant one of ambergris.

Take five or six pounds of the white moss from apple or pear trees, which any large orchard will supply ; put it into a tub of spring water, stirring it often ; let it remain in the water for a day and night, then wash it out from thence, and put an equal quantity of water, as before, to it ; repeat this three or four times, and take care that it be very clean.

Now expose it to the heat of the sun on sheets of paper placed upon the leads of the house, till quite dry, or until it be possible to reduce it to the state of powder. It is to be pounded in a mortar, and then very finely sifted ; it is afterwards to be preserved in a glass bottle for use.

Although, from the above quantity of moss, the operator will hardly be able to procure more than a pound of powder, still he will be amply repaid for his trouble, as no other known article so well answers its purposes.

CITRON PEELS.

Take fresh foreign citrons, pare them very thin, leaving little or no white. Dry these

parings or peelings on a string : they answer well, when pulverized, for the composition of gross powders.

When citron peels are required for making *eau sans pareil*, and *honey water*, they must invariably be used in a *green* and fresh state.

ORANGE AND LEMON PEELS.

Of orange and lemon peels the same observation holds good as of the citron ones ; except that, being much cheaper, they enter largely into several compositions, as will be seen in wash balls. The fine high-coloured Seville oranges, and the Malaga lemons, should be chosen in preference to others ; for the crab sort of each have a very different flavour to those that are ripe.

NUTMEGS.

Nutmegs are so well known, that it may, at first sight, seem impertinent to say any thing about them in this place. However, as they are used in the finest of the perfumer's compositions, he should be enabled to

choose the best, which are always those that are ponderous and free from holes, and that are all of one colour, viz. *brown*, when broke. There is nothing more common than for the Dutch to have doctored the nutmegs, by *boiling*, (a cant term they have for robbing them of their finest oil), so that they are quite *white* in the inside. After this operation, it is customary to rub their outsides over with some white powder, so as to disguise the fraud, and make them appear as if just arrived from one of the Spice Islands.

SMALL DRIED ORANGES.

This fruit is what falls from the tree before it has had time to ripen. For several uses, the peel of this is better than that of those that are riper.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

FOREGOING CHAPTERS.

Although the articles treated of in the first three chapters, viz. Spirits of Wine, Starch, and Colours, cannot, properly speaking, come under the denomination of Perfumes; still, as the two first are the ingredients with which the perfumer is to lay the foundation of so very many of his compound articles for sale, it was requisite, prior to any other subject, to give a plain narrative and description of their manufacture and natural qualities, and also to put him on his guard with respect to the impositions that may be attempted to be practised on him. As to the third chapter, respecting Colours, the perfumer will readily perceive that an early mention of such articles, as ornament

and beautify his compositions, was proper in the outset.

In the fourth chapter I have treated of Ambergris, Civet, and Musk: these substances yield the most diffusive and lasting perfumes in the whole catalogue of drugs used by us. Ambergris alone, in the lump, will give out so strong an odour, at each opening of the box or case in which it is contained, as to perfume the largest chamber, and even a whole house, if left open for only five minutes. This may be done with a piece of ten or twelve ounces in weight, every day for a great number of years, and still neither the quality nor the weight will be at all lessened.

Although musk has a much stronger scent than ambergris, it is not nearly so fragrant; the odour of musk is so very diffusive, that it has been known to affect *tubs* and chests of tea placed at a considerable distance from it, even although the musk and tea have been packed up in double-leaded and soldered boxes. For this reason there was recently an order from the India Company,

not to bring over any musk at all from China, in the same ships that import tea.

Civet differs from the above; for until properly prepared, it may be kept in a glass bottle, well stopped, even among sugar, which is known to have a great attraction for every sort of perfume.

The next three chapters treat of Seeds, Roots, and Woods, which are natural vegetable perfumes, and as such claim a place after the animal ones.

The next vegetable perfumes, in order, are Barks, Gums and Balsams, Leaves and Flowers, Rhinds, and some Fruits, which are treated of in chapters 8, 9, and 10.

I shall next proceed to the *artificial* or *composite* part of the business of the Perfumer; in which it is hoped that every particular will be so explicitly treated, and duly intermixed with necessary cautions; and that the whole will so bear the stamp of truth, that the present work shall give satisfaction to some readers in regard to profit, and to others in regard to amusement in the pursuit of an art, which, although it has one

of our senses dependent on it for gratification, is at present little known or practised amongst us.

It may perhaps be objected against some of the following receipts and directions, that the Perfumer is expected to be a distiller and chemist, in order to prepare some of the compositions ordered. To this it is replied, that he ought certainly, in some measure, to make himself master of such a part of the theory of both these arts as relate directly to his own trade; but further than this, he need not pursue such knowledge. But if to this he can conveniently add a little practice, such will undoubtedly afford him both pleasure and profit.

It is now necessary to describe such utensils as are required for the proper carrying on of the Perfumer's business.

He should have two copper stills, one to hold fifty, and the other about ten, gallons. The latter should be so constructed as upon occasion to be adapted to a sand, and a water bath. The worms of both these stills may be placed in one worm tub, the small

within the great one, so that the still may be on each side of the tub, and their *capitals*, or heads, may thus enter their respective worms, opposite to each other. He will likewise require two or three stoves for sand baths, &c. and for the minor distillations.

A mill and sieves, properly adapted to each other, are also required by the Perfumer; as are likewise mortars and pestles. These should consist of a large iron one, two bell metal ones (for brass ones are improper), a marble one, a stone-ware one, and a glass one. A screw press, with its appurtenances, and a few marble slabs, are also requisite. With these utensils, the Perfumer will be able to perform almost every operation required in this trade.

If it should happen that he may not have room enough for the above-mentioned articles, particularly the stills, he may hire them by the day, on some distiller's premises. In that case, however, he ought to be a constant superintendant over his work, so that he may be able to avoid or rectify all mistakes.

PART II.

ARTIFICIAL OR COMPOUND PERFUMES.

CHAPTER XI.

PERFUMED SPIRITS.

SPIRIT OF AMBERGRIS.

Take of grey and rich ambergris one ounce and a half; of musk, 30 grains; and of civet, 20 grains; and reduce the whole to fine powder, with dry and hard loaf-sugar. Add to this powder the juice of a fourth part of a green (not a ripe) lemon, and put the whole into a large thick bottle, with a glass stopper, containing three pints of highly rectified spirits of wine. Lute the stopper, by tying a piece of bladder over it, and then place the bottle in a constant heat of horse-dung or sand, for twenty-one days. The bottle should be so large as to

hold double the quantity or more of the above ingredients.

Remarks.

When the bottle is taken out of its bed, it must not be put immediately in a cold place, for fear of cracking or breaking. After the above time has elapsed, the liquid is to be filtered through white blotting paper, whilst still warm; for, if left till cold before this be done, it will (if the ambergris be rich and of good quality) be apt to congeal and stick to the paper, by which not only will there be a loss, but the pores of the paper will also be so shut up, that its properties as a filter will be destroyed.

The above is as fine a tincture, or spirit, of ambergris, as can be made.

SPIRIT OF MUSK.

Take an ounce and a half (Troy weight) of China musk, forty grains of civet, and a quarter of an ounce of red rose buds; reduce them to a fine powder with loaf-sugar, and then put the whole into three pints of spirits of wine, as before directed for spirit of

ambergris. Remember, however, that, in this case, no lemon juice is to be added, as both the musk and the civet are so diffusive as not to require any acid to assist their exhalation.

Proceed in every other respect as before : it may be noted, however, that in this case no attention need be paid to filtering while warm, as there is no coagulating ingredient, as in the before-mentioned spirit.

Remarks.

This is an excellent spirit, or essence, of musk. If true China musk cannot be procured, it will be necessary to use almost double the quantity of any other sort : it will also in this case be requisite to use a double quantity of red rose buds ; and, if it be possible to obtain them, an ounce of musk seeds should be reduced to powder, and added.

SPIRIT OF MUSK, BY DISTILLATION.

Take of China musk, civet, and rose buds, as above ; reduce the whole to a fine powder, with sugar, and put them into a glass alembic or retort, which place in a gentle

heat for three days: let the top of the alembic be covered during this time, to prevent the escape of the spirit; and, at the period prescribed, lute a receiver very close, and draw off, by a gentle heat, especially at first, the whole of the fluid that will come over.

During the distillation the receiver must be kept cool; and when it is finished the luting must not be taken off for a day, or until the whole will be entirely cold.

Remark.

As this is a very clear and transparent spirit (whereas that by infusion is reddish coloured), it is designed principally for honey water, and requires no filtering.

SPIRIT OF BENJAMIN.

Take two gallons of common spirits, four ounces of fine gum benjamin, four ounces of gum storax, and a handful of alkanet root. Reduce the dry substances to powder, with about half a pound of the gross of the second ingredients from the honey water. (See Chapter 23.) Put all these into the spirits, and place the bottle in horse-

dung, or warm sand, where it is to remain heated for twenty-one days. As before, let the bottle be much larger than to hold the quantities here prescribed.

When cold, pour off the clear fluid, and filter it through paper. This is to be kept closely stopped, and covered over with leather, or a piece of bladder. This will turn out to be an excellent spirit.

Remarks.

The dregs that remain after this infusion may be dried in the heat of the sun, and may be put to the first ingredients from honey water, as above.

If the spirit of ambergris and of musk be intended for sale, they ought, for the sake of beauty, to be filtered, as before directed; but what is to be kept for the perfumer's own use, had much better remain as it is.

Whatever quantity of the dregs of the different spirits may happen to be left after the tinctures are used, may be gently but well dried in the sun, and preserved in a well stopped bottle for future use, as will hereafter be directed.

CHAPTER XII.

CONTINUATION OF SPIRITS.

SPIRIT OF ORANGE.

The spirit, or essence, of orange (for it is called by both names,) comes chiefly to us from abroad; but in so adulterated and bad a state, that it is incumbent on the English perfumer to attempt making it himself. This is done to very great perfection by the following easy process.

Take the rhinds, thinly pared, of twenty-four high coloured Seville oranges, not too ripe, nor too new, but just in the condition that they are fittest for the table. As quickly as the rhinds are pared off, throw them into a gallon of spirits. Set the whole to digest for two or three days in a sand-

heat, having first luted the joinings of the alembic and receiver very close.

After this period has elapsed, draw off the whole quantity of the spirit by distillation; and when it is cold put to it the same quantity of orange-peel, as before, and proceed, in the same manner, by distillation. If the same operation be a third time repeated, the finest spirit of orange that can be obtained will be the result.

As this spirit, when imported from abroad, is of a red colour, the perfumer may put to a gallon of the above, when the distillation is at an end, about two ounces of the best alkanet root. The whole ought to be allowed to stand until a fine and deep colour is produced. It is now to be decanted off, for there is no occasion to filter it. It is then to be stopped close, and kept cool.

SPIRITS OF LEMONS AND CITRONS.

For the preparation of these two spirits, proceed, in all respects, as above; only omitting the colour by alkanet root, as both these are required to be quite clear.

SPIRIT OF BERGAMOT.

Of this commodity there are divers sorts: the best comes from Rome, and is made from a fruit called Bergamoe, which is something, in kind, between an orange and a lemon.

Attempts have been made to prepare it in England, but these have generally failed, on account of the want of fruit in a state of perfection.

The second sort is made in and about Leghorn, from a bastard fruit of the lemon sort, and having the same odour. The true name of this kind of spirit of Bergamot is *Limetto*. It is of no more value, nor is it of a better smell, than our own spirit of lemons.

Remarks.

The true Roman Spirit of Bergamot is of a light yellow colour, of a very thin body, and is exceedingly fragrant. If dropped on white paper, and held before the fire, it will leave no stain. If, by this trial, it

should leave a stain on the paper after heating, there is little doubt but that it has been adulterated, or mixed with olive or some other oil.

Note.—The Limetto, if genuine, will also leave no stain, if submitted to the same test; neither will true spirit of orange, lemons, and citrons.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take one gallon of spirits, and infuse in it six ounces of fresh lavender flowers; afterwards digest in a sand-heat, and distil, as in the case of spirit of oranges, &c. Repeat the infusion of fresh flowers four times; by which means a most excellent spirit of lavender will be obtained.

RED SPIRIT OF LAVENDER, COMMONLY CALLED PALSY DROPS.

To make the red spirit of lavender, the perfumer must add to a quart of the clear

spirit above mentioned, about two drachms of saffron, and a dram of powdered cochineal, previously mixed with a few drops of lemon juice. Let the whole stand until the colour is exactly what is requisite for this spirit; then decant it off, but do not filter it.

CHAPTER XIII.

FOREIGN PERFUMED ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.

OTTO OF ROSES AND SANDAL CITRON.

These two perfumes come to us from the East Indies; but how they are prepared, I pretend not to guess. Indeed, they are so dear and scarce, that they are only to be found in the cabinets of the rich and curious, being sent from India by persons of distinction, as presents to their friends in England. They are brought to this country in small square, and round, gilt bottles, each containing an ounce in weight, and valued at five or six guineas.

These perfumes are undoubtedly the most fragrant and precious of any ever known, and are so exquisitely penetrating,

that the hundredth part of a drop on the point of a needle, wiped on a pair of gloves, will perfume them while they last.

When they can be had, the perfumer should invariably preserve some of these oils for his finest compositions. They are of a pale gold colour, and, in consistency, are like Venice turpentine; but, by being carried near to the fire, they will become fluid, so as to drop on loaf-sugar, which, by grinding, will very widely separate their parts, and diffuse them in perfumery.

PERFUMED CATCHUI, OR COMPOSITION FOR
SWEETENING THE BREATH.

Take four ounces of brown Japan earth, (*Terra Japonica*,) in fine powder, one ounce of sugar-candy, also in powder. Grind two drachms of the best ambergris with twenty grains of pure musk; and dissolve half an ounce of clean gum tragacanth in about three or four ounces of orange-flower water. Mix all the ingredients together, so that they shall form a stiff paste,

which is to be rolled up into pieces of the thickness of a straw. Cut these into small lengths, each about the eighth part of an inch, and lay them in clean paper. They are an excellent perfume for those whose breath is disagreeable.

CHAPTER XIV.

APOPLECTIVE BALSAM.

Take four ounces of new and fresh oil of mace, (for which see chapter 18,) two ounces of balsam of Tolu, two penny-weights of pure musk, the same quantity of civet, one ounce of fresh orange-butter, sixty drops of fine oil of lavender, as much oil of rhodium, forty drops of oil of marjoram, twenty drops of oil of cloves, forty drops of bergamot, and thirty drops of oil of cinnamon.

Grind the musk and civet together, with sugar, to a very fine powder, to which add all the oils above directed, except the oil of mace, which, with about an ounce of fresh bees-wax, must be melted together, very gently. When this is about half cold, put in all the oils, musk, civet, and balsam of

tolu, and keep the whole stirring with a bit of stick (not of common deal), till it be quite cold and well mixed. In order to have this done well, the whole should be ground upon a marble slab, with a stone muller, such as the painters use.

Remarks.

If the mixture should prove too stiff, add to it some genuine oil of Behn nuts; or, if too thin, add a little melted wax, then grind and incorporate as before.

This is an exceedingly fine balsam, and will keep for twenty years. Keep it in a bottle, having a wide mouth and glass stopper.

CHAPTER XV.

ENGLISH PERFUMED (ESSENTIAL) OILS,
CONTINUED.

OIL OF RHODIUM.

Oil of rhodium comes chiefly from Holland; nay, the real, true, and genuine sort, made in London, is often bought up by the Dutch, and, after it has been mixed and *re-made*, is sent back to London for sale. If it be mixed with any other oil, the adulteration may be found out by the experiment of its being dropped on paper, and then held to the fire, as in Bergamot, (chapter 12,) and, if it be mixed with spirit of wine, which is the most common adulteration, it may be detected by dropping a little into spring-water; in which case the

water will turn of a blueish white colour. Oil of rhodium is usually of a pale brownish red colour, and in fragrance resembles that of otto of roses. It enters into the composition of several of the sweetest and most fragrant perfumes; but, as the manner of making it requires a very large still, even so large as to hold one or two hundred gallons, it is recommended to the perfumer to purchase it of chemists or others, who actually distil it themselves, and on whose veracity he may depend.

OIL, OR OTTO, OF ROSES.

This is the oil that comes over in the distillation of rose-water, where it is found swimming on the top of the can. It has a very fine smell, and mixes well with oil of rhodium. When taken from the rose-water, the water itself will not be good for any thing; being only fit to distil over again, with fresh roses, till the distillation is completed. What oil is thus obtained should have all the water that comes over

with it, carefully taken from it, otherwise, it will soon turn rancid.

OIL OF LAVENDER.

All that is said of oil of rhodium, in this chapter, with regard to its admixture, and the manner of trial, as to its being genuine, will hold strictly true with regard to oil of lavender; to which it may be added, that the genuine oils of lavender, made both in France and Italy, are not so good as ours made in England.

It is always best during the year in which it is made, and, if it is wanted to keep longer, the neat oil must be mixed with an equal quantity of very highly rectified wine spirit. By these means, it is kept in a more thin and fluid state; for, by itself, (especially if the bottle it is kept in be frequently opened,) it will first grow thick and glutinous from the admission of air, and afterwards rancid, strong, and of a fetid smell.

What is for sale within the year, should

be kept *neat* and unmixed; and, if there be any left, it may, with very little loss, be returned in the distillation of next year. If the perfumer, himself, should happen to be the maker, he may easily do this; otherwise he should not stock himself with more than he can annually expend.

OIL OF ROSEMARY.

Oil of rosemary comes chiefly from Italy, and, by the heat of the climate, it contracts, especially when old, a strong turpentine smell. It is but of little use to perfumers, except in common wash-balls; for, as for what may be wanted in the making of Hungary water, the true English oil of rosemary (which, as well as that of lavender, is highly preferable) ought to be used.

As this oil, also, is liable to great frauds by mixture, so it likewise submits to the same ways of trial, and ought, like oil of lavender, to be used within the year, thinned and distilled with wine spirits for keeping, and always to be kept very closely stopped and cool.

CHAPTER XVI.

CONTINUATION OF ENGLISH PERFUMED
(ESSENTIAL) OILS.

OIL OF CLOVES.

As the perfumer uses but little oil of cloves, it being strong and powerful, (and therefore very little fitted to enter into his compositions, especially the coarse-drawn sort commonly sold,) it is necessary that what little he may use should be genuine. In order to this, he may proceed in making it himself, as follows :—

Take two ounces of good cloves, reduce them to a fine powder, then put them into a piece of fine lawn, which must be fitted to a glass made on purpose, with a rim on the top, to tie the lawn round close to it, (letting the lawn, with the cloves in it, hang

down about half way); then have an earthen cup, exactly fitted to the inside of the top of the glass; fill the cup with burning charcoal, and blow it to a white heat. A very fine oil of cloves will now drop down into the glass from the lawn.

By these means the perfumer may make what little he wants, fresh and fine, in three or four hours, at any time.

OIL OF CINNAMON.

This oil is but little called for at the perfumers, its chief use being in medicine; yet in some of the finer compositions it is exceedingly useful; and as it is the most valuable oil made in England, it behoves us to have it as pure as possible. In order to this, the perfumer ought to be an eye witness to the distillation of it, from the first beginning to the end of the process, since there is nothing more frequent than to have the cinnamon steeped in oil before it is began to be worked; in which case the buyer will have nothing else but an almond or olive oil, strongly impregnated with the

flavour of cinnamon. It is hardly practicable, in the common way of sale, to procure any other oil than this. The true sort, drawn purely from cinnamon bark, certainly possesses the highest and finest smell of all the oils from aromatic woods.

Remark.

The way to use this valuable oil is to drop it on hard fine loaf-sugar, and then to grind it in a glass mortar, by which the oil is so diffused as to make twenty drops, used in this way, go farther than forty by any other mode. This method is to be adopted with every other essential oil.

OIL OF MARJORAM.

Very little of this vegetable oil is called for; yet it is of such use in the Apoplectic Balsam, as not to be omitted. It will not be worth while to attempt the distillation of it; it is recommended to be bought, new and fresh made, from the chemists; regard being had to having no more of it than may

be used between the time of its being made, and its returning season of next year.

OIL OF CORIANDER.

This oil is very valuable, scarce, and exceedingly fragrant. When it can be had, the perfumer ought, by all means, to secure a little ; for a small quantity of this oil will raise other scented articles to a very high and uncommon perfume.

It is of a pale gold colour, and of a thick consistence ; something like otto of roses. If pure, and kept close, it will keep good for twenty years. It is worth three guineas per ounce.

CHAPTER XVII.

PERFUMED FOREIGN BUTTERS.

ORANGE-FLOWER BUTTER.

This comes from various parts of France and Italy ; the best is from Florence. In many parts of the above countries, it is made with hog's lard ; and is apt, very soon, to grow white, soft, and rancid ; whereas that from Leghorn and Florence is made with Behn-nut oil, or with the finest olive oil. Accordingly, the consistence of these is much greater, being harder and firmer than the former. It is also higher in colour, which should be of a deep but bright yellow.

The fragrancy likewise of that from Florence is much more intense ; and the butter itself will keep good for two years, if

closely covered up, and kept in a very cool and dry place.

ENGLISH ORANGE-FLOWER BUTTER.

Orange-flower butter may be made, in hot summers, in England, in great perfection, by the following process :—Take six quarts of fine thick, golden coloured, olive oil (called virgin oil), put it into a thick glass bottle, having a wide mouth, and put to it two pounds of orange flowers, which have all their yellow seeds, but which have been cleanly picked from the stalks. The orange flowers must be *fresh* gathered, and very dry.

Let the orange flowers lie in the oil for twenty-four hours at least ; then strain the whole through a clean hair sieve, which may be just so coarse as not to let the seeds pass through it ; then add to the oil two pounds more of flowers, as before, and next day repeat the straining. Add fresh flowers a third time, and again strain, squeezing out as much oil as possible ; and for this purpose, if convenient, use a hand-press.

Now, put all the oil, thus impregnated with the odour of the orange flowers, into a bottle, which must be narrower at the bottom than at the top, in order that the dregs may be collected in a small compass when the oil is to be decanted: the dregs will fall in about three days, if the bottle be stopped and not disturbed.

Next take three pounds and a quarter of very fine and high-coloured bees-wax, and melt it very gently. Having decanted the impregnated oil very fine and clear from the dregs, mix it by little at a time with the warm wax, taking care to stir it, so that it shall be free from lumps, and that it may be all of the same consistency. Now beat the whole in a small glazed pan, and put it up in proper glasses, shaking and beating it in, so that there may be no air-bubbles or interstices, which would be sure, in a short time, to spoil the composition. Tie the glasses over with wetted bladder or parchment, very close, so that no air may be admitted; but take care that the bladder or parchment be wrung out, or wiped, before it be put on, as *moisture* will have the same

bad effect as the admission of air ; that is, it will render the butter mouldy.

Orange butter thus prepared at home will keep well for two years ; and will be equal in quality to the best which is imported from Florence.

LEMON BUTTER.

The lemon, bergamot, and tuberose butters, which are imported from abroad, are for the most part white, and are all made from hog's lard, instead of olive oil. They do not keep well, and are consequently not much called for.

If, however, the perfumer has a wish to prepare these, he should proceed according to the above process, for *orange-flower butter* ; and, if he be desirous to imitate the foreign kinds, he must use the palest olive oil ; and, instead of yellow wax, he must use white or bleached virgin wax. As we have few, or no, bergamot flowers in England, the perfumer must, in the preparation of this sort of butter, mix the true Roman *oil* of bergamot, in what quantity he thinks pro-

per, with the pale oil and white wax, as above.

JESSAMINE BUTTER.

To two pounds of fresh jessamine oil, put two or three times (as above directed for orange-flower butter,) as large a quantity of jessamine flowers as may be required, or as the oil can combine with : strain, press, and proceed in all respects according to the directions for orange-flower butter ; and mix it with either white or yellow melted wax. This butter will be found better than any of the same kind from abroad.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FOREIGN ESSENCES AND OILS.

ESSENCE OF JESSAMINE.

The essence of jessamine used to be imported to us from Florence; but at present, from the great disuse of perfumes in general, so little of it comes into this country, that very few, even of the perfumers themselves, know what it is.

The difference between the essence, and the oil, of jessamine, is as follows:—The essence is, and always should be, made from the oil of Behn nuts, impregnated with a double quantity of jessamine flowers; that is, the operation is twice repeated with fresh flowers. This essence, from the coolness and consistency of the Behn oil, will keep good for three or four years; whereas the

oil of jessamine, which is usually made from thin and bad olive or almond oil, and with a less proportion of flowers, will hardly keep good and sweet above a year.

Remarks.

The Florence oil of jessamine, which is always made from fat olive oil, is the best, and, by being frozen, or in a candied or congealed state, will keep good twice as long as that made at Leghorn or Genoa, where it is usually made from oil of almonds, which, being always fluid, gives the perfume room to fly off; whereas, the congealed sort locks up and preserves it.

ESSENCE OF ORANGE FLOWERS, &c.

The above observations hold good as to the essences of orange flowers, tuberose, &c.; except that the odours are fainter, and that they do not keep so long as essence of jessamine. There is likewise another objection to these (the original and true-made essence of orange-flowers excepted), viz.

that they are almost all made, even abroad, from the flowers that have been first used for the orange-flower and other butters. They thus not only lose their sweet odour, but are also filled with a watery matter, which spoils the oil or essence, and in a short time renders them unfit for use.

ENGLISH ESSENCE OF ORANGE-FLOWERS
AND JESSAMINE.

Very fine essences of orange-flowers and jessamine may be made in England, in hot summers, by only changing the olive oil, (which, in the making of the orange butter, we use chiefly for its colour,) for Behn-nut oil, (see Chapter 19;) also doubling the quantity of flowers and proceeding otherwise, as directed for orange and other butters. The wax, however, must be left out; and care must be taken not to give it much heat, which is hurtful to all vegetable perfumes.

ENGLISH OIL OF ORANGE-FLOWERS.

When the perfumer is making orange-butter, he should have a second large glass

bottle, filled with fine fat olive oil; into this he is to put all the green stalks, from which the flowers have been picked; having previously wiped them dry from all moisture. He should also put in all the flowers that have been strained or pressed from the intended orange-butter. This is to be repeated, with the other quantities, as often and as soon as they are pressed from the quantity of oil in the first bottle.

The whole quantity of flowers and stalks are now to be left in the second bottle for a week or more; and the oil is then to be strained or pressed out. When this is done, let it stand until the sediment, &c. fall to the bottom; and then put it into a close vessel, which is to be kept very cool.

ORANGE-FLOWER PASTE FOR THE HANDS.

Although pastes do not properly belong to this head, still as this one is so nearly allied to the oils, essences, and butters, mentioned above, and as the residue of these processes may be used here, I here describe the method to be used in preparing it.

After the orange-flower butter, essence, and oil, have been prepared, the flowers, which are left in a pulp-like mass, will make an exceedingly good almond-paste for washing with. It is to be prepared as follows:—

Take five or six pounds of bitter almonds, blanch them by boiling in water, and then beat them very fine in a marble mortar, with all the pulp of the flowers. If the paste be too oily, add to it some bean flour, finely ground. Let no water enter into this composition, for it would spoil the whole in a short time.

Remark.

This paste is made abroad, but comes to us in a very damaged and bad state; the sea-air and moisture, during the voyage, having the power of destroying its properties.

CHAPTER XIX.

EXPRESSED, OR COMMON, OILS.

OLIVE OIL.

Of this oil there are several sorts sold by the perfumer. Those that are adapted for the preparation of his finer compositions have already been noticed: it will now be necessary to describe the common kinds, or such as are used for the anointing of periwigs, &c.

These are either plain and neat, as imported, or are disguised, by scenting with the essences of lemon, orange, and bergamot. To perfume olive oil with any of these essences, it is only necessary to add such a quantity of either as will give an agreeable odour, and as will correspond with the price at which it is to be sold. When the

mixture has been made, it will be necessary to shake the vessel in which it is contained twice a day, for one week.

Remarks.

For the above purpose, thin, stale olive oils, that are not very rancid, answer as well as an oil of a better body or consistence; as the powerful odour of the perfumes above ordered, take off, or destroy, any disagreeable smell peculiar to stale and thin olive oil.*

OIL OF ALMONDS.

This oil is of two sorts; the one being expressed from bitter, and the other from sweet almonds. Both these should be made by the perfumer; all that is requisite being to beat the almonds well in a mortar, and

* The present price of the best olive oil is fourteen shillings per gallon; that of the second, or inferior kind, is only ten shillings.

then to press out the oil by means of a screw-press *.

Care should be taken, if the oil is intended for keeping, previously to pick out all almonds that are rotten, or inclined to become musty or mouldy. When made, let the oil stand in a long upright pot, or subsiding glass vessel, for three or four days, to settle; then pour it gently off from the dregs and sediment, and keep it in a cool place for use.

Remarks.

Even with all this care, it will not keep good above five or six months. To the perfumer there is little difference, whether he use the oil of bitter or of sweet almonds; except that, in the expression of it, the bitter almond yields more oil than the

* At present, this would not only be considered by the perfumer a troublesome, but also a much more expensive, process, than purchasing the oil from the wholesale druggists and oilmen.

sweet.* The apothecaries, however, seem to make a wide difference between the qualities of the almond cakes, which are left after the expression of the oil. These will be treated upon in Chapter 35, under the head of *Almond Powders*.

OIL OF BEHN NUTS.

This oil, like that from almonds, is made, first, by beating ; and then sifting the Behn nut through a coarse wire sieve ; expression is now to be used, as in the case of almonds.

Behn nuts are imported from Italy : they are of various degrees of goodness, and differ widely in their properties from almonds ; the oil drawn from them being adapted to keep more years, than that from almonds will, months. This property proceeds from the Behn-nut oil being almost always in a congealed state, (like butter made in England in June or July ;) whereby the air is shut out, and decomposition prevented.

* The present price of the best oil of almonds is three shillings and sixpence per pound.

Remarks.

This oil, if pure, and kept in a cool place, will be found to be of great use in the preparation of balsams, essences, and other compositions in perfumery; its principal excellent property being, that it possesses no smell of its own, and consequently being ready to imbibe the odour of any perfume with which it may be combined.

TROTTER (NEAT'S-FOOT) OIL.

This oil is to be purchased at any of the shops in the London butcher-markets; but it is obtained from thence in so dirty a state, that it requires to be well washed in rose-water, before it can be used for any purpose in the art of perfumery.

To do this, put one quart of trotter oil into a vessel containing a quart of rose-water, and set them over a fire, till the oil be all melted, and completely mixed with the rose-water. Stir them well together with a spoon, or wooden spatula; and, when properly combined, take the vessel from the

fire, and let it cool. When cold, take off the oil with a spoon, and add rose-water, as before. When the oil is again separated, set it in a clean vessel in a cool place.

Remarks.

The principal use of this oil is for the making of cold cream ; where, when it has been properly cleansed and sweetened, as above, it exceeds every oil that can be used for such a purpose.

CHAPTER XX.

POMATUMS AND COLD CREAM.

COMMON POMATUM.

Take seven pounds of fresh and very white mutton suet, which is to be skinned and shredded very fine: then melt the whole in about two quarts of spring water; and, whilst it is hot, put the whole into an upright, well-glazed, earthen pan, which is small at the bottom, and wide at the top. Let this stand until the fat is quite cold and congealed.

By these means, all the impurities, or membranous particles, will fall to the bottom of the fat; these are to be carefully scraped off.

Now break the cake of fat into very small pieces, which put into a pan, with nearly

two gallons of spring water ; let them stand in this state for a whole day, stirring and washing them often. Next day, pour the water off, and add the same quantity of fresh water, as before ; and, when the water is poured off a second time, which ought to be done at the end of twenty-four hours, dry the pieces of fat very clean and dry, by rubbing in a clean linen cloth.

Now put the suet, with three pounds of very fresh and white hogs-lard, into a large pan, and melt the whole over a clear and gentle fire. When properly melted and combined, put the whole into a large pan, and, with a wooden spatula (not of deal), beat it without intermission, until it is cold and congealed.

Whilst beating, add an ounce of good essence or spirit of lemon, and forty drops of oil of cloves, previously mixed together. After this, continue beating, until the mixture be perfectly white, and immediately put it into small pots with the spatula.

The pots are to be left open until the pomatum is quite cold ; they are then to be

covered up carefully with pieces of bladder and white sheep-skin.

Remarks.

The beating up of the lard and fat is hard work, more particularly as it must be done without intermission; owing to the risk of spoiling, or of not properly mixing, if the beating be not properly kept up.

When this kind of pomatum is made in the summer season, it ought to be done in a cool place; and, in winter, it must be prepared, in a warm room, before the fire. In the latter season, the quantity of mutton suet ought to be lessened, and that of hogslard increased, as the state of the weather may direct the perfumer.

HARD POMATUM.

This sort, which is called hard (or stiff) pomatum, is merely an alteration of the foregoing composition. It is made as follows:—

Take of the common pomatum six ounces, and add to it two or three ounces of very

clean white wax, scraped very fine. Melt the whole together in an earthen pan, which is immersed in a larger one, containing boiling water, over a clear and steady fire. When properly incorporated, take it off, and keep stirring it with a spatula, until it be about half cold or congealed; then put it into small pots, as before directed, or make it up into rolls of the size of the little finger.

Remarks.

This pomatum may be scented with whatever agreeable flavour the perfumer pleases. It will keep good, even with less wax than has been above directed, in the East Indies, or any other warm climate, for a long time.

BLACK POMATUM.

This also is made from common pomatum, with the addition of some *yellow* wax, melted together as before. Whilst melting, a quantity of ivory black, very finely powdered and sifted, is to be added, and

well stirred in, according to the colour required. The stirring is to be kept up, as before, until it is cool, and ready to be put up into pots.

BROWN POMATUM.

The brown pomatum is made in the same way as directed for the black ; but the colour to be used must be put in, in quantity sufficient to match the hair of the person who is to use it. The best colouring substance for this purpose, is the powder of fine *damask*, for which see Chapter 32.

Remark.

These pomatums are chiefly for the use of widows, or for all persons in a general mourning, when little or no hair-powder is used.

COLD CREAM.

For cold cream, take eight ounces of fine clear trotter (neats-foot) oil, two ounces of oil of jessamine, which is very white (not yellow, as it always is, by age), three ounces

of spermaceti, and one ounce and a half of white wax, scraped fine, as before. Melt the whole together, very thoroughly, but gently, in a water-bath, as directed for the making of hard pomatum; then pour the whole into a pan, which, in the winter season, must be kept very warm by the fire. Now, with a wooden spatula, beat the whole, without intermission, till it becomes one consistent and very white body: then put to it half a pint of clear rose or, rather, orange-flower water, with about a quarter of an ounce of spirit of ambergris, or bergamot, or any other sweet-smelling essence which may be thought proper.

Now beat the mixture well again, until the whole of the water, and spirit, be absorbed, or imbibed, by the unctuous substances. This will add greatly to the whiteness and beauty, as well as richness of flavour, of the cream, which, in this stage of the process, will be as white as snow; more particularly if care has been taken that all the utensils and ingredients have been kept quite clean, and free from dust.

Remarks.

In the making of cold cream, in winter, all the utensils, &c. must be kept warm, and the process must be performed in a warm room. Even the rose-water must be warmed, previous to mixture, else the cream will congeal into knobs, which will oblige the operator to melt the whole over again.

In the summer season, on the contrary, every thing must be kept cool, after the melting and mixing. Use more wax in the summer, and less in the winter, according to the state of the weather. When put up into pots, it is to be kept very cool, and each pot is to have a few tea-spoonfuls of honey-water poured on the top, in order to improve the flavour, and keep up the coldness, by evaporation.

CHAPTER XXI.

LAVENDER WATERS.

LAVENDER WATER, OF THE FIRST ORDER.

Take thirty gallons of the best wine spirit, (for which, see Chapter 1,) pour it into a copper still, placed in a hot-water bath, over a clear but steady fire ; put to it six pounds of the largest and freshest lavender flowers ; after having separated them from all stalks and green leaves, which give the lavender water a woody and faint smell. Put no water into the still ; close all the junctures well, and let the spirits and flowers stand in a state of digestion for twenty-four hours ; and then, with a gentle fire, draw off twenty-five, or at most twenty-six, gallons, only, which, as soon as distilled, are to be poured into a copper vessel, for keep-

ing, as directed in Chapter 1. Wooden vessels and cans are to be avoided, as the best parts of the oil, and of the spirits, will be absorbed by them, and consequently lost.

When the distillation is over, draw out, or quench, the fire, and let the remaining spirits and flowers continue in the still until the next day, for another use, hereafter to be directed.

When the above quantity, of twenty-five or twenty-six gallons, has stood for four or five days, put to it ten ounces of true English oil of lavender. Mix the whole well in the jar, by drawing out one or two gallons, and then returning them. Repeat this ten or twelve times, then stop the vessel up close, and do not disturb it for a month, at least.

Remarks.

This lavender-water ought always to be kept in a proper degree of temperature, that is, neither too hot nor too cold. The older it is, the better. If the above directions are strictly followed up, the maker will have

as good and sweet a lavender-water as ever was made.

LAVENDER WATER, OF THE SECOND ORDER.

To the four or five gallons of the spirits, and the lavender-flowers left in the still, after the distillation mentioned in the last article, add fifteen gallons of common proof spirits, nine or ten gallons of spring water, three pounds of lavender flowers, and four ounces of oil of lavender, intimately mixed with loaf sugar, by powdering in a glass mortar.

Digest the whole, and draw off twenty-five gallons, proceeding in every respect as before ; except that, in this case, no oil is to be added ; for, as there is so much water present, the addition of oil would be apt to turn the whole quantity muddy, or of a bluish and opaque colour ; which it cannot be easily freed from, without a second distillation.

If this lavender-water be kept until it is old, it will really be much better than what is commonly sold as the best sort ; although

it does not cost much above half the price of the latter. This sort is particularly adapted for country sale.

Remarks.

The remaining water, flowers, &c. left in the still, are to be preserved in glass or stone bottles, for a purpose to be directed in the next Chapter. This ought to be entered on, however, within one or two days, at the farthest, after the last-mentioned lavender-water has been distilled.

LAVENDER WATER, FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

A very good sort of lavender-water, for immediate use, or sale, may be made as follows:—Mix with one gallon of proof spirits, one ounce and a quarter of true English oil of lavender, which is all that will properly combine with the spirits, without injuring the colour, by rendering it muddy. When the spirits and the oil are properly mixed, they are to be put into glass bottles, which are to be well stopped, and ought to be shaken before use.

Remark.

Although this is a very good sort of lavender water, still this method of making it ought never to be resorted to, when it is at all possible to distil it; as, by the latter method, the spirit and the oil are more intimately combined than by any other.

CHAPTER XXII.

HUNGARY WATER OF VARIOUS SORTS.

BEST HUNGARY WATER.

Take thirty gallons of spirits of wine; put to it, in a large still, six large bunches of fine green rosemary, when the flowers are white, and in full bloom; one pound of lavender flowers, and four ounces of true English oil of rosemary. The rosemary leaves and flowers must be stripped from all their wood and green twigs.

When the whole has been in a state of digestion for twenty-four hours, as directed for the best lavender water, distil as before, drawing off about twenty-five or twenty-six gallons, but no more. When distilled, stop it closely in a copper vessel, and keep it without disturbance for about a month.

Remark.

Let what is in the still remain until the next day, for the preparation of a second or inferior kind of Hungary water, as follows :

INFERIOR HUNGARY WATER.

To what is left in the still, after the distillation of the foregoing, add fifteen gallons of spirits of wine, six gallons of spring water, four bunches of rosemary leaves and flowers, four ounces of oil of rosemary, and the whole of the residuum which has been left in the still after the distillation of the second kind of lavender water. Digest, as before directed, and draw off by a gentle heat twenty-five or twenty-six gallons.

This is to be kept close and undisturbed for six or eight months, in a copper vessel, before it is either sold or used.

Remark.

What has been left in the still, is now to be drawn off by a stronger heat, as long as

small quantities, in a saucer, will burn by the application of a lighted piece of paper. This is to be kept in glass bottles, or in a copper vessel, until the next distillation of inferior Hungary water. By this method, none of the spirits, or other ingredients, will be lost.

FRENCH HUNGARY WATER.

The French Hungary water is made wholly from a wine spirit, and from rosemary flowers alone, which about Montpellier (the place from whence this commodity comes,) grow in great plenty and perfection. The fragrancy of these flowers is so great, as to render the waters made from them more excellent and valuable than any thing of the kind made by us in England; even although we go to twice the care and expence which is requisite for the same purpose in France.

In the purchasing of this, which ought to be directly from the importer, great care must be taken that it be not foul, nor have

a yellow sediment at the bottom of the bottles, which proceeds from bad distillation, in which art the French are, as yet, great novices, and very slovenly. This foulness, also, proceeds from bad and dusty corks; which, besides, from their rottenness, often allow the spirit to escape, so that the bottles shall not be nearly full.

Remarks.

Sometimes, in coming by sea, the water gets so much into the chests in which the bottles are contained, as to rot the parchment and corks, and render both musty. This mustiness they invariably communicate to the water, which is sure to be discovered the instant the bottles are opened. To remedy this, it will be necessary to open all the bottles so damaged, carefully to wipe their mouth with a clean cloth, and to fill up such as have leaked, or been wasted, with a quantity of the best English Hungary water. Having done this, cork and cover them as before.

CHAPTER XXIII.

AQUA-MELLIS, OR THE KING'S HONEY-
WATER.

Take twenty-eight pounds of coriander seeds, ground small in the starch-mill; twenty-eight common bunches of sweet marjoram, in flower, dried and stripped from the twigs, one pound of calamus aromaticus, one pound of yellow saunders, and one pound of orange and lemon peel. Let the three last mentioned substances be separately beaten into gross powder.

Mix the above ingredients, and put them into a sixty-gallon copper-still, and add to them twenty gallons of proof spirits, and the same quantity of rain or spring water.

Lute well all the junctures of the apparatus, and leave the ingredients in this state, without fire, for forty-eight hours. At the end of this time, begin to distil by a very gentle heat, lest the flowers and seeds, which are very light, should rise suddenly in the still-head, stop up the worm, and endanger the whole work.

Increase the fire after the first half hour, and keep it regular, thereafter, till the termination of the process.

Draw off about twenty-six or twenty-seven gallons, or continue so long as the spirit will burn, by the application of a lighted paper to a small quantity of it in a saucer.

Next day, when the still is perfectly cold, let it be well cleaned out, saving the remaining ingredients for further uses, as will be after directed.

Now return the spirits drawn off yesterday into the still, and add thereto ten or twelve gallons of water. Then put in the following nine ingredients, bruised and

mixed as directed. These are to remain in the liquor, in a cold state, for forty-eight hours; attention being still paid to luting and stopping close, as before.

At the end of this time, kindle the fire, and work off (slowly at first) as before, until twenty-six gallons are distilled. Mix all the different runnings together in a copper vessel, kept for this purpose only; and, as for what may come over after the twenty-six gallons, it must be kept, and added to the ingredients used for the making of the next quantity of Hungary water.

The nine ingredients alluded to above, are as follows:—

Fourteen ounces of nutmegs,
Four ounces of cloves,
Twelve ounces of cinnamon bark,
Eight ounces of pimento, and
Forty ounces of cassia lignum.

These are to be separately broken or bruised in an iron mortar, until they are about the size of small peas. If there be any dust, it must be sifted from them before they are used.

When the above are broken, take

Forty ounces of storax,

Forty ounces of gum benjamin,

Forty ounces of labdanum, and

Forty venellios, by tale.

Break and bruise the above also, but make as little dust as possible. Put the dust from these and the foregoing, together, into a coarse muslin bag, which is to be hung in the still, so that the liquor, during distillation, may extract all its virtues.

Having drawn off, in this second distillation, just twenty-six gallons, add to it, in a copper vessel, that will hold forty gallons, six gallons of orange flower-water, and eight gallons of rose-water, which has been recently made.

Now mix together ten ounces of spirit of musk, ten ounces of spirit of ambergris, half an ounce of true oil of lavender, half an ounce of good essence of bergamot, and half an ounce of oil of rhodium.

When properly mixed, put all these into the copper vessel, and stir the whole well together. It would be better, however, if

these strong perfumes were put in before the orange-flower and rose waters.

Add to all these a quart of milk, which has stood for a night, and which has had all the cream taken clearly off: then agitate and mix the whole well together, and stop the vessel up close, until the time when it is to be used.

Remarks.

The jar ought to have a lock-cock soldered into it, to prevent accidents. This should be placed fully two inches from the bottom, in order that the milk, and other impurities, may fall to the bottom, and not flow through into the vessels in which it is drawn off for use.

If this honey-water be made in the spring, about March or April, and if the weather be fair, it will be quite fined down in the course of a month; that is, if it be not opened or disturbed. When the perfumer finds, by drawing off a little in a glass, that the milk, &c. have fallen down to the bottom, he may draw the whole off into clean and

well-seasoned stone, or glass, bottles; or much rather into another copper jar.

This composition ought never to be drawn off in rainy or cloudy weather; for then the milk is apt to rise. In warm weather it should be kept cool; and, in winter, as warm as possible. When distilled in the winter, the jars ought to be warmed, otherwise the honey-water will not be fined for five or six months.

If the honey-water be twenty years old, so much the better.

The ingredients from the first distillation should be immediately dried in the sun, otherwise they will become mouldy. When there is a considerable quantity from three or four makings, it ought to be ground in a mill, and finely sifted. They will be found to be of great use in the making of *ordinary brown wash-balls*; and, with some additions, of *brown powders for the hair*.

The ingredients from the second distillation are of much greater value than the above, and therefore require more care in the drying. These are of great use for the

best sort of gross powders, for *sweet bags*, &c. ; and, if made into a fine powder, may be made use of, with great success, in the best sort of *brown perfumed balls*.

The same powder, with fresh ingredients, makes excellent pastils, to burn ; and may be further used in making spirit of benjamin. For all these uses, it is necessary to attend to the receipts which will hereafter be given.

CHAPTER XXIV.

VARIOUS PERFUMED WATERS.

EAU SANS-PAREIL.

This is a sweet water, which, of late years, has been brought to us from France : it is much esteemed, and very dear ; I believe more on account of its new French name, than for any particular property which it possesses. Attention to the following directions will produce a more finely flavoured water, than even the much boasted Eau sans-pareil.

Take two gallons of fine old honey-water, made as before directed ; put it into a still capable of holding four gallons, and add the thinly pared rhinds of six or eight good and fresh citrons, which ought to be neither *green* nor *mellow* ripe ; for, in both

these cases, this fruit has quite a different odour to what it has in the middling state of ripeness. Now add sixty or seventy drops of fine Roman bergamot; and, having luted the apparatus well, let the whole digest in a moderate heat for twenty-four hours. Draw off, by a water-bath heat, about one gallon, which will be found to be far superior, in every respect, to the best *Eau sans-pareil* ever imported into this country.

Remarks.

What is left in the still may be used very advantageously in the perfumer's next distillation of honey-water.

The older the above-directed *English Eau sans-pareil* is, the better; for both its body and its flavour improve by keeping.

EAU DE CARM.

This water also comes from France. It is chiefly recommended and used for bathing the temples; and for taking inwardly, in cases of palsy, and other distempers. It

therefore seems to belong rather to the apothecary, than the perfumer, to describe this water. Consequently, I shall leave it to him, with merely mentioning, that it possesses a very sweet and agreeable perfume.

JESSAMINE WATER.

This water is made, only, in England. To prepare it, operate as follows:—

Take six pounds of the white sweet almond cakes, from which jessamine oil has been made, abroad; beat and sift them to a fine meal or powder, and put to it as much fresh oil of jessamine as will be required to make it into a stiff paste. Let this paste be dissolved in about six quarts of spring water, which has been previously well boiled, and left until it has become about half cold. Stir and mix the whole well together; and when the oil and water has been well combined, let the whole stand until the powder has fallen to the bottom of the vessel. Now pour the liquid off gently, and filter it through cotton, in a large tin funnel, into

the glass bottle in which it is to be kept for use.

Remarks.

This water will be thickish, and as white as milk. It is a most excellent wash for the ladies ; being particularly soft and well flavoured, and entirely innocent in its application to the face and hands. Jessamine water will keep only for a short time, and ought not to be corked ; it being only necessary to stop the bottle which contains it, with loose paper.

The powder or sediment which has been left at the bottom of the vessel, when dried by the heat of the sun, answers very well for making almond-paste for the hands.

BERGAMOT WATER.

To make bergamot water, take two gallons of fine old French brandy, or one gallon of highly-rectified spirits of wine, and one gallon of spring water. Put to the brandy, or diluted spirits, half an ounce, or more, of true Roman oil of bergamot, whose

parts have been previously well divided by trituration with lump-sugar, in a glass mortar.

Now distil by a water heat, and draw off six quarts only. By this operation, a most excellent bergamot water will be produced, which will remain good for twenty years. What is left in the still, will answer the same purpose as that spoken of under the head *Eau sans-pareil*.

CHAPTER XXV.

SIMPLE PERFUMED WATERS.

ORANGE-FLOWER WATER.

Orange-flower water comes to us from Leghorn, Genoa, and other parts of Italy; likewise from several parts of France: but neither that from France nor Genoa are half so good as that from Leghorn.

The scarcity and high price of orange-flowers with us, forbids even the attempt to make it in England; unless at double or treble the expence of that from Leghorn. But, even if it could be made, it would be far inferior to the best orange-flower water, on account of the want of sun in England, to ripen the flowers, and raise their smell.

From Leghorn, this article comes to us in copper jars, and is warranted to be dou-

ble distilled. These jars ought to be fixed in their places, and kept undisturbed; the water being drawn off by a cock, as required.

Take two or three lumps of white sugar, and drop on them about forty drops of true Roman oil of bergamot; put these in a jar containing from fifteen to twenty gallons, without stirring. This addition will very much improve and raise the perfume of the orange-flower water, as imported.

Remarks.

In cold, especially in frosty, weather, the jars must be placed in such a degree of warmth, as will prevent the freezing of the orange-flower water, which is sure to injure it. If, however, it should happen to freeze, it must be allowed to thaw of itself; as carrying it to the fire will utterly spoil it.

Before bottling this water, each bottle ought to be well cleansed, and rinsed out with an inferior sort of the same article,

MYRTLE WATER.

This is very little known, or called for, in England ; but is much used abroad.

An exceedingly good sort of myrtle water may be made, according to the following directions :—

Infuse eight or ten pounds of the cuttings of green myrtle, (for which see Chapter 10), in nearly twenty gallons of rain or river water, and add thereto a pint of fresh yeast, after it has stood for twenty-four hours. At the end of another day and night, put the whole into a still, with a pound of bay salt. Draw off the whole of the water ; and, next day, infuse more myrtle leaves, as before, and distil again. Repeat the same a third time.

By following these directions, the perfumer will obtain a very fine and fragrant myrtle water.

Remarks.

What has been said respecting keeping, and cold, in orange-flower water, also holds

good in this case ; except the addition of bergamot, which is incompatible here.

Note.—Myrtle water is highly poisonous, if taken inwardly.

ROSE WATER.

If the perfumer does not distil this water himself, (the process being very simple and well known to most good housewives), he must take care, when he buys it, that it is not robbed of its oil : for, if this be done, it will not keep, but will first become sour, and then ropy.

If the perfumer wishes to distil it himself, he ought to proceed as in myrtle water ; and what he distils in the winter season, must be from pickled roses, as follows :—

Pick the roses clean from the green stalks, and let them dry in the sun. Have ready a dry tight oaken cask, into which put some bay-salt, and then a thin layer of rose leaves ; next a layer of salt, and then roses, as before ; and so on, until the cask is quite full : remembering that the upper, as

well as the under layer, is to be of salt. Head the cask up tight, and the rose leaves will be exceedingly good for distillation, whenever wanted; even better than those which are gathered fresh from the tree.

Remarks.

The best way to have the rose-water fine and clear, is to keep it in a stone jar, or bottle, having a cock; for in small bottles, it becomes muddy, from agitation of the sediment, every time the water is decanted. In the distillation of the pickled roses, throw in the salt and leaves together; for the salt fixes the leaves, and a quantity of the water, so, that the volatile particles escape sooner; and consequently the liquor, which first comes over, is highly impregnated with their flavour.

PORTUGAL AND ANGEL WATERS.

These two perfumed waters come to us from Portugal: they are very agreeable in their smell, but they soon spoil, becoming sour and muddy.

In order to have them in the greatest perfection, it will be necessary for the perfumer to make them himself, as follows :—

Take a pint of orange-flower water, a pint of rose-water, and half a pint of myrtle-water; to these put a quarter of an ounce of distilled spirit of musk, and an ounce of spirit of ambergris. Shake the whole well together, and the process will be finished.

Remark.

A small quantity, only, of this water should be made at one time, for it will not keep long, except in cool weather, as heat turns and spoils it; whilst excessive cold locks up its perfume.

CORDOVA WATER.

This water comes from Cordova, in Spain. Its chief use is in soaking and washing leather for gloves, and skins that are to be perfumed; and is entirely a simple water. It will not keep long, being merely an infusion of certain gums, and other drugs, in boiling

water. Cordova water is very little known in England, either in respect to its qualities or composition ; being only mentioned in some old books. It is here taken notice of, merely that the perfumer may be aware of its existence and uses.

CHAPTER XXVI.

—
GROUNDS OF HAIR-POWDERS, IN
GENERAL.
—

STARCH POWDER.

Though the manufacture of hair-powder, grounds of the same, and rice-powder, is supposed to be pretty well known ; still, as all these are the ground-work on which the perfumer is to make up his compound hair-powders, it is incumbent on me here to particularize not only all the assortments of these articles, but also to lay down the very best method of making them, and to rectify several mistaken notions regarding their manufacture.

As rice is a very harsh and tough grain, and cannot be reduced to powder but by a horse-mill, and, even then, will be still harsh ; it is necessary for the perfumer to

use the following composition, which, although it has no title to it, has received the appellation of rice powder.

Take one hundred weight of fine mellow cask-starch ; mix this with fifty-six pounds of the scrapings of Poland starch, (for both which see Chapter 2,) and to both add two ounces of very finely powdered, calcined, smalts, of a light blue colour. Now grind the whole together in a steel starch-mill, very coarsely ; that is, by leaving the mill rather open, and sift through a very fine cypress sieve.

Remarks.

In making the finest hair-powders, the above siftings, only, must be taken ; these being the lightest, softest, and best coloured particles of the whole quantity ground : indeed any other sort would be entirely unfit for the finer hair-powders. Hair-powder grounds made totally from Polandstarch, are too close and heavy to produce that light and flying hair-powder which is so much in request ; it will therefore be necessary to adhere strictly to the above directions.

What is left after the making of the above powder, is well calculated for a *second*, and very good sort, for common uses; but, by comparing the two together, the latter will be found not to be nearly so good as the former, although both have been ground from the same mass.

HAIR-POWDER GROUNDS.

It is necessary to observe, respecting *Grounds*, that, though they have often been supposed to be the grounds, or refuse, of starch hair-powder, they originally obtained that appellation from being made from starch which has been ground and sifted. These are not nearly so fine as the powder in the foregoing section; but they answer several useful purposes.

In preparing this, it will be necessary to take care that the starch be not damp, for then it cannot be sifted but through a very coarse sieve; nor too dry, for then it will run through like fine sand. In its application to the hair, &c. it will likewise have the same bad properties.

Remarks.

Hair-powders, made from starch, are often mixed and adulterated with a powder from burnt alabaster and plaster of Paris, (commonly called *Old Doctor*), whitening, fine flour, flour from pearl-barley, and several other ingredients; all which entirely spoil them, even for the most common purposes.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PERFUMED COMPOSITIONS, FOR HAIR-POWDERS.

HAIR-POWDER PERFUME, CALLED PULVILL.

Take half a pound of the powder made from the moss of apple-trees, (for which see Chapter 10,) half an ounce of grey ambergris, thirty grains of musk, and twenty grains of civet

Grind the musk and civet with hard loaf-sugar, to a very fine powder ; and melt the ambergris, with six drops of the oil of Behn nuts, over a gentle fire, in a silver, or clean earthenware, vessel, (care must be taken not to use a brass or copper one,) adding to it, as it melts, a few drops of the juice of a green lemon, about four drops of oil of rhodium, and as much of lavender.

When the ambergris is entirely melted, put the powder of musk, civet, and sugar, into it, stirring and mixing well. Now add, by degrees, as it becomes mixed, the powder of apple-moss ; and when the whole is properly combined, and freed from lumps, pulverize and sift it through a very fine hair sieve. What will not pass through, is again to be returned into the mortar, and again pounded with loaf-sugar, until the whole is completely reduced to fine powder.

Remarks.

This powder is to be kept in a rose-wood or other box, lined with tin foil, that has no strong smell, which might injure the excellence and strength of the perfume.

To make *double pulvill*, it is merely necessary to double the quantities of the above ingredients, and to mix the same, when properly prepared, with a given quantity of the proper grounds for fine hair-powders.

AMBERGRIS PERFUME, FOR HAIR-POWDERS.

Take two penny-weights of fine amber-

gris, and melt it in a brass mortar, very gently, over the fire; now stir in, very quickly, eight drops of the juice of a green lemon, and the same quantity of Behn-nut oil.

Now have, ready powdered with fine loaf-sugar, twelve grains of musk, twelve grains of civet, and twenty-four grains of the residuum from the making of spirit of ambergris, (see Chapter 11).

Put this powder to the melted ambergris, adding one ounce of spirit of ambergris. Mix and incorporate the whole well, and then add sixteen pounds of the finest and driest hair-powder. Pass the whole, two or three times, through a fine hair sieve; then lay it open, for two or three days, in a dry room, stirring it often, that the spirit may be entirely evaporated; otherwise it may be apt to turn sour, which, however, is sure to go off, by keeping. Now put the compound into a glass bottle, stopped close, for use, as will be hereafter directed for the making of *ambergris hair-powder*.

MUSK AND CIVET PERFUMES FOR HAIR-POWDER.

Take two penny-weights of pure musk, twelve grains of civet, and one penny-weight of the residuum of spirit of ambergris, as above. Make this into a paste, with two ounces of spirit of musk, made by infusion. When this has been powdered with loaf-sugar, mix it with sixteen pounds of fine hair-powder; sift as before, and proceed in every thing else as above directed, except in adding lemon juice, which, in this case, would be wrong.

Remarks.

Both the above perfumes for hair-powders will remain good for upwards of seven years, if closely stopped, and kept in a dry glass, or well lined box. They are much improved, indeed, by keeping; the scent being more mellow and agreeable, than when first made.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

—
PERFUMES FOR HAIR-POWDERS,
CONTINUED.
—

ORRIS PERFUME, FOR HAIR-POWDER.

Take orris (or more properly iris) roots, which are white, scraped, and very dry: (see Chapter 6,) taking care that none of them are in the least mouldy, for three or four such roots would spoil five or six pounds of the genuine sort, when made into powder.

Bruise these in a large iron mortar, or grind them in the starch-mill: the latter is the best plan, as, being very tough, they require great labour if pounded in a mortar. Now sift the powder through a fine hair sieve, and carry the remainder to the fire, or near a baker's oven, to dry up all mois-

ture. The heat must not be excessive, for that would turn the roots of a yellow colour.

When dry, beat or grind again, and sift; and let the same be repeated until the whole has passed through the sieve; but mix nothing with it, as thereby it would be apt to become mouldy, and spoil.

Remarks.

This powder is commonly sold alone; but its chief use is for perfuming hair-powder, and some sorts of wash-balls, as will hereafter be directed.

To make *violet* perfume, drop twelve drops of genuine oil of rhodium on a lump of loaf-sugar; grind this well in a glass mortar, and mix it thoroughly with three pounds of orris powder. This mixture will, in its perfume, have more resemblance to a well-flavoured violet, than any thing else that has been attempted.

Be not induced to add more rhodium oil; for, in that case, a rose perfume will be produced, instead of a violet one; the orris

powder itself being a most soft and agreeable perfume, and only requiring to be *raised* by the addition of the above small quantity of the oil.

Keep this perfume in the same manner as the others, above described. What is bought at the druggist's shops, is generally very bad, and much adulterated.

ROSE PERFUME, FOR HAIR-POWDER.

Take two pecks of fresh and very dry damask rose leaves; strip them clean from all their green leaves and stalks; and have ready sixteen pounds of fine hair-powder.

Now strew a layer of rose leaves on sheets of paper, at the bottom of a wainscot box, and cover them over with a layer of hair-powder; then strew another layer of roses, and another of powder, until the whole of each has been used.

When the roses and powder have lain together twenty-four hours, sift the powder out, and let it remain exposed to the air for twenty-four hours more, taking care to stir it often.

Now add fresh rose leaves, twice, as before, and proceed exactly in the same way; and after this, dry the powder well by a gentle heat, and then pass it through a fine sieve.

Lastly, pour ten drops of oil of rhodium, or two or three drops of otto of roses, on loaf-sugar, which triturate in a glass mortar, and stir well into the powder, and put it up into the box, or glass, for use. This hair-powder perfume will be excellent, and will keep well.

Remark.

Dry the rose leaves, after the above process, in the shade, and preserve them for other uses.

BERGAMOT PERFUME, FOR HAIR-POWDER.

Take sixteen pounds of hair-powder, and forty drops of Roman oil of bergamot, and proceed in all respects as before, except leaving the compound exposed to the air; for in this case the bergamot is so volatile, that it will quickly fly off.

Remarks.

By the same method, the perfumer may make, and have by him, perfumes for hair-powders, from orange-flower oil, essence of lemon, oil of lavender, and other agreeable oils and essences.

CHAPTER XXIX.

PERFUMED HAIR-POWDERS.

AMBERGRIS HAIR-POWDER.

Take twelve pounds of fine starch-powder, and put to it three pounds of the ambergris perfume; (see Chapter 27): mix the whole well together, and run it twice through a fine hair sieve. Now put it into a well closed box, or glass, for use.

Remarks.

This is the first and best sort of ambergris powder; but for a second, or inferior sort, the perfumer need put only a pound and a half of the perfume, to the above quantity of starch-powder.

MUSK AND CIVET HAIR-POWDER.

Take twelve pounds of starch-powder, and three pounds of musk perfume : mix as before.

Remark.

A second sort of this hair-powder may be made by using half the quantity of the perfume as before.

VIOLET HAIR-POWDER.

To twelve pounds of hair-powder, put three pounds of the violet perfume : mix well, and lay it by for use.

Remark.

As this is not a strong, though a most agreeably perfumed, hair-powder, a second, or inferior sort, cannot very well be made, which will long preserve its odour.

CHAPTER XXX.

PERFUMED HAIR-POWDERS,
CONTINUED.

ROSE HAIR-POWDER.

To twelve pounds of starch-powder, put three pounds of the rose perfume. Mix well and sift; then put it up in a cedar box, or glass bottle.

Remark.

A second sort of this powder may be made by using half the quantity of the perfume, to the twelve pounds of powder, and adding two drops of otto of roses, which must previously be dropped on sugar, and well triturated in a glass mortar.

BERGAMOT HAIR-POWDER.

To twelve pounds of fine starch powder, add three pounds of bergamot perfume, as above. Other perfumed hair-powders may be made in a similar manner, by varying the articles with which they are to be scented.

CHAPTER XXXI.

POWDERS FOR SWEET BAGS, LINEN,
AND QUILTING OF BASKETS, &c.

GROSS CYPRESS POWDER.

Take two pounds and a half of fine dry
scraped orris root,

One pound of rhodium wood, in chips,

Half a pound of calamus root,

Half a pound of yellow saunders,

A pound of gum benjamin, (benzoin),

A pound of storax,

Half a pound of cassia lignum,

A quarter of a pound of coriander seeds,

A quarter of a pound of well dried red
rose buds, with a clove stuck in each,

A quarter of a pound of fresh and well-
dried orange and lemon peel,

A pound of gum labdanum,

Two ounces of nutmegs,

Four ounces of musk seeds, or, in their stead, half an ounce of dried musk pod, or bag,

A quarter of a pound of dried marjoram,

And two or three pounds of the second ingredients from the honey-water, (see Chapter 23.)

Break coarsely in a mortar, and cut with large scissars, into small pieces, all the above-mentioned ingredients, separately, letting as little as possible be reduced into the state of powder, except the *musk seeds*, or *musk bag*, which ought to be very small, but not exactly in the state of fine powder. Now let the perfumer mix the whole together very well, and whatever wrapping-papers he may have by him, which have had spirits of ambergris, and musk, filtered through them, are to be cut into very small pieces, and added.

It is usual, in this gross powder, to add civet cotton, shredded finely; but in default of this, the perfumer is to proceed as follows:—Take a little true civet, of the size

of two peas, an ounce of apoplective balsam, an ounce of spirit of musk, the same of spirit of ambergris, and about eight or ten drops of oil of bergamot, to raise the smell. Mix all these well in a mortar, and then rub and smear about four ounces of cotton wool with the compound.

The perfumed cotton is now to be cut into very small particles, and well incorporated with the gross powder above.

Remarks.

The glasses into which this cypress powder is to be put, are not to be covered up close ; for the leather, or tin cover, ought to have several holes perforated in it, to allow of a free admission of the air.

By attending to the above directions, the perfumer will be enabled to prepare the very finest, and most agreeably flavoured, gross powder, which it is possible to use, for perfuming cabinets, boxes, jars, quilting, stuffing, &c. &c.

Note.—In the case of quilting and stuffing, the powder must be finer.

GROSS DAMASK POWDER.

This is a cheaper gross powder than the last. To make it, take,

Three or four pounds of the above,

Two pounds of orris root,

One pound of calamus root,

One pound of winter bark,

One pound of rhodium chips,

Half a pound of yellow saunders,

Half a pound of cypress roots,

Half a pound of orange and lemon peel,

Half a pound of coriander seeds,

Half a pound of red roses, without cloves,

And three or four pounds of the ingredients which remain after the making of the second sort of honey-water.

As for cotton, what is left after filtering honey-water, or any other sweet waters, will answer extremely well; but be sure that it is quite dry. Mix the whole in the same way as the cypress powder, and use the same caution respecting the free admission of air.

CHAPTER XXXII.

DAMASK PERFUMES.

FINE DAMASK POWDER.

To make the fine damask perfumed powder, take three pounds of the gross cypress powder, mentioned in Chapter 31 ; add to it the dry damask roses that have been left after making the rose perfume for hair powder, (Chapter 28.) Beat the whole well in a mortar, and sift it through a very fine cypress sieve, till, by returning and beating, the whole is reduced to a very fine powder.

Remarks.

The roses are added to render the powder light and soft, which it would not otherwise be owing to the heavy nature of the several

woods, roots, and gums, contained in the gross cypress powder.

The above will be found to be an exceedingly fine light-brown powder, which is to be applied to several uses, hereafter to be mentioned.

SECOND SORT OF DAMASK POWDER.

For an inferior sort of damask powder, take three or four pounds of *gross* damask powder, and as much of the second residuum from honey-water. Beat and sift it very fine, as before: this will produce a very good and cheap perfume.

DAMASK POWDER FOR THE HAIR.

Damask powder for the hair, is made as follows:—Take sixteen pounds of fine starch powder, and half a pound of the first sort of fine damask perfumed powder, as above. Mix the whole, and sift once or twice through a fine hair sieve; then put it up in a box, or glass, for use.

Remarks.

This powder is not, at present, much in use; because the perfumed powder makes it brown. If the perfumer wishes for a cheap perfumed powder for country sale, he must use the second fine damask powder, and the rose, or violet perfume, in equal quantities. This will much improve the colour.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CONTINUATION OF PERFUMED HAIR-
POWDERS.

ORANGE-FLOWER HAIR-POWDER.

Take twenty pounds of finely sifted dry starch powder, and a pound and a half of fresh gathered orange flowers, which must be picked from their stalks and leaves, and dried. At the bottom of a wainscot box, kept entirely for this purpose, (for any mixture of smells will spoil this powder,) put four or five pounds of this powder, and then put a fourth part of the orange flowers, as soon as they are picked. Lay the flowers even, and then add five pounds more of the hair powder. Now put flowers and powder alternately, till the whole has been

used; taking care that the upper and lowermost layers are powder.

Let the whole stand thus in the closed box, for twenty-four hours; at the end of which time, pass the powder through a common hair sieve. Now let the powder be thinly spread on blue paper, in the open air, but not in the heat of the sun, for twenty-four hours, to dry off the moisture, which, by being left, will not only give the powder a sour smell, but will also endanger its becoming musty.

To the dry powder, add fresh flowers, a second and a third time, proceeding in every respect as above; and then let it stand open at least forty-eight hours, often stirring it, to dissipate the moisture. Now pass the fine part through a cypress sieve, and put it up in bags, made of the paper on which it was dried. Keep these close covered up in the same box in which the powder was made.

Remark.

If the perfumer adds a few fresh flowers to what he may have left at the return of

the season, it will very much increase its fragraney.

JESSAMINE HAIR-POWDER.

Take the orange flowers that have been sifted from the orange-flower hair-powder, as above; also the green stalks, and add to them twenty pounds of starch powder. Proceed in every thing else as for the orange-flower hair-powder.

Remarks.

This powder, having only the secondary and faint odour of the orange flowers, but also the flavour of the stalks, resembles much the smell of jessamine. As for jessamine flowers, they are too short lived, of too faint an odour, and also too dear, to be used in this way. Indeed, weight for weight, they will cost the perfumer four times as much money, in London, as orange flowers. If, however, the perfumer resides where jessamine grows in great plenty, as at some country-seats, in England, he may proceed accordingly, and prepare his jessamine hair-

powder, in the same manner as he does the orange-flower hair-powder, above described.

Further remarks.

When the orange flowers have given out all their fine odour to the two sorts of hair-powder, as above directed, they may be dried well by the heat of the sun, and added to the gross powder, (see Chapter 31,) where they will be of great service.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

**VARIOUS COLOURED POWDERS FOR
THE HAIR.**

BLACK HAIR-POWDER.

Take about four pounds of fine starch powder, put it in an earthen pan, and, with a pint of the blackest japan ink, make it into a paste. Dry this in an oven, which is by no means very hot, until it becomes of the consistency of starch; then grind it in the mill, and sift it very fine. Mix the black powder with ink a second and third time, and dry and sift as before. Add to the last powder a pound of ivory black (see Chapter 3) in fine powder, then mix, and sift through a fine hair sieve.

Remark.

There is a base sort of this hair-powder, which is made in imitation of the genuine kind ; but, from its greater weight and other bad qualities, it has no resemblance to it whatever. It is made from small coal and sea coal, which are mixed together, and then powdered in a mortar.

BROWN HAIR-POWDER.

Take of umber, (for which see Chapter 3,) of various colours, and in the state of fine powder, about four pounds ; mix it well with water, and let it stand, that it may all fall to the bottom of the glass jar. When settled, pour off the water, and then take off the top of the mass, only ; for, by frequent stirring previously, all the dirt and sand will be separated, and fall to the bottom. These impurities, instead of being of any use, would be extremely hurtful in the composition in which the umber is to be used.

Dry the fine parts, as above directed for black hair-powder; and to this, which will weigh about two pounds and a half, add half a pound of the black hair-powder, and two pounds of the *second* remains from honey-water, (see Chapter 23,) in fine powder; mix all these together, and sift them twice over.

Remarks.

By putting more black hair-powder, or more umber, the brown colour will be deeper or lighter. If the perfumer wishes to lighten the colour much, he ought to add a little fine dry starch powder, before sifting.

GREY HAIR-POWDER.

Take two pounds of the black hair-powder, two pounds of fine starch powder, and one pound of fine orris powder, (see Chapter 28.) Mix all these together, and add four ounces of fine calcined smalts, which have been washed, cleansed, and dried, in the same manner as the umber above mentioned. Now sift the whole twice over

Remark.

By mixture of some, or all, of the above-mentioned hair-powders, the perfumer will be able to prepare others of several shades and colours, to match the hair of different persons, as is sometimes required during general mournings, &c.

CHAPTER XXXV.

ALMOND POWDERS, PASTES, &c.

BEST ALMOND POWDER.

Take six pounds of bitter almonds, and pick out, very carefully, all that are rotten; then beat them fine enough to go through a coarse hair sieve. Next carry them to the press, and squeeze out about a pound, or a pint, of their oil; if this be not done, the powder will be too greasy to wash with.

Now take the almond cakes, and beat them repeatedly in an iron mortar, till the whole has passed through a wire sieve, and is as fine as oatmeal.

Remarks.

A still finer sort of almond powder may

be made, by previously blanching the almonds. This is done by boiling, until the skins peel off by rubbing between the hands. Care must be taken, however, that the blanched almonds are properly dried, before they are powdered.

When put up into the jars or glasses, care must be taken that no water, nor moisture, is permitted to touch these almond powders; as thereby they would soon be completely spoiled. Air, likewise, ought to be excluded.

SECOND ALMOND POWDER.

Take the almond cakes that have been left after the expression of the oil of almonds, (see Chapter 18;) beat them very fine, in an iron or stone mortar, and pass them through a hair sieve. At the first beating and sifting, they will give out most of their fine flour.

Take of this flour twelve pounds, and put to it three pints of fine olive oil. Mix the whole well, and run it twice through a wire sieve.

Remarks.

The difference between this and the foregoing powder, consists in the substitution of olive oil for its own natural oil ; which reduces the expence of making, whilst it does not impair the quality, in the least degree. This powder must be kept dry, and also free from air.

INFERIOR ALMOND POWDER.

After the fine flour has been separated from the almond cakes, as above, beat and sift again, until the whole is powdered ; and add no oil.

Remarks.

When the perfumer is obliged to buy his almond cakes, he must take great care to scrape off all the mouldy and dirty parts, which they are very apt to contract in damp cellars and warehouses. If this be not done, the almond powders made from them will be very soon apt to spoil.

BEAN-FLOUR FOR THE HANDS.

Take half a peck of white, and well dried, split horse-beans : having separated from them their shells, or skins, beat them, as fine as possible, in an iron mortar, or have them ground well in the starch-mill. Pass the powder through a fine sieve. About four pounds of fine powder will be obtained from the above quantity.

Remarks.

This, though so easily made, and so very cheap in its preparation, is still a very excellent detergent for the hands. If required to have the natural smell of beans, take three or four handfuls of fresh bean-blossoms ; dry them, between sheets of paper, in the shade, and then beat and sift them into the bean powder.

ALMOND PASTES.

Take four pounds of bitter almonds, blanched and well dried, and beat them in

a mortar to a very smooth and fine paste, with lavender, or the best sort of Hungary water. Add to the paste, one pound of the best white drained honey, two ounces of fresh oil of jessamine, half a pound of the best and *first* almond powder, and four ounces of fine orris powder. Beat and mix the whole, repeatedly, together; and the result will be a most excellent and sweetly flavoured almond paste.

Remarks.

Lavender, or Hungary, water of the best sorts, only, should be used; for if the perfumer, to save expence, use any that comes under the name of *simple water*, he will have cause to repent his mistaken economy, for the paste will spoil in a short time.

If this paste be mixed with the flowers that remain after the preparation of the oil of orange flowers, it will be very much improved: this has been mentioned in Chapter 18. When this is to be done, however, the almonds are not to be beaten with the lavender or Hungary waters, which would

powerfully overcome the fragrance of the orange flowers. In this case, therefore, beat the almonds with the pulp of the orange flowers, only.

These pastes will keep good for twelve months; but then, as is too commonly the case, no milk, nor eggs, nor ox gall, must be combined with them; for either of these would spoil the whole mass in a month.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

POWDERS, &c.

FOR THE FACE AND TEETH.

PEARL POWDERS FOR THE FACE.

Of these powders there are several sorts : the first and finest is a magistery made from *real pearls*, and is the least hurtful to the skin. It, moreover, gives the most beautiful appearance, but is usually too dear for common sale or use ; still the good perfumer ought never to be without it, for the use of the curious and the rich, who seldom care for expence in an article, which gives beauty to the complexion.

Remark.

There are other kinds of powder for the face, in imitation of the above. Some of

these are made from mother of pearl, and also from oyster-shells ; but, as the magistery made from these is never so impalpably fine as the former, they leave a shining appearance on the face, which shews the art that has been used, on the very first view.

BISMUTH PEARL POWDER.

The best pearl powder which can be made, next in quality to the genuine sort, above mentioned, is as follows :—

Take four ounces of the whitest and driest magistery of bismuth, and two ounces of fine starch powder ; mix them well together, and put them into a subsiding glass, which is wide at the top and narrow at the bottom. Now pour over them a pint and a half of proof spirits, and shake, or stir, the whole well ; after which, let them remain together, to subside, for a day or two. When all the powder has fallen to the bottom, pour off the spirit from it, so that the powder shall be left quite dry ; and then place the glass in the heat of the sun, in order to evaporate any remaining moisture.

Now turn out the white mass, which will be in the shape of a cone; all the dirty parts, if any, forming the top or small end, whilst the pure ingredients will remain at the bottom, or broad end. If there be any dirty particles, they are carefully to be scraped off, and the remaining part of the cake is to be again pulverised, and to have more proof spirits poured over it. Now proceed, in all respects, as before; and, if there be any moisture remaining a second time, the cone is to be placed on a large piece of chalk, made very smooth, to absorb all its moisture.

Now cover the whole with a bell-glass, to preserve the compound from dust and dirt, and set it in the heat of the sun, which, if it be very hot, will soon dry and whiten it. After this, grind the mass with a muller on a marble stone; and keep the powder in a glass bottle, having a ground stopper, free from any communication with external air.

Remarks.

As the making of magistery of pearl and bismuth are entirely chemical processes, the perfumer ought to apply for it at the laboratory of a fair-dealing and judicious chemist.*

* It is here to be observed, that the magistery of bismuth, which Mr. Lillie recommends so highly as a cosmetic, is, in the present day, considered to be very deleterious in its application to the skin; as, indeed, are all metallic oxides. Besides this, the magistery of bismuth is so liable to turn *quite black* by contact with sulphur fumes and other airs or gases, that the use of this substance may happen to prove very inconvenient, as well as pernicious. This will be seen by the following curious experiment and anecdote.

“ *White Oxide of Bismuth blackened by Harrowgate Water.*

“ Place a little oxide of bismuth on a white dish, and pour over it some Harrowgate water. Its beautiful white colour will instantly be changed to *black*.

BEST CORAL TOOTH-POWDER.

Take four ounces of coral, reduced to an impalpable powder, eight ounces of very light Armenian bole (bole ammoniac), one ounce of Portugal snuff, one ounce of Havannah snuff, one ounce of the ashes of good tobacco, which has been burnt, and one ounce of gum myrrh, which has been well

It is the sulphuretted hydrogen gas with which the water is impregnated, that acts thus on the oxide.

“ *Observations.* There is a curious anecdote related of the influence of this gas on the oxide of bismuth. It is well known that this oxide, under the name of *pearl white*, is used as a cosmetic by those of the fair sex who wish to become fairer. A lady thus painted was sitting in a lecture room, where chemistry being the subject, water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas (Harrowgate water) was handed round for inspection. On smelling this liquid, the lady in question became suddenly *black in the face*. Every person was of course alarmed by this sudden *chemical* change; but the lecturer explaining the cause of the phenomenon, the lady received no farther injury, than a salutary practical lesson to rely more upon natural than artificial beauty in future.”

pulverised. Mix all these well together, and sift them twice.

Remarks.

This is an exceedingly good tooth-powder; and, if kept dry, it will remain so for upwards of seven years.

INFERIOR TOOTH-POWDER.

To make a second and cheap tooth-powder, leave out the coral; and, in its place, put in pieces of *old broken pans*, (brown stone-ware,) reduced to a very fine powder. At least, this is the common way of making it.

AN OPIATE FOR THE TEETH.

This should rather be called an astringent, or a cleanser. To make it, proceed in the following manner:—

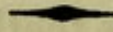
Take of conserve of roses, which are fresh, two ounces, the juice of half a sour lemon, a little very rough claret, and six ounces of the coral tooth-powder. Make the whole

into a paste, which put up in small pots ; and, if it happen to be dry by standing, moisten and mix over again, with lemon juice and wine, as before.

Remarks.

These ingredients are added, because, by their acid and astringent qualities, they, at once, both cleanse the teeth, and fasten them into the gums.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SOAPS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF
TURKEY.

JOPPA SOAP.

Of this soap, which comes to us from Turkey, there are various sorts; but there is only one true and genuine kind: that is, the yellow and mellow soap, which, if old, by keeping, will be well flavoured, and of a good body; and when used by itself, in the way of shaving, will make an extremely clean (not ropey) lather.

If this sort of soap, however, happen to be imported new from Turkey, it will be necessary to expose it for two or three weeks in dry air, to take off a strong and disagreeable smell of oil, which it has contracted by laying packed together.

INFERIOR JOPPA SOAP.

The next sort is much whiter in colour, but is of a dry hungry nature; and in shaving, or under the knife, will fall into shivers or powder, instead of flakes. The difference of these two soaps, for the preparation of wash-balls, will be hereafter pointed out.

SMYRNA SOAP.

This is a bastard sort of Joppa soap, but it comes from Smyrna. It is a very poor soap, though as white, and of as good a colour, as the second sort of Joppa soap. This sort is generally very foul on the outside, and frequently has veins of lime, which sometimes penetrate quite through the cakes. Though this soap is frequently imposed on the public for true Joppa soap, it is never worth its price by ten shillings in a hundred-weight.

JERUSALEM SOAP.

This soap is brought to us from Turkey

in round and square cakes, which are as hard as the Joppa and Smyrna soaps, but are distinguished from them by having impressions on their upper surfaces. This soap is a complete imposition, being made up by the Turks and Eastern Jews in the same manner as our wash-balls are manufactured; under which head, more will be said upon this subject.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

ITALIAN SOAPS.

GENOA SOAP.

Of this soap, there comes from Genoa two sorts. One of these is exceedingly white, and very well flavoured ; but then it is so brittle, that it, in fact, has no truly good quality to recommend it. It is likewise often so very salt, as to fray and chop the skin of the face and hands in washing ; and when used in shaving, inflicts great pain. In cold weather (for its faults are not so easily perceived in summer,) it throws out an hoary matter on its sides ; which, (particularly if the soap has been made up into wash-balls) will completely spoil all compositions into which it enters. This perishable soap often shivers or breaks to

pieces of its own accord; and the same frequently happens to all balls, &c. made from it. The consequence of these bad qualities is, that this sort of Genoa soap ought never to be used for any other purpose than that of scouring woollen cloths, and other articles of that nature.

BEST GENOA SOAP.

This sort of Genoa soap is of a much stronger body than the foregoing; it is white, also, and sweet, and, when cut, it looks oily and mellow, like fat or rich cheese. When either of these soaps are bought by the perfumer, he ought to keep them by him for one whole winter, as a general proof of their goodness; but, as a more particular proof, the best way to try them, is by tasting, or rather chewing. That which is quite fresh, and does not taste salt, may be used; but that which, when just broken, is salt in the mouth, ought never to be trusted to.

VENICE SOAP.

Venice soap (by some called Venus soap, from its whiteness) holds its name and character from several medical properties, ascribed to it in the Dispensatories of the present and former times ; but at the time when this soap was first introduced into medical practice, it is certain, that the art of soap-making was, comparatively, unknown, to what it is at present. Those soaps which are now recommended by the physicians, as fit to be compounded into medicines, will be described in the next chapter.

Remarks.

We have not had this soap from Venice for many years ; what is now bought and sold for *Venice Soap*, is only the best and whitest sort of soap from Genoa, before described.

IMITATION OF GENOA AND VENICE SOAPS.

The soaps which are made here, in imi-

tation of those from Genoa, and which may not improperly be called *English Genoa*, are very often, when made from a fine sweet oil, without any mixture of tallow, preferable to any that comes from Genoa, for the use of the perfumer. This imitation is really a better article than the original; for such soap not only surpasses the Genoese kind in whiteness, but also, from the manner of making it here, lately discovered, the cakes or bars are generally very fresh, sweet, and tough, and, when made by an honest manufacturer, seldom or never throw out any hoary matter, which spoils and breaks that from Italy. This sort, therefore, is always recommended, instead of the former.

Remark.

There is also another kind of this soap, called, by some, the *Bastard Genoa*, which is made from a mixture of oil and tallow, for which see Chapter 41.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

SPANISH AND FRENCH SOAPS.

CASTILE SOAP.

Of this soap there are several sorts, which are all made in and about that province of Spain, from whence they take their general name. But almost every one of these differ so widely from each other in their qualities, that they cannot, in fact, be considered as belonging to the same species. The very best is that which is actually made in Castile.

The cakes of the genuine Castile soap, (for they seldom differ much in size,) are from two and a half to three pounds, in weight. Their colour, on the outside, is of a *brown* marble; but, when cut through, a *blue* marble is presented: the latter colour,

however, soon turns *brown*, by exposure to the air.

This soap is of a very strong body, and pretty well flavoured; it may, for want of either of the sorts, hereafter to be mentioned, be very well used in the manufacture of wash-balls.

Remarks.

The sorts of Castile soap made round about Castile are in the form of much larger and thicker cakes, than those from the province itself. Their colour, likewise, is of a darker brown, and their marbling is by no means so regular. These soaps have a very strong, and rather disagreeable, smell, from the very common oil with which they are made. This causes their consumption to be chiefly among the clothiers.

MARSEILLES SOAP.

This is often called by the name of Castile soap; but it is to be observed, that the difference between the two is very great; for that made at Marseilles is always lighter

in colour than the Castile sort, and the cakes are larger, being usually about four or five pounds in weight. The Marseilles soap is also lighter in its texture, and is much better flavoured, and adapted both for the uses of the perfumer and apothecary, than that from Spain. When cut, likewise, the former is of a much paler colour, and possesses a more regular marble than the latter.

ALICANT SOAP.

This soap, also, goes under the general appellation of Castile ; but it is preferable to all the sorts before mentioned in this Chapter. It is imported in large square or oblong pieces, like bricks ; its colour is about that of cream, and its marbling is much larger than that of the others which we have been describing.

Alicant soap is much better flavoured even than the best from Joppa ; and is, consequently, well adapted for the perfumer's use, both in its simple state, and when compounded with other articles. The causes

of the superiority of this soap are, the great care and cleanliness used in its manufacture, and also, that it is made from the *Marseilles* soap, above described, with the addition of very fine and sweet oil, and some fresh ley; so that, in fact, the Alicant soap must be as preferable to the others, as a refined metal is superior to the ore from which it has been purified.

Another reason may likewise be given for its superiority, viz. that, at Alicant, the soap is exposed to the air, to dry, for three or four months, before exportation; whereas, at *Marseilles* and Castile, the bars are shipped immediately they are manufactured, and that in so fresh a state, as to make them sweat, (which is the evaporation of the water of their leys,) and thereby not only produce a strong and disagreeable smell, but also cause a considerable loss to the buyer, on account of the diminution of weight, which (when these soaps, in a fresh state, are exposed to the air for two or three months,) is about ten or twelve pounds in a hundred weight.

ENGLISH-MADE CASTILE SOAP.

In imitation of real Castile soap, (for no progress has, as yet, been made in counterfeiting those from Marseilles and Alicant,) there is a sort made here, in London, of which great quantities are sold for the genuine kind. This has all the bad qualities of the worst Spanish soaps, without any of their good ones ; for it usually smells very abominably. To cover this very sensible fault, it is usual to dry the pieces or cakes on their outsides, although they are left soft enough within. The body of this soap is poor and weak, its colour dingy and dirty, and its marbling will, on comparison with any of the real Castile soaps, soon discover the fraud.

CHAPTER XL.

FRENCH AND GALLIPOLY SOAPS.

FRENCH SOAP.

Besides the soap from Marseilles, there comes also from several parts of France, a plain, unmarbled, dirty-white sort of soap, which ought to be by no means in estimation with the perfumer ; being made from very strong, if not from stinking, oils. This soap is almost as soft as the old crown soap, made in London, and is of so poor or hungry a nature, that if any attempt be made to use it in wash-balls, they will require no less than six months to dry ! They will at last, too, be so shrivelled and shrunk up, that they will not weigh half what they did, when fresh made. Such balls will likewise throw out great quantities of salt, and hoary

matter, which, in the early use of them, gives a prickling and disagreeable sensation to the skin.

Remarks.

These French soaps come to England in the form of large cakes, which are about three inches thick, and fifteen to twenty inches square, and weigh about thirty pounds; though it is very common to have them in the shape of bricks, which weigh from three to four pounds. In the latter state, the cakes are dried a little on the outside, and sold to the ignorant for Spanish or Italian soaps.

GALLIPOLY SOAP.

This, like the French soap, above described, comes in large cakes, which generally smell so strong of bad oil, as hardly to be borne. But if these cakes be cut and shaved with a knife, and put to dry for about six months, they may very well be used for the manufacture of common wash-balls.

As this soap is made from a cheap oil, which is consequently not spared as to quantity, it generally has a very good body. It is likewise pretty free from dirt and filth, and does not, like some former soaps which I have mentioned, throw out any salt or hoary matter.

Remarks.

This soap, from the strength of its body, will be of great use to the clothiers; particularly if it be cut into bricks of two pounds weight, and left to dry. But, in doing this, a loss will be sustained of about fifteen or sixteen pounds in a hundred weight.

CHAPTER XLI.

TALLOW SOAPS.

CASTLE SOAP.

Of this soap there are many sorts, which are all made from tallow, or other similar animal fats ; sometimes from rancid butter, and even from the worst sorts of kitchen stuff. The very best of this sort of soap, when old, will smell rank and disagreeable, even though it may have been scented in the manufacture ; for, the rancid smell of the tallow, &c. will absorb any perfume that may be added. It is likewise generally so loaded with a sharp and salt ley, that it invariably makes the face and hands smart. Besides these bad qualities, some sorts of this soap will waste about two pounds out of eight, if placed in the air for

only one fortnight; what is left being so dry and horny, that it will hardly wash or lather at all: for, as the scouring quality of this soap resides in the ley, it will be little better than tallow or grease, when that is dried away.

NEAT CURD SOAP.

The best sort of these soaps has been called Neat Curd, for the sake of distinguishing between it and the other kinds of tallow soap. This soap will not waste near so much as the above-mentioned ones; and it is so well fitted for lathering, that it may be used for common wash-balls, as will be hereafter directed; and also by barbers, in its present, or crude state. But, for the reasons before advanced, this soap will always be as expensive as the best foreign soaps, made from good and sweet oils.

IRISH SOAP.

The Irish soap is also made from tallow; but what is imported into this country, is generally preferable to the tallow

soaps which we manufacture ourselves; for the Irish make it from clean and fresh tallow, without putting above half the quantity of ley to it that we do. Another cause for this difference is, that the manufacturers seldom attempt to improve its smell, by pretending to perfume it. This soap something resembles pure curd-soap.

BRISTOL SOAP.

A very good sort of tallow soap comes from Bristol, and is therefore distinguished by the name of Bristol soap. Of late, however, the manufacturers have fallen into the bad practice of making, and of sending to London, as bad a kind as we have of our own. But, let the price paid for it, and the judgment of the buyer, determine respecting this, rather than that any prejudice should arise from what is here advanced.

WINDSOR SOAP.

From this place, also, comes a noted English tallow soap, commonly called Wind-

sor soap. It is, in some measure, to be distinguished by being streaked, (an imitation, though a sad one, of the marbled foreign soaps,) with blue and red colours. The makers have had the good luck to get a name for their soap, for no other material reason (though it may be very good tallow soap,) than that it is usually sold for twice the price, by retail, than any other soap of this sort.

Remarks.

The perfumes with which all the above described soaps are scented, (and so, I suppose, by way of pre-eminence, are called scented soaps,) are oil of carraway seeds, oil of aniseed, oil of origanum, or wild thyme, and other cheap and strong-smelling oils; which, to any person of a civilised taste, give, when blended with the tallow, a most disagreeable and nauseous smell, instead of a pleasant odour. Any of the foreign oil-soaps, which have only their natural smell, when a little dried, are infinitely preferable to all such as are contained in this Chapter.

Further remarks.

All the soaps described from the 37th Chapter to the 41st, inclusive, are genuine hard soaps, both foreign and domestic ; and, in most cases, are fitted for the use and sale of the perfumer. To these may be added a bastard sort of soap, different from any of the former, which is made chiefly in London, from a mixture of oil and tallow, and is commonly sold, or rather imposed on the public, for the *white oil-soap*, mentioned in Chapter 38.

As the art and mystery of making all sorts of soaps (surely a very curious, as well as useful, one) is confined wholly to the soap-boiler, it is needless to say any more to the perfumer on the subject, than that, unless he deals with an honest, as well as a curious, manufacturer in this way, his own judgment may deceive him ; and, by consequence, his customers, through his ignorance, will be deceived also.

CHAPTER XLII.

NAPLES SOAPS.

GENUINE NAPLES SOAP.

This is a soft soap, much about the consistence of common crown soap, used by the washer-women. It comes from several towns of Italy, but the very best is imported from Naples. In colour, it is like pale-brown wainscot, and it is exceedingly soft in its nature, and entirely fresh when tasted; the latter is a quality always to be attended to in the choosing of all soaps.

This soap cleanses the skin most delightfully, and keeps it particularly soft and comfortable. It is scented with various perfumes, as rosemary, bergamot, musk, ambergris and roses: the two last, either singly, or both together. When the roses

and ambergris are combined, they make the most agreeable and lasting perfume.

This soap is imported from Naples in small round pots, which contain pounds, half-pounds, and quarters. But this weight is not English, for the Neapolitan pound contains only twelve ounces, consequently the half and quarter pound pots only contain six, and three, ounces of soap.

If this soap be put into the pots too fresh, or be kept in a dry place, for a considerable time, it will dry away, to the loss of at least two or three ounces in the largest pots; in which case, the soap, besides the loss, will be too stiff for use.

To remedy this, take four ounces of rose-water, four ounces of fresh (not salt) soap-ley, such as is used in the *making* of soap, not what is left or separated after it has been made, and half an ounce of ambergris. Mix all these together, and then add to them about three or four ounces of fine clean Alicant soap, which has been scraped very finely. Having made the whole into a soft paste, make up afresh all

the dried Naples soap with it, to its due consistence, varying the quantity of the new composition, according to the deficiency in the old.

Remarks.

Large quantities of this soap are likewise imported in pots, which contain from twelve to fourteen pounds each. In this state, if equally good with the soap in the small pots, it is always to be preferred, on account of the little loss to be sustained by the drying up of such large masses.

There is another sort of this soap, which comes to us quite plain, without any perfume. It will be found to be of great use to the perfumer.

IMITATION OF NAPLES SOAP.

Take of fresh ley, strong enough to bear an egg, eight pounds; and put to it, of deer's, goat's, or lamb's suet, (which has previously been well cleansed from all skins, &c. by rose-water,) two pounds, and one pound of olive oil, or rather behn-nut oil.

Let all these simmer over the fire in a well glazed pot, until it be pretty nearly of the consistence of crown or Naples soap; then turn it out into a large flat pan, which set on the leads or roof of the house, exposed to the heat of the sun for forty or fifty days. The pan must be covered over by a bell-glass, such as the gardeners use, and the mixture must be stirred well once a day, during the whole of this time.

In about six weeks or two months, the operator will have a most excellent groundwork for Naples soap, which only requires perfuming in the following manner, to render it even preferable to the foreign sorts.

Take of oil of rhodium, one ounce, of spirit of ambergris, two ounces and a half, spirit of musk, half an ounce; mix these well together, and then put the compound into the pan of soap. Stir the whole well, and incorporate the perfumes with the soap, on a marble stone by means of a muller. Put up into small jars, or preserve in a mass in a large jar, according to sale or convenience.

If kept for twelve months, this soap will be found, by comparison, to be far preferable to the best soap that ever came from Naples.

Remarks.

If this soap should prove too hard from the heat of the sun, it may be softened, as directed in the genuine Naples soap, before described; and, if it be too soft, it will be merely necessary to add, whilst incorporating on the marble slab, some finely scraped Alicant soap, without any ley.

The ley, above directed, may be had at any soap-boiler's manufactory; but great care must be taken that it be not too salt.

ANOTHER IMITATION OF NAPLES SOAP.

Take six pounds of Alicant soap, shave or scrape it very fine, and then melt it in a well glazed earthen pipkin, with about three pints of rose-water; taking care to stir it all the time, till it be completely melted. Now pour the mixture into a pan,

and let it stand till it be quite cold ; then beat it well in a large mortar.

Perfume this soap as above directed ; and if too hard or too soft, proceed as before, except that, here, no ley is to be used, because the ground has been a soap (not a composition of fats and oils,) before sufficiently impregnated with its own ley.

This soap will be good, and ready for use, in the course of two days, if wanted ; otherwise, it will be much better if exposed for a few days to the sun, and stirred and beaten three or four times.

CHAPTER XLIII.

COMPOSITE SOAPS.

BLACK SOAP.

Of this soap there are two sorts ; the one made and sold by country apothecaries and farriers, as horse medicines ; and the other prepared by the perfumer, for a different use, as follows :—

Take five pounds of strong, old, sweet Castile soap ; shave it very thin ; and then dry it well in the air. Now mix with it a pound and a half of ivory-black, in the state of very fine powder, for which see Chapter 3.

Beat the whole well together with rose-water, and add, whilst beating, about two ounces of some strong, but cheap, sweet-smelling oil, as, good yellow olive oil.

Now lay the whole aside, to become mellow, for two or three days, and then beat again. Do this two or three times; and, when the paste is entirely of one colour and consistence, make it up into round, flat cakes, of about three or four ounces in weight, and about half an inch in thickness.

Any mark or impression may be made on these cakes which the perfumer chooses; after which they are to be dried very hard, when they will be fit for sale.

Remarks.

This soap will keep good for twenty years, and is a never-failing cure for those troublesome vermin, called crab-lice. It will also be of great service, if mixed with blacking, for shoes and boots.

In the first of these uses, this soap is to be scraped very fine, and dried to a complete powder, which is then to be sprinkled on the part.

When this soap is to be used for mixing with blacking, as above mentioned, as much gum arabic as the rose-water will dissolve,

should be mixed with it, previous to the mixture with the Castile soap and ivory-black : from this addition will result that shining quality so much wanted, and admired, in the best sorts of japan blacking.

LIQUID SOAP.

Scrape very finely two pounds of the best Alicant soap, or even of the best Joppa soap, (see Chapter 37 ;) put this into one gallon of spirits of wine, and add half an ounce of good oil of rosemary or lavender. Set the bottle in the heat of the sun for ten or twelve days, (taking it in at night,) and shake it often, until the whole of the soap is dissolved ; then filter it through cotton.

Remarks.

If the spirit will take up more soap, which sometimes it will do, the perfumer may, any time before filtering, add about half a pound more. If properly made, this solution of soap will be quite transparent, and of the colour of old sack. The older this

soap is, the better it will be; particularly, if it be very closely stopped.

INFERIOR LIQUID SOAP.

An inferior, or second, sort of this soap, may be made as follows:—

Scrape two pounds of old tallow-soap, and put it into a gallon of common malt spirit: observe, every other direction as above.

Remark.

This, on account of its being made with common spirit, will only have half the strength of the best kind; consequently, twice the quantity will be required to raise a strong lather.

CHAPTER XLIV.

COMPOSITIONS FOR WASH-BALLS.

COMPOSITION FOR COMMON WASH-BALLS.

(No. I.)

Take fifty-six pounds of fine dry wheaten flour, commonly called Hertfordshire whites, fifty-six pounds of Spanish white, which is merely a fine sort of whitening in large cakes, said to be made chiefly for this purpose ; being entirely freed from sand and dirt. This whitening must be broken between the hands, and passed once or twice through a hair sieve, and then dried in the sun.

Now mix the flour and whitening together, and add to them fifty-six pounds of starch powder, or rather of ground rice,

which will not only dry the wash-balls much harder, but will also preserve the shape and beauty of them much better.

Now mix and sift the whole intimately together; and if the soap used be white, and the balls to be made are intended to be of a yellowish colour, add to the composition about four ounces (not more) of Dutch pink, in fine powder, (see Chapter 3.)

COMPOSITION FOR BEST WASH-BALLS.

(No. II.)

Take forty pounds of rice, in fine powder, twenty-eight pounds of fine flour, as above, twenty-eight pounds of starch powder, twelve pounds of white lead, and four pounds of orris root, in fine powder; but no whitening. Mix the whole well together, and pass it twice through a fine hair sieve; then put it in a dry place, and keep it for use.

Remarks.

Great care must be taken that the flour

be not musty, in which case the balls will in time crack, and fall to pieces. To this composition may be added Dutch pink, or brown fine damask powder, &c. according to the colour required when the wash-balls are quite dry.

COMPOSITION FOR CAMPHOR BALLS.

Take six pounds of very dry starch, and put to it eight pounds of very dry white lead : grind the whole in the starch mill, and sift it through a fine lawn sieve. Mix this compound well with fourteen pounds of very fine and good rice powder.

Remarks.

In the grinding of the starch and white lead, great care must be taken that the compound does not fly about ; as it is very hurtful and poisonous, owing to the presence of the white lead. The latter substance, however, is necessary in this composition, on account of its whiteness, which is a great requisite in camphor wash-balls ; these be-

ing used, for the most part, in communicating a whiteness to the *skin*. In a state of combination with the starch and rice powders, and the water, the white lead is not in the least hurtful.*

* It is necessary, in this place, to caution both perfumers and the public, not to be led away by the above false notion, which, in the day in which Mr. Lillie lived, was more excusable than it would be in the present one; it being now well known that preparations of lead are most noxious in their application to the human body, and lay the foundation of most grievous diseases, as is often exemplified in the cases of painters and glaziers, glazers of earthen-ware, and of those who drink cyder made in leaden vats. Substitutes ought to be used in perfumery, for this and other metallic preparations.

CHAPTER XLV.

COMMON AND CHEAP WASH-BALLS.

BEST COMMON WASH-BALLS.

Take forty pounds of foreign oil soap, either Castile, Marseilles, or Gallipoly, (see Chapters 39 and 40,) and sixty pounds of Castile, or English tallow, soap. Shave both these together, and mix them in a trough or box, with thirty pounds of the composition No. 2, mentioned in the last Chapter. Now add eight pints of the water that comes over in the distillation of lavender, rhodium, orange, or any other pleasantly-scented essential oil; or in default of these, the same quantity of clear rain-water.

Into this water put an ounce of oil of lavender, an ounce of oil of rosemary, and an

ounce of oil of origanum, for which see Chapter 15. Shake these oils and the water well together, so that when the paste comes to be mixed, the oil may not swim on the top.

Beat the whole well together, so as to make it incorporate; and at the end of three or four days, (during which time it will become mellow,) beat again.

Care must be taken to add no more water than what is above directed; unless the soaps used be of a hard nature, and free from superfluous ley: in this case, another quart may very well be added. It is very customary, for those who are employed to beat this and other pastes for wash-balls, to add more water, not only to make their work the easier, but also that they may thereby be enabled to purloin the soap, in the proportion of two or three pounds from the above directed quantity of ingredients.

The paste is now to be laid by in an earthen pan, covered with a wet cloth, for several days after its last beating, before it

is made up into balls ; because, the stiffer and harder it is, the rounder and handsomer will the balls be which are worked from the mass.

Remarks.

The flavoured waters mentioned in this article, may be had from any chemist, at little or no expence, as it is usually thrown away, on account of its perishable nature.

It is further to be observed, that, if the trough or box in which the paste is made, consists of oak or wainscot, it will, in the course of one night, turn quite black. Also, when the balls are to be dried, the perfumer must not be tempted, merely for the sake of gaining time, to carry them to the fire, or to put them in an oven or stove ; for by this method the outer surface, only, will be dried into a sort of crust of the thickness of a shilling, whereby no evaporation can take place from the centre, and consequently it must remain completely soft : whereas, if these balls are dried, merely by exposure to the air, they will be harder and drier in three months, than

those dried by fire will be in twelve. As to putting them into the oven, it may be here noted, that, by such treatment, they will be speedily melted, or broken to pieces.

INFERIOR COMMON WASH-BALLS.

Take eighty pounds of tallow soap, and twenty pounds of Gallipoly: shave, or scrape, as above, and add to them fifty pounds of the composition No. 1, mentioned in the last chapter.

Proceed in every thing else as before, except that here, on account of the addition of twenty pounds, *more*, of the composition, than in the former paste for wash-balls, it will be necessary to add two quarts of water more than has been used in the best common wash-balls.

General Remarks.

The first of these common wash-balls is very good; better indeed than those commonly sold: for many manufacturers content themselves with making the second, if

not, a worse sort ; which is generally sold at country fairs, &c. These are usually made in the following manner :—

One hundred-weight of tallow soap, and fifty pounds of Spanish or common whiten- ing, are mixed and beaten up with double the above quantity of water, and scented with oil of carraways, or some other cheap essential oil.

These wash-balls are made large ; and, to deceive the buyer, are made very round, by being skin dried, or crusted, by laying in the stove for twelve hours ; whereas, good wash-balls, dried in the air, generally lose their shape. This roundness, with their large size, at little expence, recommend such rubbish to the ignorant buyer ; but, as for washing, or any other use, it is well known that they will no more lather, than a piece of clay, or a stone.

There have been wash-balls frequently made for this sort of trade, which are merely the shells of large French walnuts, covered over with the above base composition.

CHAPTER XLVI.

PERFUMED AND COLOURED
WASH-BALLS.

AMBERGRIS WASH-BALLS.

Take sixteen pounds of the best Joppa, or the whitest Alicant, soap, cleansed well from dirt and lime. Shave or scrape it very thin, and expose it to the air for several days. Now have, ready mixed, two pounds of ambergris powder, one pound of musk and civet powder, half a pound of fine starch powder, and half a pound of orris powder: all which are to be well incorporated with the soap.

Now take twenty grains of pure musk, twenty grains of civet, and thirty or forty grains of the remains of musk and ambergris spirit, (see Chapter 11.) Grind all

these to a very fine powder, with loaf-sugar, and add to them, whilst in the glass mortar, two ounces of spirit of ambergris, one ounce of spirit of musk, twenty drops of oil of rhodium, and a quarter of an ounce of apoplectic balsam. Mix all well together, and put the whole into a quart of the remains of honey water, (see Chapter 23.) Shake the mixture well, and put it into the compound of soap and powders above mentioned, and mix the whole well.

Remarks.

This mixture must be made in an earthen pan, but by no means in a wooden vessel, which would absorb the best part of the perfumes. The incorporation of the above substances must be effected by beating very finely; and, if it is found to be too stiff for working, rose, or orange-flower, water, may be added at discretion; still remembering that the wash-balls are to be made up as stiff as possible. They are to be dried in the shade, and are not to be touched or meddled with for a month at least, to pre-

vent bruising or putting them out of shape. When quite dry, some manufacturers choose to gild these wash-balls on their impressions.

It is impossible to make any sort of wash-ball which shall be superior to this kind, either for the fine, smooth, and strong lather, which it gives, or for the delightful odour which is produced by the blending of so many pleasant perfumes.

INFERIOR AMBERGRIS BALLS.

Take the same quantity of soap as above; but, instead of four pounds of the compound perfumed powder, here use six, taking care to proportion the several articles accordingly. In this case, also, it is to be noticed, that one half of the perfumes, prescribed for the best ambergris balls, will be sufficient; and, likewise, that rose-water may be used instead of honey-water.

In every other particular, the previous directions are to be strictly followed.

BOLOGNA WASH-BALLS.

Take twenty pounds of very old and brown Castile soap ; shave or scrape it very thin, and place it in the air to dry ; then add to it three pounds of the second remains from honey-water, in fine powder, half a pound of cassia lignum, and a pound and a half of gum labdanum, both finely powdered.

Mix the soap and powders well together, and wet them with about a pint and a half of rose-water, and a pint of muddy liquid remains of honey-water. Now beat the whole well two or three times, at intervals of a few days, to let the paste become quite mellow ; and then make up the mass, when stiff, into round balls, and dry them in the shade, as above directed.

Remarks.

The colour of these wash-balls will be either light brown, or nearly black ; or will possess the different shades of each, according to the colour of the ingredients used.

Bologna wash-balls made in England, according to the above directions, will be found to be as good, if not superior, to any which actually come from Bologna.

CHAPTER XLVII.

JERUSALEM WASH BALLS.

BEST MARBLED BALLS.

Take ten pounds of the best Genoa, or, rather, of white oil-soap, made in England, and ten pounds of Joppa soap of the whitest sort. Cut the whole into small square and triangular pieces, which set to dry for two or three days: the oil soap, particularly, must be thus dried.

Now shave, or scrape, very finely, five pounds of oil-soap, which dry, for about one day, in the open air, and then mix it well in the shaving-box with five pounds of powder, and an ounce and a half of the best and finest vermillion.

In mixing, it will be necessary to place the pieces of soap, and the coloured pow-

der, in layers in the box, making, in all, four alternate layers of each, beginning with coloured powder, and ending with the square and triangular pieces of soap.

When a layer of each has been placed in the box or trough, a pint of rose-water is to be sprinkled over the upper one, namely, the *cut soap*; for, if it be much combined with the powder, it will cause it to become lumpy and hard, and consequently spoil the wash-balls made from it. The same quantity of rose-water is likewise to be used for moistening each of the other soap layers; that is, in the whole, four pints.

Now have ready a pint of thin starch, which has been well boiled in half a pint of rain water, and then mixed with half a pint of rose-water, and distribute it equally among the whole mass; which is now to be well mixed, by turning it over repeatedly, and then to be pressed down close and even, by the hands. If a piece be now cut out, quite through the mass, the operator will perceive whether the marbling and colour are sufficiently good; and, if so, he may

proceed immediately to form his wash-balls.

Remarks.

As these balls are hard to the hand, they need not be made up so stiff as others ; besides, as they must all be shaved, if made up soft, it will be merely necessary to mould and weigh them so much the larger and heavier ; so that those designed to weigh three ounces when fully dry and ready for sale, may, when made up, weigh as much as four ounces and a half. When these wash-balls have been made about two or three days, it will be time to shave off their rough coats ; they are then to be left for two or three months in the air, during the summer ; and, when quite dry, are to be properly shaved and weighed for sale.

Further Remarks.

The shavings which come off these balls, are to be kept for the next manufacture of wash-balls of the same sort. They are to be mixed with the red soap-powder, men-

tioned above ; but, in such a case, there is no occasion to put so much vermillion as before ; as, thereby, too high a colour would be produced.

As to the perfume to be used for these wash-balls, the manufacturer must vary it according to taste, fancy, or the price he intends to sell his commodity for ; remembering that it is to be mixed with the liquid starch previous to incorporation with the layers of soap and powder.

INFERIOR MARBLED BALLS.

Take twenty pounds of the best curdy tallow soap, shave it thin, and mix with it four pounds of the composition for camphor wash-balls, (see Chapter 44.) Beat the whole, without any water, to a fine and even-coloured paste, which will be very white. Now make this up into cakes of about an inch thick, and set them in the air to dry. Cut these cakes, when hard, into squares and triangles, as before, in the case of Joppa, or oil soap, for the ground-work of the wash-balls to be manufactured.

Now take four pounds of oil soap, two pounds of the coloured powder used for the best marbled balls, and two pounds of starch-grounds. Shave the soap, and proceed in every other respect as before.

Remarks.

These wash-balls are to be scented with some cheap perfume, because they are designed to be sold for about half the price of the best sort; though, in appearance, they are so beautiful, and in quality so excellent, as often to be sold for as much money as the foregoing.

FIGURED WASH-BALLS.

These wash-balls, though troublesome to make, answer very well the ends proposed, viz. to surprise and please: they also may be made quite as good and fit for service as any other, even the best wash-balls. Proceed as follows:—

Take seventeen pounds of the best and whitest Genoa soap, shave it fine, and mix

with it three pounds of the composition for camphor balls. Beat the whole into a fine even paste, with rose-water.

Now have ready four or five different colours, in powder, viz. a dark and a pale *green*, two *reds*, two *blues*, a *yellow*, and a *brown*, (for which see Chapter 3.) Then divide the paste into as many parts as there are colours at hand; and beat and mix each very intimately with its separate colour, so that the several masses may have no streaks, spots, or irregularities of hue, but may be entirely homogeneous; in doing which, it is necessary to be very clean and nice.

When the coloured masses are pretty stiff, roll them out into cakes on a marble slab, to about a quarter of an inch thickness; then, with tin stamps, cut them out into the shapes of birds, beasts, sun, moon, stars, &c. &c.; always observing to match the colour of the paste to the form of the stamp; viz. the quadrupeds to be generally *brown*, the birds to be *green*, or otherwise, as may be proper; the sun, golden yellow;

and the moon and stars, very pale blue, approaching to white.

The stamps should never exceed half an inch in size. When each cake is entirely cut out, for the first time, the shapeless cuttings, or pieces, may be again worked up separately, and rolled out and cut as before ; and so on, until not a shred remains ; or the cuttings may be preserved, for the ground-work or field of the wash-balls.

When all the figures have been properly formed, they are to be dried separately in the air, on sheets of paper, according to their colour ; and then they are to be properly proportioned to the intended ground-work : for example, when the wash-ball is to be formed of birds and beasts, the field or ground-work (that is, the made-up remains or cuttings of the several coloured pastes) must be green ; when suns are to be introduced, the field is to be of a very pale sky-blue ; and, when the moon and stars are intended to be shewn, the field should be a *true* sky-blue, whilst the figures themselves are of a very *pale* blue colour. These co-

lours, figures, and grounds, may be varied without end, according to the fancy and taste of the operator.

Remarks.

The perfumes, the quantities of ingredients, manner of making up, and weight of balls, are exactly the same as for the best marbled wash-balls. Although, in the making of these, it will be impossible to be regular, some of the figures being broken, others whole, and all huddled together; yet, when the balls are old and properly shaved by a smooth brass knife, (called a shaver,) they will plainly shew the intended design; and even their irregularity will both please and surprise, in the same manner that people wonder at the existence of flies, and other insects, in pieces of amber.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

CAMPHORATED AND CHEMICAL
WASH-BALLS.

CAMPHOR BALLS.

Take forty-eight pounds of the best white English oil soap, or of the best sort of Genoa soap; shave and dry it very clean. Now mix with the shavings, twenty pounds of the composition directed in Chapter 44, for camphor wash-balls; rubbing the whole together.

When properly incorporated, take a pound and a half of camphor, and grind it in an iron mortar, with about half a pint of the best English Hungary water; put in, by degrees, half an ounce of true oil of rosemary, and half an ounce of oil of lavender.

When the camphor has been thus reduced to a fine powder, add to it, in the mortar, four or five pounds of the composition above mentioned, and also the soap shavings. Beat the whole well together; and, when properly combined, take it out and mix it with the remaining quantity of composition and soap-shavings; then beat it well twice over, at an interval of about ten or twelve hours.

The incorporated powders are now to be kept in a well-covered earthen pan, till to be made up; when the perfumer is to proceed in every respect as in the manufacture of ambergris wash-balls, (see Chapter 46.)

Remarks.

The reason for having such a large quantity of mixture or composition, in these, more than in other wash-balls, (except in the worst sort of common ones,) is, first, as they are chiefly for the use of the ladies, no lather is required; secondly, this mixture is wholly designed to leave a whiteness on the hands and face; and, thirdly, it is in-

tended to keep the saponaceous part of the balls from coming off too freely in washing with them.

Very little water is to be used in the making up of these wash-balls, and what is used should be entirely rose-water. In the making up, the operator must be very quick, and he must not leave off until the rolling is completely finished; because the camphor is so volatile as to evaporate surprisingly, even in the open air.

These camphor-balls are to be dried well in the air; and, during the whole time, are to be entirely covered with white paper, not only to keep off the dirt and dust, but also to prevent the camphor from evaporating so much as it would assuredly do, if freely exposed to the air.

Caution.

Be not tempted, for the sake of a small saving, to use tallow soap, as several perfumers do; or even strong or rancid oil soap, in the making of these wash-balls; for the first will, when dry, be quite brown

and shrivelled, and when old, and fit for use, will actually stink: the latter, likewise, will absorb and devour the camphor in a surprising degree; although, instead of its fine and penetrating smell, it will give out its own rank odour, mixed with a faint one of the camphor.

CHEMICAL WASH-BALLS.

Take five pounds of white oil-soap, shave or scrape it as above, and then add to it two pounds of fine rice powder, half a pound of white lead, and half a pound of pure and unmixed magistery of bismuth, both in the state of fine powder.

Previously to mixture with the soap-shavings, these powders must be put into a bason, with about twelve ounces of orange-flower, or myrtle, water, and an ounce of essence of ambergris. When this has been well mixed, the soap-shavings are to be put in, and the whole is to be well beaten two or three times every day, for several days.

After the whole mass is well incorporated and stiff, it is to be made up into balls,

which must be very round, and must weigh an ounce and a half. Dry these very cleanly, on sheets of white paper, and, when perfectly hard, wrap and seal each, singly, in a separate piece of paper of the same colour.

Remarks.

These wash-balls, like the camphorated ones, are designed entirely for the ladies ; and, as some of them dislike the camphor, it is here left out. The beautifying quality of these wash-balls is very much heightened by the addition of the magistery of bismuth, which, by being worked up in the soap, loses all its bad qualities, but none of its good ones.*

* On this subject, see a former note. Mr. Lillie is greatly mistaken ; for the magistery of bismuth and white-lead are equally noxious in these wash-balls, as they can be in any other composition, which is frequently applied to the skin.—ED.

CHAPTER XLIX.

WHITE MARBLED WASH-BALLS.

GREEK WASH-BALLS.

These balls took their name from an old man, named Lyon, a Greek, by birth, who was accustomed to go about to the most celebrated London coffee-houses, to sell wash-balls. He obtained, by this sort of traffic, a very good and comfortable subsistence. He took the first hint for making these from knowing the composition of the Jerusalem wash-balls, before described; but, in manufacturing his own, he left out the colour, (thereby causing a white marble,) and changed their name to that of Greek balls.

These wash-balls are really very good,

and they may be made as follows, in the greatest perfection.

Take twenty pounds of fine old Joppa, or Alicant, soap, cut and dried as before. Now scrape, very thin, six pounds of white oil-soap, and mix it with six pounds of fine powder, and a little orris powder, just enough to turn the colour.

Proceed, in every thing else, as directed for the red marbled balls, except in using the vermillion. In the perfuming of these Greek wash-balls, use, to the above quantity of paste, only two ounces of the essence of ambergris, with about forty drops of the oil of rhodium, mixed with a quart of rose-water.

Remarks.

These wash-balls, like the others, will be ready for shaving, for the first time, in two or three days ; but will not be fit for sale or use, for three months, at least, in summer, and a longer time in winter.

MARSEILLES WASH-BALLS.

Marseilles wash-balls differ from the fore-

going, only, that as *those* are of a whitish colour, and made from Joppa soap, *these* are somewhat of a light brown colour, being made from Marseilles or Alicant soap; both of which retain their native bluish colour, and large marbling or veins, for a long time.

As to the manner of making and perfuming these wash-balls, it differs in nothing from that of all other sorts of marbled balls. When they are well made, however, and of a proper age, no kind of wash-ball surpasses them, except the ambergris ball, before described.

Remarks.

In France, these wash-balls are made of a very large size, and are sold for two shillings and sixpence each, by being merely disguised by small streaks of *red*, intermixed with the brown; which is done by adding to the composition of these balls, some of the shavings or scrapings from the red marbled wash-balls, before described.

CHAPTER L.

VENETIAN WASH-BALLS.

INFERIOR VENICE BALLS.

These are merely balls made from neat soap (without any mixture,) for the readier washing of the hands, on account of their rotundity. To make them, proceed as follows.

Cut fresh Genoa soap (on account of its whiteness,) into pieces of at least three inches square (otherwise the balls will be too small); pare them pretty round with a common knife, and then finish by shaving neatly with the brass shaver. When properly and cleanly dried, they will be ready both for sale and use.

BEST VENICE WASH-BALLS.

The above described sort of Venice-balls may be much improved by the following method.

Shave down the soap very finely, and, to eight pounds, add two pounds of fine rice-powder. Now beat the whole well with some rose-water, and, when stiff, make the paste up into pretty large balls, each of which must weigh five ounces, at least.

When they are perfectly dry, shave them for sale.

Remarks.

The reason why this sort is better than the foregoing, is, that the former can be perfumed, whereas the latter cannot, on account of their previous solidity. The mixture with powder, also, improves them greatly, as it prevents the soap from coming off too freely, in washing; which in all balls, not so prepared, is apt to be ropy, or gelatinous, especially when used with hot water.

CHAPTER LI.

PAINTS, OR COLOURS, FOR THE FACE.

CARMINE.

For an account of this red paint for the face, see Chapter 3. It only remains to be observed here, that this powder is generally reckoned to be of too high and glaring a colour to represent a flesh-coloured blush; (notwithstanding the knowledge of which, some ladies still continue to use it,) for which reason, the colour is softened down to such shades as come nearest to the natural glow of health and beauty.

FRENCH RED.

This is a preparation of carmine; it is called French red, from having been first

made in perfection in France. It is prepared as follows.

Take an ounce of genuine carmine, light in weight, and strong in colour. By mixing this with very finely sifted starch-powder, three or four different shades of colour may be produced; viz. the first high, and next in shade to the carmine itself; the second, paler; and a third sort, paler still. This last is the most esteemed for use, as coming nearest to a flesh-red.

Remarks.

As to the quantity of starch-powder to be used, it is quite uncertain; the perfumer must, therefore, be ruled by his eye, beginning, when he mixes it, (which should be on sheets of black glazed paper,) with only a small quantity of each, until he has determined the shade required. For the palest or third shade, one ounce of carmine may very well be mixed with an ounce of the starch-powder, if not more. Care must be taken to incorporate the powders, so that

there may be no white specks nor variation of colour visible.

PORTUGUESE DISHES.

Of these dishes, containing red paint for the face, there are two sorts. One of these sorts is made in Portugal, and is pretty scarce; the paint contained in the Portuguese dishes, being of a fine pale pink hue, and very beautiful in its application to the face. The other sort is made in London, and is of a dirty muddy red colour; it passes very well, however, with those who never saw the Portuguese dishes, or who wish to be cheaply beautified.

Remark.

The most marked difference between these two sorts, is, that the true one, from Portugal, is contained in dishes which are rough on their outsides; whereas, the dishes made here, are glazed quite smooth.

SPANISH WOOL.

Of this, also, there are several sorts; but that which is made here, in London, by some of the Jews, is by far the best; that which comes from Spain being of a very dark-red colour, whereas the former gives a bright pale red; and, when it is very good, the cakes, which ought to be of the size and thickness of a crown-piece, shine and glisten, between a green and a gold colour.

Remarks.

This sort of Spanish wool is always best, when made in dry and hot summer weather, for then it strikes the finest blooming colour; whereas, what is made in wet winter-weather, is of a coarse dirty colour, like the wool from Spain. It is, therefore, best always to buy it in the summer season, when, besides having it at the best time, the retailer can likewise have it cheaper; for then the makers can work as fast as they

please; whereas, in winter, they must choose and pick their time.

SPANISH PAPERS.

These papers, also, are of two sorts: they differ in nothing from the above, but that the red colour, which in the latter tinges the wool, is here laid on paper; chiefly for the convenience of carrying in a pocket-book.

CHINESE WOOL.

This coloured wool comes from China, in large round loose cakes, of the diameter of three inches. The finest of these give a most lovely and agreeable blush to the cheek; but it is seldom possible to pick more than three or four out of a parcel, which have a truly fine colour; for, as the cakes are loose, like carded wool, the voyage by sea, and the exposure to air, even in opening them to shew to a customer, carries off their fine colour.

CHINESE BOXES OF COLOURS.

These boxes, which are beautifully painted and japanned, come from China. They contain, each, two dozen of papers; and in each paper are three smaller ones, viz. a small black paper for the eye-brows; a paper, of the same size, of a fine green colour; but which, when just arrived and fresh, makes a very fine red for the face; and lastly, a paper containing about half an ounce of white powder, (prepared from real pearl,) for giving an alabaster colour to some parts of the face and neck.

Remarks.

These are not commonly to be bought; but the perfumer may easily procure them by commissioning some friend who goes to China, to purchase them for him.

This ought by no means to be neglected, as these paints are exceedingly well adapted for his delicate customers, who pay less

regard to price, than to the goodness of the article they purchase.

General Remarks on the foregoing Colours.

As to the carmine, the French red, the genuine Portuguese dyes, the Chinese wool, and the green papers in the boxes of all colours; they are all preparations of cochineal,* which is allowed to be of such sovereign service, even in the art of medicine, that the least harm need not be dreaded from its use, nor from any of its

* Cochineal is a substance of the form and colour of small grey and purple berries. These are the bodies of insects peculiar to the Brazils. The conversion of the insects into cochineal is a simple process. They are put into a flat earthen dish, and placed alive, over a charcoal fire, and par-roasted, very slowly, till the down upon them disappears, and the aqueous juice of the animal is entirely evaporated. But, during this process, they are to be constantly stirred about with a tin ladle, to prevent absolute torrefaction, which would reduce the insect to ashes, and thereby destroy the colour.

preparations, by those ladies who are accustomed to paint their faces, either from custom, or from a strong desire to be thought beautiful and handsome.

Note. The red powders above described, are best put on by a fine camel-hair pencil. The colours in the dishes, wools, and green papers, are commonly laid on by the tip of the little finger, previously wetted. As all these have some gum used in their composition, they are apt to leave a shining appearance on the cheek, which too plainly shews that artificial beauty has been resorted to.

The Spanish wool, the papers, and the English-made Portuguese dishes, are all made from a moss-like drug, from Turkey, called saff-flower, well known to scarlet dyers, &c. but whether this drug and its preparations be equally innocent with those of the cochineal, is a subject which deserves further enquiry.* These paints are all

* The Editor is not exactly aware what vegetable substance Mr. Lillie here alludes to, under the name

wetted previous to being used, and leave a shining appearance on the face, like the colours before described, and from the same cause.

of Saff-flower ; but, if it be really a kind of moss, (and various lichens or mosses have produced excellent red colours,) he has no hesitation in saying, that it, or any other vegetable red, is perfectly harmless in its application to the skin.

CHAPTER LII.

BEAR'S GREASE.

This substance comes to us from Russia, and is of two sorts : the one about the consistency of congealed olive oil, and the other much harder, and, in appearance, like frozen honey. Both these have been recommended by ancient authors, for making the hair grow thick, by rubbing it on, as pomatums are generally used ; with this difference, that the bear's grease is to be rubbed into the skin about the temples, at the roots of the hair, but not upon it, as pomatums always are.

Both sorts of bear's grease stink intolerably, which is perhaps the reason that but very little of it is imported, seldom used, and often thrown away as soon as it is

smelt. Whether it possesses any of the virtues for which it has been extolled, is a very doubtful matter.

Even of this nauseous substance, it is difficult to obtain the genuine sort, unless the perfumer, when a bear dies, or is killed, takes the pains to stand by to see the caul, and kidney fat, taken out, tied up, and cleansed ; and, in that state, puts it up for sale.

Remarks.

The caul and fat about the intestines of the animal produce the thin and fluid sort of grease, by boiling ; whilst that from the kidneys is hard. What is generally sold for bear's grease, is nothing more than the fat or grease of a long-haired dog, or goat ; and very often, merely old, rancid, and yellow hog's lard, which has gained its colour and disagreeable smell, from being rusty.

CHAPTER LIII.

LIP-SALVES.

ROSE LIP-SALVE.

To make an exceedingly good lip-salve, take eight ounces of the best olive-oil, which put into a wide-mouthed bottle, and add to it two ounces of the small and bloomy parts of alkanet root, for which see Chapter 3.

Stop up the bottle, and set it in the heat of the sun, shaking it often, until it be of a beautiful crimson colour. Now strain the oil off very clear from the roots, and add to it, in a glazed and well-seasoned pipkin, three ounces of very fine and fresh white wax, and the same quantity of fresh and well-cleansed mutton or lamb suet. Some

use deer suet ; but this is not only too brittle, but it is also very apt to turn yellow.

Melt the whole by a slow fire, and perfume it, when taken off, by dropping in forty drops of oil of rhodium, or of lavender. When the salve has become cold, put it into small gallipots, with a knife or spatula ; or rather pour it into these, whilst it is still in a liquid state.*

Remarks.

The common way is to make this salve up into small cakes ; but, in that form, the colour is very apt to be impaired.

This salve never fails to cure chopped or sore lips, if applied pretty freely at bed-

* When making rose lip-salve, the reader will find it a far better method, to beat the alkanet root in a mortar, until its fibres are properly bruised, then to tie it up in a piece of clean linen rag, and to put this in a clean pipkin with the oil. When the oil has begun to boil, it will be found of a deep red. The bag is now to be taken out, pressed, and thrown away ; and then the other ingredients are to be added, as above.

time, in the course of a day or two, at farthest.

WHITE LIP-SALVE.

White lip-salve may be made by proceeding as above, except in the use of alkanet root, which, in this case, is to be left out. Though called lip-salve, this composition is seldom applied to the lips; its principal use consisting in curing sore nipples, for which it is an excellent remedy.

CHAPTER LIV.

—
VEGETABLE TOOTH-BRUSHES.—
GENUINE SORT.

Take marine marsh-mallow roots, (so called from growing in salt-water marshes) cut them into lengths of five or six inches, and of the thickness of a middling rattan cane. Dry them pretty well in the shade, but not so much as to make them shrivel.

Now pulverise, finely, two ounces of good dragon's blood, and put it into a flat-bottomed glazed pan, with four ounces of highly rectified spirits, and half an ounce of fresh conserve of roses. Set the pan over a gentle charcoal fire, and keep stirring it, until all the gum (dragon's blood) is dissolved; then put in about thirty or forty of the marsh-mallow sticks; stir them about

with a knife, and carefully turn them, so that all parts may absorb the dye alike. Do this until the bottom of the pan be quite dry, from absorption and evaporation of the spirit; but still keep shaking and stirring over the decaying fire, until the sticks or roots are perfectly dry and hard.

Remarks.

Both ends of each root or stick, should, previous to immersion in the pan, be bruised gently by a hammer, for half an inch downwards, so as to open its fibres, and thereby form a brush.

Further Remarks.

These sticks, or brushes, are generally used by dipping one of the ends in the powder or opiate, mentioned in Chapter 36, and then, by rubbing them against the teeth, which they cleanse and whiten in a most admirable manner; indeed, better than by any thing else ever invented.

INFERIOR VEGETABLE TOOTH BRUSHES.

There are several cheap and ordinary sorts of these tooth-brushes, which are made almost in the same manner as the genuine ones, except that, as a basis, rattan cane, or even common deal, cut round, is used instead of the marsh-mallow roots. These, likewise, are seldom so well coloured as the genuine kind, being dyed with hardly one-half the above quantity of dragon's blood, alkanet root being substituted for the other.

Remarks.

The genuine is easily known from the spurious kind by the shade of colour; the former being bright red or scarlet, whilst the latter are merely purple. The former likewise cleanse the teeth, from the gum contained in them, whilst the latter do so merely by friction.

Another sort of these sticks comes from India, which also seem to be made of cane, and then dyed; but these are so exceedingly rough and hard as to hurt the gums of the person who uses them.

CHAPTER LV.

COMBUSTIBLE PERFUMED PASTILS.

AROMATIC PASTILS.

Beat and sift finely the following ingredients, viz. a pound of the four gums which have been left in the muslin after the making of honey-water, (see Chapter 23,) one pound, also, of the ingredients left from the spirit of Benjamin, (Benzoin, see Chap. 11,) one pound of the best sealing-wax, and one pound of the most genuine gum Benzoin.

Now dissolve some clear common gum-arabic in a quantity of rose-water, so that it shall be of a pretty thick consistency, and then add to it sixty drops of spirit of musk

Mix the whole together, so as to make pretty stiff paste, which make up into small

cones or pyramids, or into any other shapes which fancy may dictate. Set these *pastils* to dry, and be sure that they are thoroughly so, before they are packed up or put away, otherwise they will soon become mouldy.

Remarks.

These pastils are particularly excellent and useful for burning in rooms, where sick people or dead bodies have lain. They are used in very considerable quantities in this country, and are burnt every morning in the two Houses of Lords and Commons; also, in various halls and assembly-rooms, and other places of public resort.

EXPLOSIVE PASTILS.

There is another sort of these pastils, called *sweets and sours*, which are made as follow:—Take some of the above-directed aromatic paste, and make it into pyramids or cones of an inch and a half in length, and of the thickness, at their bases, of three-fourths of an inch. Whilst yet moist, scoop out a cavity in the bottom of each, capable

of containing a large pea, and fill it up with gunpowder, covering this over with the paste which has been scooped out.

When to be dried, lay the bottoms of these pastils uppermost ; for, if any moisture attacks the gunpowder, its effects will be weakened or destroyed.

Remarks.

The design (it can hardly be called a useful purpose,) for which these pastils are made, is entirely to produce diversion. During Christmas, or other holiday gambols, it is customary with many to light one of these, with the avowed intention of perfuming the apartments, and, whilst the company are pleased with the odour, an unexpected report terrifies some, whilst it amuses others.

of continuing a large part of the old
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CHAPTER III
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PART III.

SNUFFS.

CHAPTER LVI.

ORIGIN OF SNUFF-TAKING IN ENGLAND.

Previous to a description of the several sorts of snuff, at present used in England, it may not be improper in this place to inform the reader, how the use of snuff (a custom unknown to our forefathers) in the vast quantities now consumed, had its rise and progress in this country.

Before the year 1702, when we sent out a fleet of ships under the command of Sir

George Rooke, with land-forces commanded by the Duke of Ormond, in order to make a descent on Cadiz, snuff-taking was very rare, and, indeed, little known in England; it being chiefly a luxurious habit among foreigners residing here, and a few of the English gentry who had travelled abroad. Among these, the mode of taking the snuff was with pipes of the size of quills, out of small spring boxes. These pipes let out a very small quantity of snuff, upon the back of the hand, and this was snuffed up the nostrils with the intention of producing the sensation of sneezing, which, I need not say, forms now no part of the design, or rather fashion of snuff-taking.

But, to return to our expedition by sea. When the fleet arrived near Cadiz, our land forces were disembarked at a place called Port St. Mary, where, after some fruitless attempts, it was resolved to re-embark the troops, and set sail for England. But previous to this, Port St. Mary, and some adjacent places were plundered. Here, besides some very rich merchandize,

plate, jewels, pictures, and a great quantity of cochineal, several thousand barrels and casks of fine snuffs were taken, which had been manufactured in different parts of Spain. Each of these contained four tin canisters of snuff of the best growth, and of the finest Spanish manufacture.

With this plunder on-board, (which fell chiefly to the share of the land officers,) the fleet was returning to England; but, on the way, it was resolved to pay a visit to Vigo, a considerable port in Spain, where the Admiral had advice that a number of galleons from the Havannah, richly laden, had put in. Here our fleet got in and destroyed most, or all, of the Spanish shipping, and the plunder was exceedingly rich and valuable.

It now came to the turn of the *sea-officers* and *sailors* to be snuff proprietors and merchants; for, at Vigo, they became possessed of prodigious quantities of gross snuff, from the Havannah, in bales, bags, and scrows, which were designed for manu-

facture in different parts of Spain.* Thus, though snuff-taking was very little known or practised in England, at that period, the quantities taken in this expedition, (which were estimated at fifty tons weight,) plainly shew that in the other countries of Europe, snuff was held in great estimation, and that the taking of it was considered not at all unfashionable.

The fleet having returned to England, and the ships being ordered to be laid up in their several ports, the sea-officers and sailors brought their snuff (which was called, by way of victorious distinction, *Vigo snuff*;) to a very quick and cheap market; waggon-loads of it being sold at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, for

* *Scrows* are the untanned hides of Buffaloes, sewed with thongs of the same, and made up into bags or bales, for the exportation of several kinds of American produce, as indigo, snuff, tobacco, &c. &c. The fleshy side of the skin is outwards, whilst the hairy side, partly scraped, comes in contact with the commodity.

not more than three or four pence per pound.

This sort of bale snuff had never been seen or known in England before, except through some Spanish Jews, who, in the present case, bought up almost the whole quantity at a considerable advantage.

The land-officers, who were possessed of the fine snuffs taken at Port St. Mary, sold some of them in the several ports at which they landed. Others of them, however, understood better the nature of the commodity which had fallen to their share, and kept it for several years, selling it off by degrees, for very high prices.

From the above-mentioned quantity of different snuffs, thus distributed throughout the kingdom, novelty being quickly embraced by us in England, arose the custom and fashion of snuff-taking; and, growing upon the whole nation, by degrees, it is now almost as universal here, as in any other part of Europe.

CHAPTER LVII.

HAVANNAH SNUFFS.

This species of snuff is manufactured in the place from whence it has its name. It consists of various sorts, according to the different soils on which the tobacco grows. As this snuff is the basis, or ground-work, of all other sorts of snuff whatever, it may not be improper here to give a slight sketch of its origin, both as to growth and manufacture, abroad and at home ; from which, all persons who take snuff, may be informed of the difference between the finest, the good, and the bad, assortments, with their several mixtures and imitations.

The tobacco of common growth, in the Havannah, being gathered very ripe and dry, is first cleaned and freed from dirt and

sand, and is then ground down by a horse or water-mill, to an uniform degree of fineness. It is then put up, without any other admixture whatever, in large bales, bags, and scrows, and sent to the several European countries, for use and re-manufacture; it being the foundation, or basis, of all other snuffs, Brazil snuff excepted.

All the sorts of this snuff which we have here, in England, are imported through the South-sea Company.

RANCIA, OR FINE HAVANNAH SNUFF.

When the tobacco has been ground for the first time, and sifted, the fine dust, or flour, is put up into small bags or tin canisters, and is called Rancia, or fine Havannah. This is naturally of a fine brown colour, moist, from the oil of the tobacco, and very strong and well flavoured, especially when old. I have had some of this sort by me for thirty years, which was as good, if not better, the last year, as during the first.

Remark.

This snuff is greatly esteemed, and very deservedly: from it is made the fine and valuable snuff from Seville; for which see the next Chapter.

CABINET HAVANNAH SNUFF.

Cabinet Havannah snuff is that which flies off, and settles about the several parts of the mill, where the tobacco is ground and sifted. It is obtained by sweeping it off, by means of feathers, and is of an exceedingly fine grain, which is as soft as velvet.

This snuff is very strong and pungent, is of a fine bright colour, sometimes inclining to red, and at others to yellow, and is called Cabinet snuff, because it is generally sent, in the shape of presents, to foreign ambassadors and ministers.

The Cabinet snuff is always packed in small tin canisters, which are first soldered up, and then sealed with the King of Spain's arms. When it is to be bought, which is

very seldom, the price is exceedingly exorbitant.

Remarks.

When purchasing either of these very fine snuffs, it is to be noted that the richest in colour are always the best ; because, being the finest product of the first grinding and sifting, they are, consequently, the thinnest and softest parts of the leaf, without any of the stalks of the tobacco. This may be easily proved, not only by the flavour, but also from the great tenuity, or very fine grain, of the dust itself, which renders it exceedingly light.

Now, what has been ground and sifted three or four times, is not only of a pale meagre colour, and of a poor flavour, but is also very heavy, in proportion, from containing the substance of the stalk, and being mixed with sand and dust. This last, therefore, is sold at a comparatively low price.

In addition to the above, there is another very coarse and bad sort, made from the waste and sweepings ; but, as this seldom

comes here, it is needless to say more upon the subject.

SPANISH BRAN.

Spanish bran likewise comes from the Havannah: it is so called from its resemblance to our bran from flour, and is a very good and curious coarse snuff. It is made as follows:—

The fine light-coloured leaves are picked from quantities of the very best tobacco. These are stripped clean from their stalks and veins, by rubbing. They are then cut by an engine, of the size of fine bran; and, if any has been converted into powder, it is sifted from it, to be used for another purpose. The bran is now closely packed up, to *sweat*, as the manufacturers express themselves; and in a short time, from the naturally agreeable flavour of the Spanish tobacco, it becomes an exceedingly good and wholesome gross snuff.

This snuff is but little used in this country; though in Holland, France, and Germany, where the inhabitants have plenty of

Spanish tobacco, it is in very great repute. If we had the tobacco, I have little doubt but that such snuff might very profitably be made in England.

ADULTERATIONS OF HAVANNAH SNUFFS.

The mixtures with, and imitations of, Havannah snuffs, are generally as follow :—

As great quantities of Havanah snuff come to us from our plantations*, whose trade with Spain in peace, and prizes in war, furnish them with plenty both of the large bale snuff, once ground and not sifted, and of the small bale, only once sifted. They mix both of these sorts with Oroonoko tobacco, which though nearly resembling them in colour, is of a very different flavour. But they are tempted to it from the very low price for which the Oroonoko tobacco usually sells. Now, when these two kinds of tobacco are thus mixed, it is difficult to

* It is presumed that Mr. Lillie here means the United States of North America.

find out the fraud, except by comparison with some of the genuine Spanish tobacco, and that, too, by a good judge of both articles.

A few years ago, a ship from New England, laden with some hundred *barrels* of snuff, arrived in the river Thames. Observe the word *barrels*; for the package of snuff from the Havannah, is seldom in casks. The snuff was offered to be entered at the Custom-house, as of the growth and manufacture of our own plantations; but, on some information received here, the ship and its whole cargo were seized by the searchers, who said that the snuff was of the growth and manufacture of Havannah and not of New England. At this time Havannah snuffs paid a very high duty, whilst that from our own plantations paid a low one: this, of course, was the circumstance which induced the owners to enter it as Plantation snuff.

The affair, as it related to a very valuable cargo, made a considerable noise among the great snuff dealers; and the dispute

running high between the owners, who were rich Jews, and the officers of the Customs, it was mutually agreed upon to have the opinion of some dealers in the commodity. Accordingly, on boring the barrels, and comparing the samples of a great number, with specimens of true Havannah and true plantation snuffs, it was decided that six-eighths of the contents of each barrel, in the centre, were real Havannah snuff, and that the remaining two-eighths only, at the top and bottom of each, consisted of Plantation snuff.

After this report had been made, those dealers who were concerned in the result, heard no more of the affair, than that, upon reference to the higher powers, the matter was made up, the officers satisfied, and the snuff sent abroad again.

That the same system of mixing Havannah with that made from Oroonoko tobacco, is carried on here, in London, is well known, but not easily discovered by snuff takers in general; so that, upon the whole, those who would be furnished with genuine

unmixed Havannah, in quantities, must purchase at the sales of the South-sea Company. But even there, the buyer must exercise much judgment; for, among the vast quantities which they import, there are snuffs of various growths, flavours, and manufacture. It is to be noted, likewise, that the snuff, in many of the large scrows and bags, are mixed even in the Havannah, and consequently robbed of their fine dust or flour, before mentioned.

TESTS FOR THE GENUINENESS OF SNUFFS IN GENERAL.

The best experiment yet discovered for trying the above, and all other snuffs, is as follows:—

Pour into four wine glasses, equal quantities of clear spring water; and then, very gently, put into each, (on the surface of the water,) as much of the several snuffs to be proved, as will lay on a shilling.

If the glasses are not disturbed, the gross and heavy parts of the snuffs, whether coarse

or fine, will fall to the bottom very quickly; whereas, that which has been manufactured from the fine parts of the tobacco leaves, will fall down but very slowly, and will often stand for a considerable time on the surface of the water.

To ascertain the genuineness of snuff by its flavour, moisten a little of each kind with a little water; and then fill a pipe, with one sort at a time, pretty hard. Smoke this for a few seconds, and the strong, coarse, or fine flavour, will very speedily indicate the nature of the snuff operated on.

It is to be lamented, that no better methods than the above have yet been discovered to ascertain the degree of adulteration of a commodity, which is so liable to as many mixtures as there are vegetable substances resembling tobacco, both in colour and flavour. These vegetables are gathered green, and dried in the shade; they are then ground down, and mixed either with Havannah or Plantation snuff. Such mixtures are often sold for the best snuff, which comes from the former country; vegetables

which possess little or no smell, are those generally used in such adulterations.

It remains now to obviate a common objection against several sorts of snuff, viz. that they are mixed, in the course of manufacture, with horse or cow hair, cut very fine and small, in order to make them pungent. Now this is a great mistake; for the appearance of such substances in Havannah snuff, is occasioned by the following circumstance:—Great quantities of this snuff are imported in scrows, as before noticed; these being made of green and untanned buffalo hides, it is not at all to be wondered at, that some of the hairs should come off, and mix with the snuff.

The only method of obviating this, which is undoubtedly a disagreeable circumstance, is for the growers and foreign manufacturers to alter their mode of package to one of a more cleanly nature.

CHAPTER LVIII.

SPANISH SNUFFS.

BEST SEVILLE SNUFF.

This snuff is so called from being chiefly manufactured at Seville, in Spain. It is made from the finely-sifted Rancia snuff from the Havannah, mentioned in the last Chapter; but, as that snuff is very strong and pungent, it is mixed with a very fine powder, made by grinding down Spanish nut shells. This latter powder moderates the pungency of the Rancia, to whatever degree the manufacturer desires.

Both powders being slightly moistened, and well mixed together, are now packed in jars, or barrels, in order to bring the compound to one uniform colour and fla-

vour. In about a year, or a year and a half, it becomes one of the best and finest flavoured snuffs known, and undoubtedly the best which is manufactured in Spain. This snuff is usually of a light brownish colour, inclining to red; it is very moist, and of a most agreeable flavour, and will improve in quality every year that it is kept; that is, if it be closely packed up.

Remarks.

This snuff comes to England, in times of peace, in large square tin canisters, each containing about thirty pounds. Four of these are generally packed in one case.

The very finest of this sort of snuff comes in small tin or leaden canisters, containing only five or six pounds, with the arms of Spain and Seville stamped on them.

There is another sort, said to be still superior, which is packed in curiously-wrought silver canisters, like the Rancia from Havannah, before mentioned. These are sent as presents to the princes and nobility of the several European courts. In war time,

all the above-mentioned sorts of Spanish snuff are taken in their various packages, and sold cheap in our various sea-ports, under the common appellation of Spanish snuffs; the sellers being unaware of the nature of their commodities.

But when these snuffs are fairly bought and imported from Spain as merchandize, they are sold for very high prices; that in the large canisters, being from eight to twelve shillings per pound. That in the small tin canisters has often been known to sell for, from fifteen to eighteen shillings per pound, although the intrinsic or original value in the Havannah, is not above one penny! These high prices are owing to the high duty which such snuffs pay to the crown of Spain.

INFERIOR SEVILLE SNUFFS.

Besides the fine snuffs above mentioned, there are large quantities of much inferior sorts made at Seville, from the common bale snuff from the Havannah. This being naturally of a pale and yellowish colour, is

brought up to the reddish colour required, by a mixture of two earths, viz. umber and red ochre, which is much easier work than to grind down the nut-shells, as above.

But as such adulterations make it very heavy and clogging, these snuffs are very injurious to the eyes and head of the person who takes them. It is to be remembered, also, that these snuffs are naturally heavy, from being made from the coarse parts of the leaves and the stalks of the tobacco, and do not possess that oiliness which is peculiar to that made from the finer parts, and which gives out, when weakened with the nut-shell powder, so agreeable an odour

Remarks.

To imitate this oiliness in the cheap and inferior snuffs, it is usual to mix molasses or treacle with them, which serves at once to deceive, both in colour and moisture. There are likewise great adulterations practised even with the best of these snuffs, after they come here, by the Jews; but more especially in Holland, by the Dutch, who

are very extensive snuff and tobacco merchants. To discover these, it will be necessary to have recourse to the trials by water and fire, as before described; and also to the following method:—Fill a small box, or thimble, with equal weights of different sorts of these snuffs; and those which are of the greatest bulk, according to a given weight, may be considered the best and most genuine.

I will now account for the imitation of the agreeable sour smell which the fine Seville snuffs have naturally; it is as follows:—

Take any quantity of flat and poor tasted Seville snuff, and strew it loosely in an earthen jar, which is porous, by not being glazed either on the outer or inner side. Place this, with its mouth lightly covered with paper, in a wine cellar, for several months. Here the snuff will acquire, from the effluvia of the several sorts of wine, exactly the same flavour which is possessed by the best Seville snuff.

CHAPTER LIX.

—
LONDON IMITATIONS OF SPANISH
SNUFF.
—

WORST SORT.

It is a very common custom in this country, to imitate the several sorts of Spanish snuff; but when the reader has perused the following account, he will be able to judge how far these are fair and just imitations.

Havannah snuff, in bales and scrows, at the present period, comes to this country neat as ground down, without having any of its fine flavour taken from it. It may also be bought in great quantities, and very cheap; and it is consequently from this article, that our English-Spanish snuff ought to be made. If this was done with care and honesty, the imitation would undoubtedly

be very good, and not inferior to the genuine article; whereas, the common sort is thus managed:—

The fine powder, which is the best part of the whole, is sifted from the bale snuff; and the coarse and stalky part which is left, is ground down by a horse or water mill. This, however, is previously mixed with some strong cheap tobacco powder, with tobacco dust, which formerly used to be thrown into a common dust-cart, with that abominable vegetable called savine, and with brick-dust, common fine yellow sand, the sweepings of tobacconists' shops and work-shops, old rotten wood, commonly called *powder of post*, and with many other filthy vegetable substances, both dry and green, to render the flavour whatever the dishonest compounder may wish it to be, and to pass it upon the consumer as the real flavour of tobacco.

All or most of these ingredients being mixed into one body, they are now to be washed, as the next operation is technically termed. This is nothing more than colour-

ing the filthy compound with red ochre, or umber, or other noxious red or brown colour, mixed with water and molasses!!!

The whole, when properly incorporated, is now passed through a wire or hair sieve, to mix it more intimately; and is then left for some time to *sweat*, or become equally moist. This moistness is intended to imitate the oiliness (G—d help us!) which is peculiar to the real genuine Rancia from Havannah.

This compound, or snuff, as it is called, is now packed up in barrels, tin canisters, and stone jars, in order that it may come out in lumps, like the Spanish snuffs. This is effected by hard pressure; and is done merely to deceive the ignorant purchaser, on whom this compound of dirt and filth is imposed, for real Spanish snuff, made from neat bale snuff from Havannah. Such is the composition of a very great part of what is made and sold in this town, for common Spanish snuff.

Remarks.

As the composition, just described, is really bad, and must be hurtful to those who take it instead of snuff; so there are various cunningly-devised methods used to get rid of it, even at any price. Some of these are but little known, except to the sufferers; and it is but just that the public should be fully informed of them, in order to save fair dealers, especially in country towns, from being taken in by them.

First, then, the manufacturers and dealers endeavour, by all sorts of tricks, to barter their rubbish for any staple goods, of which they have the least knowledge; such as linen, woollen goods, hardware, hats, leather, and grocery.

This bite not always taking, though very often it does, they next go to shopkeepers in country towns, and tell a long story of having a large quantity bespoke by their neighbour, Mr. ———, who vends a great deal; but that, at present, he had been provided with a large quantity, before he (the

seller) had left town; consequently, rather than be at the expence of back carriage to London, he is willing to let his good friend (the man whom he is about to chouse,) have it at such a price as to enable him to undersell his neighbour, Mr. ———, and all other shopkeepers in the town or village.

Another way of getting rid of this detestable trash, is to pledge or pawn it, as it is called, for what the lender may suppose is only one-fourth of its value; and if the borrower can get even sixpence per pound for it, he is sure never to think of redeeming it, and goes to that place no more.

When they find that they cannot even pawn it, still, under pretence of saving carriage back to London, they go to some substantial tradesman in the country town, and ask leave to permit them to leave it under his care (whom they would willingly trust with untold gold!) until their return, when the next fair comes round: but, before such fair takes place, they send artful letters to this new correspondent, pretending to enquire about the state of their snuff; and,

sometimes getting unwary answers, they send the poor gull down a bill of parcels, and with it a writ, to arrest him for the full charge, at their own prices !

Women are often dressed up for the purpose of disposing of this pretended snuff. These affect to be quite ignorant of the nature of what they are offering for sale, and carry on the cheat most adroitly.

In sea-ports, pretended sailors, who say that they have just smuggled it, or taken it at sea as a prize, draw in the ignorant to purchase such snuff ; and it is wonderful to see how much is disposed of even by this method. Such are the cheats and tricks which are daily put on fair and honest dealers, by travelling, or rather wandering, snuff sellers, who impose on them, for genuine Spanish snuffs, the above-described wretched commodity !

GOOD ENGLISH-SPANISH SNUFF.

A good and legitimate imitation of Spanish snuff, is made in London, with great success, as follows :—

Take good unsifted bale snuff, and grind it down to a fine powder. If the tobacco be too strong, mix it with the fine powder of Spanish nut-shells, which is by far the best mixture (and not at all hurtful) which can be used. Over this sprinkle some water, in which a little treacle has been dissolved; and when, after mixing with the hands, it has lain in a heap for some days, to sweat and incorporate, pack it up; but, when doing this, take care that it be not too moist.

Remarks.

This snuff, in the course of twelve months, will be of one uniform and agreeable flavour; and will keep good, and mending, for more years, than the base stuff, before described, will months. When old, this sort will hardly be inferior to many of the plain snuffs made in Spain.

CHAPTER LX.

BRAZILIAN AND PORTUGUESE SNUFFS.

GENUINE BRAZIL.

The true and genuine snuff of this sort is made in the Brazils only, and from tobacco of the growth of that country.

This tobacco is so gently dried as not to destroy entirely the green colour of the leaf, which is now stripped from its stalks, and made clean from sand and earth. It is then ground down into a fine powder, from which all the fine and leafy parts are taken, by the first and only sifting ; for, in the Brazils, they do not grind or sift a second time, the remainder, or coarser parts, being sent abroad to the places where they trade. This, alone, without any washing, as in the

Spanish sorts, is the true and genuine Brazil snuff. The colour, changing after it is made, brings it to that greenish yellow, which it is always of, when it comes to us; which, by the bye, is very rarely.

Remarks.

The very agreeable flavour which this snuff possesses, seems to be wholly accidental. It arises from the following circumstance.

The people of Brazil are very fond of perfumed waters, but particularly of angel water, (see Chapter 25,) which is sent to them from Portugal, in glass wide-mouthed bottles, of all sizes, from one pint to seven or eight. These bottles retain the fragrant flavour of the water, even when they are empty; and it is in them that the Brazil snuff is generally packed to be sent to Lisbon.

That the above mode of accounting for the fine flavour of Brazil snuff is correct, may be proved from the circumstance that all inferior Brazil snuffs are packed in tin

canisters, and consequently never possess the odour of the better sort.

The great scarcity of this snuff is owing to the strictness with which the Portuguese prohibit all snuffs manufactured in the Brazils, from being sold, or even brought into their kingdom. This prohibition extends even to the life of the importer, and is considered as bad as the conveying away the gold coin; notwithstanding which, all the sorts above mentioned are frequently smuggled from and to the several ships by the monks, who are never searched, their intention for going on-board being supposed to receive confessions, and to give absolution to the sailors!

The small quantities of genuine Brazil snuff which we have here, in England, come either in secret packets, as presents to our ministers, &c. from the Portuguese ambassador, and other great people; or else is taken as prizes at sea: though, formerly, when our East India fleet used to stop and trade (which is now prohibited,) with the Brazilians, we were accustomed to have it in considerable

plenty and purity. But, now, it may safely be affirmed that we, in London, have not had any true Brazil snuff for trade (in any other way than that above noticed) for a great many years.

Still, however, a mixture, which is called Brazil snuff, and which is very hurtful to those who take it, is daily sold in some shops in this town for the genuine and true sort.

BASTARD BRAZIL SNUFF.

Having now accounted for the mode of manufacturing the true sort of Brazil snuff, it becomes necessary to inform the reader of the nature of the base compound or imitation, which is foisted upon the ignorant, under the same name.

Green tobacco of any growth, and Oroonoko, with all their stalks, sand, and filth, are ground down together, and sifted two or three times (for nothing of this valuable stuff is to be lost); and, when the whole is well pulverized and mixed to-

gether, Dutch pink, calcined smalts and starch dust are combined, so as to make a fine greenish yellow powder (see chapter 3), which is mixed well with it, in order to imitate the colour of the genuine Brazil snuff. The whole mass is now scented with angel water.

Remarks.

The makers of this bastard snuff take care never to omit packing it in bottles like that from the Brazils, in order the better to deceive the English people.

This snuff is greatly cried up as being a remedy for weak eyes, &c. but even the genuine Brazil is not the snuff intended or recommended for this purpose, as will be seen below in the article on Lisbon snuff; therefore, what must this wretched imitation be, loaded as it is with so many common mineral colouring substances?

Great quantities of bastard Brazil come from Holland, being well-known to dealers, under the name of Dutch green snuff; those

amphibious creatures, the Dutch, being famous snuff, as well as drug, doctors. It is well known, likewise, that even London is not entirely free of dabblers in this and other bastard snuffs, as will be seen anon.

LISBON SNUFF.

This, which goes either by the name of Lisbon or Portuguese snuff, is made as follows :—

The country of Brazil, or great part of it, belongs, as a viceroy-dom (like Ireland to England) to the Portuguese; from which place they have many rich and valuable commodities, and, amongst others, vast quantities of rolls of tobacco, as may be seen by the entry made at the Custom-House, when a Brazil fleet arrives at Lisbon.

This tobacco is very fine but strong, and its leaves are stripped off from the stems whilst it is yet green, though ripe. These are now well cleaned from all impurities, and then *cured*; that is, steeped in the molasses of their fine sugars, which they make in considerable quantities.

The leaves are now spun into ropes as thick as a man's thumb, and are then coiled up like a ship's cable to the size of a small keg. In this form, the tobacco is sent abroad, particularly to Lisbon, where it is partially dried from its molasses, (otherwise it will not sift;) it is now cut in pieces, and ground down to a fine powder, and then sifted.

The true Lisbon snuff is made from this powder, which is prepared in the *stancks*, or workhouses, under the direction of an officer appointed by the king of Portugal. The powder which is first sifted, is the very finest and most leafy sort of Lisbon snuff; being called, by way of distinction, *mustrelia*, or *balsamic snuff*, from being dried by the heat of the sun, and not coming near any fire.

Remarks.

This balsamic snuff, from the quantity and quality of the molasses which it has imbibed, is that which is recommended, and reckoned so very sanative for weak and

sore eyes, either when snuffed up the nose, or when blown into the eye itself. It is also reported to be excellent in curing fresh cuts and sword flesh-wounds, by only washing and well cleansing the wounds, and then filling it up with this snuff.*

INFERIOR LISBON SNUFF.

The inferior snuff made at Lisbon is from a second grinding and sifting of the tobacco, after the Balsamic Snuff has been prepared: previous to this, the grounds are well dried before the fire, in order to allow of more easy pulverization.

When properly powdered, this snuff is mixed with the powder of peach leaves, (see Chapter III.) in order to moderate its

* There can be little or no doubt of the virtues of this snuff in cases of weak eyes; but there are few persons in the present day who will give it the credit Mr. Lillie has done, viz. that of curing cuts and flesh-wounds. If applied, the contrary would undoubtedly be the fact.

strength and raise its colour, which is usually very beautiful.

Remarks.

This is the Lisbon snuff which usually comes to England for sale; though in some shops, the first, or balsamic sort, may be had.

The inferior kind, from the great heat used in drying it, has an agreeable smell like high-dried malt, and is often called snuff of the *burnt* flavour;* but the smell soon goes off on exposure to the air; for which reason it is advisable to put no more into the snuff-box than shall be used whilst fresh. Care must be taken, likewise, never to keep this snuff in a damp vault or cellar, for there it will soon turn black, and, consequently, be quite spoilt.

* Probably like the Lundy-Foot of the present day.

WORST LISBON SNUFF.

There is still a third sort of snuff made in Lisbon, from the remaining coarse powder, after the two foregoing have been prepared. This is very black and coarse, and is not fit to be sent abroad; the consequence is, that it is almost all consumed by the country people and peasants.

BASTARD LISBON SNUFF.

The best Lisbon snuff is imitated both here and in Holland. This imitation consists of very base and dangerous materials. These are doctored up and coloured, as above mentioned, in the account of Brazil snuff.

Remarks.

One common fraud in this commodity is, that, in the upper parts of the glass bottles, pots, or cannisters, in which it is packed, there is generally to be found some good

and genuine Lisbon, to the depth of half an inch, whereas the rest is filled with the vilest rubbish.

To guard against this impudent fraud, particularly as Portuguese snuffs sell for pretty high prices, it is recommended to the buyer, either to deal with a man whom he knows to be honest, or to see the whole carefully emptied out, and then re-packed, so that he may be able to compare all parts from the top to the bottom of the cannister or bottle.

and genuine Lard, to the depth of half
an inch, which is filled with the
finest ruffish.

To guard against the impurities of
the Lard, as I have said, it is well for
the Lard to be melted in a
pan, either to melt it, or to see the whole
carefully emptied out, and then re-packed,
so that the Lard is pure all parts
from the top to the bottom of the canister
or bottle.

COSMETICS

ESSENCE MIX OF ROSES

Take two pounds of Jordan almonds,
Five quarts of rose water,
One quart of rectified spirits of wine,
Half an ounce of oil of lavender,
Two ounces of Spanish oil-sage,
And four ounces of cream of roses.
Wash the almonds have been well blanch-
ed in boiling water, dry them well in a cloth,

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS PERFUMERY.

CHAPTER LXI.

COSMETICS.

ENGLISH MILK OF ROSES.

Take two pounds of Jordan almonds,
Five quarts of rose water,
One quart of rectified spirits of wine,
Half an ounce of oil of lavender,
Two ounces of Spanish oil-soap,
And four ounces of cream of roses.

When the almonds have been well blanched in boiling water, dry them well in a cloth,

and then pound them in a mortar until they become a complete paste. Now pound the soap in the same mortar, and let it be well mixed with the almond paste. When this is done, add the cream of roses. When these are mixed, add the rose-water and spirits, which are to be stirred in with a spatula or knife. Now strain the whole through a clean white cloth, and then add the oil of lavender to the expressed liquid, putting it in drop by drop, and stirring the whole with a knife. When the mixture has stood for a day, covered over with a cloth to preserve it from dust, it may be bottled up for sale, or use.

FRENCH MILK OF ROSES.

Mix together four ounces of oil of almonds,

Half an ounce of English oil of lavender,

Two quarts of spirits of wine, and

Ten quarts of rose-water.

Now blanch three pounds of Jordan almonds, and then pound them in a mortar, with a quarter of a pound of Spanish oil-

soap, half an ounce of spermaceti, and half an ounce of white wax. Put all these ingredients into a large jar, with two ounces of pearl-ash, dissolved in an ounce of warm water. Shake the whole well, and then pour it into small bottles for sale.

Remark.

The quantity made from the above-mentioned ingredients, will be just fourteen quarts.

CREAM OF ROSES.

Take one pound of oil of sweet almonds,
 One ounce of spermaceti,
 One ounce of white wax,
 One pint of rose-water, and
 Two drams of Malta rose, or Nerolet
 essence.

Put the oil, spermaceti, and wax, into a well-glazed pipkin, over a clear fire, and, when completely melted, pour in the rose-water by degrees, and keep beating, until the compound becomes like pomatum. Now add the essence, and put the cream into

small pots or jars, which must be well covered up with pieces of bladder, and sheep-skin leather.

PEARL WATER FOR THE FACE.

Put half a pound of the best Spanish oil soap, which has been cut or scraped very fine, into a gallon of boiling water. Stir the whole well for some time, and then let it stand till cold. Now add a quart of rectified spirits of wine, and half an ounce of oil of rosemary; stirring the whole well together.

Remarks.

This compound liquid, when put up in proper phials, in Italy, is called *Tincture of Pearls*. It is an excellent cosmetic for removing freckles from the face, and for improving the complexion.

COMMON ALMOND PASTE.

To make this paste, take six pounds of fresh almonds, which blanch and beat in a

stone mortar, with a sufficient quantity of rose-water. Now add a pound of finely-drained honey, and mix the whole well together. This paste, which is exceedingly good for the hands, is to be put up into small pots for sale.

Remarks.

If this paste happens to be dry from keeping, it will be necessary to rub it up on a marble slab, with rose-water. To prevent this dryness, however, it will be better, in the first instance, to put about half a teaspoonful of this water on the top of each pot, before tying up.

ORANGE POMATUM.

Take five pounds of hogs-lard,
 One pound of mutton suet,
 Three ounces of Portugal water,
 Half an ounce of essence of Bergamot,
 Four ounces of yellow wax, and
 Half a pound of palm oil.
 Mix as before directed, (see Chapter 20,)

and put up in small gallipots, which are to be well covered.

SOFT POMATUM.

Take twenty-five pounds of hogs-lard,
Eight pounds of mutton suet,
Six ounces of oil of Bergamot,
Four ounces of essence of lemons,
Half an ounce of oil of lavender, and
A quarter of an ounce of oil of rosemary.

These ingredients are to be combined in the same manner as those for the hard pomatum, (see Chapter 20.) This pomatum is to be put up in pots, as above.

CHAPTER LXII.

OPIATES AND TOOTH-POWDERS.

ROYAL OPIATE FOR THE TEETH.

Mix well together, on a marble slab, or in a mortar,

One pound of conserve of roses,

One pound of honey,

One pound of dragon's blood, in fine powder,

Four pounds of pumice stone, in powder,

One ounce of powdered allum, and

One ounce of gum myrrh, in powder.

Moisten the whole, gradually, as the incorporation takes place, with half a pint of the best port wine.

Remarks.

When the above ingredients have been

well worked up together, the compound must remain at rest for five days; after which time, it is to be put into pots; the common price of which is five shillings each.

DELESCOTT'S MYRTLE OPIATE FOR THE
TEETH.

To make this opiate, (which is exceedingly useful and pleasant, for cleaning the teeth, and sweetening the breath, when laid on with a brush,) take two pounds of good drained honey, which put into an earthen pan, with half a pint of rose-water. Let the whole simmer over a fire for a few minutes, and then mix it up into a soft paste, with the best tooth-powder, made from bole ammoniac and gum myrrh.

Remarks.

This opiate is supposed to have received its name from the inventor, *Delescott*, who lived near St. James's; and its use is, by many, considered to be far preferable to that of even the best tooth-powders.

BRITISH TOOTH-POWDER.

Take half a pound of gum myrrh,

Two pounds of alum, and

Six pounds of pumice-stone.

Powder all these, separately, in an iron mortar; then mix and sift. This powder is to be preserved in small varnished boxes, or wide-mouthed bottles.

ESSENCE OF MYRRH, FOR PRESERVING
THE TEETH IN OLD AGE.

Mix together two ounces of tincture of myrrh, one ounce of finely powdered pumice stone, and one ounce of good claret wine.

This mixture is to be laid on by means of a cloth or brush; taking care, each time, to shake the phial well before it is used.

CHAPTER LXIII.

SOAPS AND WASH-BALLS.

TO MAKE WINDSOR SOAP.

During the progress of making neat curd soap, lade out four hundred-weight, when it is ready to be taken out of the copper; and add to it, immediately, two pounds of oil of carraways, one pound of English oil of lavender, one pound of oil of rosemary, and one pound of essence of Bergamot. Mix all well together, and then make up the mass into cakes and balls.

AMBERGRIS SOAP.

To four hundred-weight of neat curd soap, (as above directed in the making of

Windsor soap,) add one pound of oil of carraway, two pounds of essence of bergamot, and one pound of spirits of ambergris. Mix and mould as above.

QUEEN'S WASH-BALLS.

Take three pounds of mutton suet, which has been well cleansed from all impurities, by melting and washing, as before directed; and add to it, in an earthen pan, a quarter of a pound of fresh spermaceti. Now have ready six pounds of oil soap, which has been well shaved and dried; and when the above ingredients have been properly melted, pour them upon the soap, and work all well together; then perfume it with whatever oil may be considered most agreeable.

Remarks.

The mass is to be made up into balls of the size of a small Maltese orange; and, when properly dried, these are to be scraped round very neatly.

QUEEN'S MARBLED WASH-BALLS.

Take one pound of good oil soap, well scraped or shaved, four ounces of crumb bread, one gill of milk, two ounces of spermaceti, and two ounces of oil of almonds. Work all well up together, with hair powder, or flour, into a stiff paste; and having dipped a moistened spatula in vermillion, draw it through, horizontally, several times, so that there may be a sufficient number of marked lines. Now mould the paste into balls, taking care not to squeeze too hard, so as to spoil and mingle the colours. Dry well, and scrape, after the proper time of laying by, as before.

COCHINEAL WASH-BALLS.

Take one pound of oil soap, well scraped, one ounce of spermaceti, and two ounces of oil of almonds. Melt the spermaceti and oil of almonds together; and, whilst simmering, throw in a dram of carmine. When

cooling, add the coloured mixture, with a dram of oil of tartar, to the shaved soap, and work the whole into a paste, which is to be thereafter made up into conveniently-sized balls.

CHAPTER LXIV.

POWDERS AND LIQUIDS FOR THE HAIR.

POWDER FOR CLEANSING THE HAIR.

Eight ounces of cassia lignum are to be reduced to very fine powder, with half an ounce of white vitriol. When well mixed and sifted, the operation will be complete.

Remarks.

This powder, when used, is to be rubbed well into the roots of the hair.

A white powder, possessing the same efficacy, may be made by mixing the pulverised white vitriol, with eight ounces of the best starch or hair powder.

LIQUID FOR THICKENING THE HAIR.

Take a pound and a half of burdock root; cut it into small pieces, and boil these in six pints of small beer, until that quantity be reduced to four pints. Strain through a fine sieve, or flannel bag; and, when completely cold, put the liquid into four ounce phials; taking care to cork well, and seal neatly with red wax.

Remark.

These phials, when labelled, and neatly done up in paper, sell for five shillings and six-pence each.

ROYAL LIQUID FOR THICKENING THE HAIR.

Take eight ounces of burdock root, sliced, and four ounces of onions, cut: boil these for half an hour, in two quarts of spring water; and then add half a pint of rum, a pint of sweet oil, and two ounces of pearl-

ash, dissolved in an ounce of warm water. The three last ingredients are to be well mixed, previous to their addition to the decoction of burdock, &c.

Remark.

Both these liquids, when used, are to be well rubbed into the roots of the hair.

IMPERIAL LIQUID FOR THICKENING AND
PRESERVING THE HAIR.

Put one gallon of sweet oil into a pan, with a bag, containing four ounces of alkanet root, cut and bruised. Give the whole a good heat, (but not a boiling one,) until the oil is completely impregnated with the red colour. Now pour it into a jar; and, when cold, add four ounces of essence of Bergamot, four ounces of oil of jessamine, and three ounces of Eau de milfleur. When properly mixed, put the compound liquid into small bottles, for sale.

CHAPTER LXV.

VARIOUS ARTICLES.

PERFUMED CLOTH DETERGENT.

Take four ounces of pipe clay,
Two ounces of fullers-earth,
One ounce of French chalk, and
One ounce of starch.

Beat all these well in a mortar, and then add half an ounce of spirits of turpentine, half an ounce of spirits of wine, and half an ounce of tincture of camphor.

Mix all these into a paste, which is now to be moulded into small cakes or balls. These, when applied to woollen cloths which have been spotted or greased, will be found to cleanse them completely.

SYRUP OF CAPILLAIRE.

The best method of making this excellent and agreeable syrup is as follows :

Take twelve pounds of loaf-sugar, broken into pieces : put these, with twelve pints of spring water, and the white of an egg, to clear it, into a tinned copper, or brass, pan, over the fire ; when boiling, add a pound of the best honey and a quart of orange-flower water. Take off the scum as it rises, and, when quite cleansed, let it cool, and then strain through a flannel bag. Bottle it soon, and cork the bottles well.

CHICKEN-SKIN GLOVES.

Put half a pound of spermaceti into a bason which is placed in a pan of boiling water. When melted, add half an ounce of essence of bergamot and half an ounce of oil of jessamine. These are to be all well mixed up together.

Now dip the gloves, to be perfumed, in this mixture, and then wring them out

quite dry. Pull them out very smooth, whilst still warm, and, having put them between two sheets of writing paper, press them down for a whole day with weights.

QUEEN'S ROYAL.

Take one ounce of brown ochre,
 One ounce of vermillion,
 One ounce of rose-pink,
 One ounce of ivory-black,
 Three ounces of essence of bergamot,
 One and a half ounce of essence of
 lemon,
 Half an ounce of oil of lavender.
 Half an ounce of oil of carraways,
 A quarter of an ounce of oil of am-
 bergris,
 Half an ounce of oil of cloves,
 A quarter of an ounce of oil of rose-
 mary, and
 Half an ounce of oil of cinnamon.

These are to be well mixed together ; but care must previously be taken to reduce the first-mentioned ingredients into very fine powder.

INDEX.

A.

	Page
Adulteration of ambergris	30
——— civet	34
——— Havannah snuffs	303
——— musk	45, 46, 47
——— starch by rice powder	11
——— by other substances	15, 16
Alicant soap	219
Alkanet root	22
Almonds, oil of	125
Almond powder, best	197
———, second kind	198
———, inferior	199
——— pastes	200
———, common	336
Ambergris	28
——— hair-powder	178
——— wash balls	249
———, inferior	251
——— soap	372
———, spirit of	91
———, adulterations of	30
———, origin of	28
——— perfume, for hair-powder	170

	Page
Anecdote of a lady	206
Angel water	162
Animal perfumes	28
Anise seeds	51
Apoplectic Balsam	104
Apparatus used in perfumery	88
Aqua-mellis, or king's honey water	146
Aromatic barks	61
———— pastils	289
———— roots	53
———— seeds	48
———— woods	58

B.

Bad snuff, cheats practised with	317
Balsams	66
Balsam, apoplectic	104
———— of Peru	72
———— of Tolu	ib.
Balsamic snuff	327
Barks, aromatic	41
Bark, cinnamon	62
——, clove	64
——, winter	ib.
Bastard Lisbon snuff	330
Bazil	79
Bean-flour for the hands	200
Bear's grease	281
Behn-nut oil	127
Benjamin, spirit of	94

	Page
Bergamot water	156
——— perfume for hair powder	176
——— hair powder	181
Bismuth pearl powder	204
Black	26
——— hair-powder	193
——— soap	236
Bologna wash-balls	252
Brazil snuff, genuine	321
———, bastard	324
Bristol soap	252
British tooth-powder	341
Brown colours	26
——— hair-powder	194
Butters, perfumed	114
———, orange-flower	ib.
——— English	115
———, lemon	117
———, jessamine	118

C

Cabinet snuff	300
Calamus roots	55
Camphor	71
——— balls, composition for	242
——— wash-balls	262
Capillaire, syrup of	350
Capture of Spanish snuff	295
Carne, Eau de	154
Carminc	20, 272
———, to ascertain the purity of	20

	Page
Carraway seeds	51
Cassia Lignum	61
—— quill	ib.
Castile soap	217
——, English made	221
Castle soap	225
Catchui, perfumed	102
Chemical balls	265
Chicken-skin gloves	350
China musk	37
Chinese wool	276
—— boxes of colours	277
Cinnamon, oil of	111
—— bark	62
Citron Peels	82
Civet	32
—— cat	34
—— cotton	36
——, manner of obtaining	32
Cloth detergent	349
Clove	64
—— bark	ib.
Cochineal wash-balls	344
Coloured wash-balls	249
Cold cream	134
Colours, brown	26
——, Chinese boxes of	277
——, green	24
—— for the face	272
—— used by the perfumer	20
Combustibles pastils ..	289

	Page
Composite soaps	236
Composition for common wash-balls	240
————— for best wash-balls	241
————— for camphor balls	242
Coral tooth-powder	207
Cordova water	163
Coriander, oil of	113
————— seeds	49
Cosmetics	333
Cream, cold	134
————— of roses	335
Curd soap, neat	226
Curious anecdote	206
Cypress powder, gross	182
————— roots	54

D.

Damask perfumes	186
————— powder, gross	185
—————, fine	186
—————, second sort	187
—————, for the hair	187
Delescot's myrtle opiate	340
Detergent perfumed cloth	349
Dragon's blood	73
Dried oranges	84
Dutch pink	23

E.

Eau de Carme	154
Eau sans pareil	153

	Page
English Spanish snuff, best sort of	319
—————, worst sort of	314
———— milk of roses	333
Essential oils	101, 106, 110
Essence of jessamine	119
—————, English	121
Essence of myrrh, for preserving the teeth	341
———— orange flowers	120
—————, English	121
Explosive pastils	290
Expressed oils	124

F.

Figured wash-balls	258
Flowers, &c. &c.	75
French milk of roses	334
French red	272
———— soaps	217, 221
Frith seeds	48

G.

Gallipoli soap	223
Genoa soap	213
————, best	214
————, imitation of	215
Gloves, chicken-skin	350
Grease, bear's	281
Green colours	24
———— vegetable	25
Greek wash-balls	267

	Page
Grey hair-powder	195
Gross cypress powder	182
— damask-powder	185
Grounds for hair-powder	165, 167
Gums	66
Gum Benjamin (Benzoin)	68
— labdanum	69
— tragacanth	73

H.

Hair, powder for cleansing the	346
—, liquid for thickening the	347
—, royal liquid for the	ib.
—, imperial liquid for the	348
— powder, grounds	167
—, black	193
—, brown	194
—, grey	195
—, ambergris	178
—, musk and civet	179
—, violet	ib.
—, rose	180
—, bergamot	181
—, damask	187
—, orange-flower	189
—, jessamine	191
— perfume, called Pulvill	169
—, ambergris	170
—, musk and civet	172
—, orris	173

	Page
Hair-powder perfume, rose	175
—————, bergamot	176
Havannah snuffs	298
—————, rancia	299
—————, cabinet	300
—————, Spanish bran	302
—————, adulterations of	303
—————, tests for	306
Honey water, king's	146
Hungary water, best	142
—————, inferior	143
—————, French	144

I.

Imperial liquid for the hair	348
Indigo	23
Irish soap	226
Italian Soaps	213

J.

Jessamine butter	118
———— flowers	77
————, essence of	119
———— water	155
———— hair powder	191
Jerusalem soap	211
———— wash-balls	254
Joppa soap	210
————, inferior	211

K.

King's honey-water	146
--------------------------	-----

INDEX.

361

	L.	Page
Labdanum		69
Lavender flowers		78
———, oil of		108
———, spirit of		99
———, red spirit of		ib.
——— water, best		137
——— ———, common		139
——— ———, for immediate use		140
Lemon butter		117
——— peels		83
Lemons and citrons, spirit of		97
Thyme		79
Limetto		99
Lillies of the valley		77
Lip salve, rose		283
———, white		285
Liquid soap		238
———, inferior		239
Liquid for thickening the hair		347
——— ——— ———, imperial		348
——— ——— ———, royal		347
Lisbon snuff, best		326
———, inferior		328
———, worst sort of		330
———, bastard		ib.
London imitation of Spanish snuff, worst sort ..		314
——— ——— ———, good sort ..		319
	M.	
Malt spirits		1
Marbled wash-balls, best		254
——— ———, inferior		257
——— ———, white		267

	Page
Marbled wash-balls, queen's	344
Marjoram	79
———, oil of	112
Marseilles wash-balls	268
——— soap	218
Marsh-mallow roots	56
Milk of roses, English	333
——— —, French	334
Moss of apple trees	81
Musk	56
—— bags or pods	43, 44
—— deer	37
—— rat	39
—— seeds	48
——, adulteration of	45
——, China	37
——, Russian	39
——, from Holland	40
——, spirit of	92, 93
—— and civet perfume, for hair powder	172
—— ——— hair powders	179
Mustrelia	327
Myrrh, essence for preserving the teeth	341
Myrtle leaves	80
—— water	160

N.

Naples soap, genuine	230
———, imitation of	232
———, another imitation of	234
Neat's-foot oil	128
—— curd soap	226
Nutmegs	83

O.	Page
Ochre, yellow	23
Oils, essential	101, 106, 110
——, expressed	124
Oil, neats-foot	128
——, trotter	ib.
—— of almonds	125
—— behn nuts	127
—— cinnamon	111
—— cloves	110
—— coriander	113
—— orange flowers	121
—— ——— English	ib.
—— lavender	108
—— marjoram	112
—— olives	124
—— rhodium	106
—— roses	107
—— rosemary	109
Olive oil	124
Opiates for the teeth	208, 339
—— ——— royal	339
Opiate, Delescot's myrtle	340
Orange flowers ..	76
—— flower seeds	50
—— flower butter	114
—— ——— English	115
—— peels	83
—— pomatum	337
——, spirit of	96
Orange-flowers, essence of	120
—— ——— English	121

	Page
Orange-flowers, oil of.....	121
Orange-flower paste	ib.
———— water	158
———— hair-powder	189
Oranges, small, dried	84
Origin of snuff-taking in England.....	294
Oroonoko tobacco	305
Orris root.....	53
—— perfume, for hair-powder	173
Otto of roses	101, 107
—— sandal citron	ib.

P.

Paints for the face	272
Papers, Spanish	276
Palsy drops	99
Pastes, almond.....	200
—— common almond.....	336
Paste, orange-flower	122
Pastils, aromatic	289
—— explosive	290
Peach leaves	25, 80
Pearl powder for the face.....	203
—— bismuth	204
—— water for the face	336
Perfumes, animal	28
——, damask	186
Perfumed catchui for the breath	102
—— cloth detergent	349
—— butters	114
—— spirits	91
—— compositions for hair-powder	169
—— hair-powders	17

INDEX.

	Page
Perfumed wash-balls	249
———— pastils	289
Perfumer's apparatus	88
Perfume for hair-powder, called Pulvill.....	169
————— ————— ambergris	170
————— ————— musk and civet	172
————— ————— orris.....	173
————— ————— rose	175
————— ————— bergamot	176
Poland starch	9
————— process of making	10
————— scrapings of	ib.
Pomatus	130
———— black	133
———— brown	134
———— common	130
———— hard.....	132
———— orange	337
———— soft	338
Portugal water	162
Portuguese dishes	274
———— snuffs	321
Powder, best almond	197
———— second almond	198
———— inferior almond	199
———— gross cypress	182
———— coral tooth.....	207
———— gross damask	185
———— fine damask	186
———— second damask	187
———— pearl, for the face.....	203
———— bismuth pearl.....	204
———— inferior tooth	203

	Page
Powder for cleansing the hair	346
—— starch	165
Pulvill	169
Q.	
Queen's marbled wash-balls	344
—— royal	351
—— wash-balls	343
Quill cassia	61
R.	
Rancia snuff	299
Red, French	272
Rhodium wood	58
Rice powder, used in adulterating starch for hair powder	11
Roots, aromatic	53
Root, alkanet	22
—— calamus	55
—— cypress	54
—— marsh mallow	56
—— orris	53
Rose leaves	75
—— seeds	50
—— water	161
—— perfume, for hair powder	175
—— hair-powder	180
—— lip-salve	283
Roses, otto of	101, 107
—— cream of	335
—— English milk of	333
—— French milk of	334
Rosemary, oil of	109
—— — leaves and flowers	78
Royal liquid for thickening the hair	347
—— opiate for the teeth	339

INDEX.

	Page
Royal Queen's	351
Russian musk	38
S.	
Sans-pareil water	153
Seeds, anise	51
—— carraway	ib.
—— coriander	49
—— frith	48
—— musk	ib.
—— orange flower	50
—— rose	ib.
Seville snuff, best	309
—— inferior	311
Smalts	23
Smyrna soap	211
Snuff-taking, origin of, in England	293
Snuffs	293
Snuff, Havannah	298
—— Rancia	299
—— Cabinet Havannah	300
—— Spanish bran	302
—— adulterations of	303
—— zests for	306
—— Spanish	309
—— best Seville	ib.
—— inferior Seville	311
—— bad imitation of Spanish	314
—— good imitation of Spanish	319
—— cheats practised with bad	317
—— genuine Brazil	321
—— bastard Brazil	324
—— Portuguese	321
—— English-Spanish	319

	Page
Snuff, tests for, in general	306
— best Lisbon	326
— inferior Lisbon	328
— worst Lisbon	330
— bastard Lisbon	ib.
Soft pomatum	338
Soap, Joppa	210
— inferior Joppa	211
— Smyrna	ib.
— Jerusalem	ib.
— Genoa	213
— best Genoa	214
— Venice	215
— imitation of Genoa	ib.
— — — — — Venice	ib.
— Castile	217
— — — — — English made	221
— Marseilles	218
— Alicant	219
— French	222
— Gallipoly	223
— tallow	225
— Castle	ib.
— neat curd	226
— Irish	ib.
— Bristol	227
— Windsor	ib.
— — — — — to make	342
— genuine Naples	230
— imitation of Naples	232
— another imitation of Naples	234
— composite	236
— black	ib.
— liquid	238

INDEX.

	Page
Soap, inferior liquid	239
—— amberggris	342
Spanish wool	275
—— soaps	217
—— papers	276
—— snuff	309
—— — capture of	295
—— bran	302
—— snuff, imitations of	314, 319
Spermaceti	74
Spirits of amberggris ...	91
—— benjamin	94
—— bergamot	98
—— — Roman	ib.
—— lavender	99
—— — red	ib.
—— lemons and citrons	97
—— musk	92
—— — by distillation	93
—— orange	96
—— perfumed	91
—— wine	1
Spirits, rectification of	2
—— tests for the purity of	ib.
—— to prevent a waste of	5
—— proper vessels for the preservation of	6
Starch	7
—— powder	165
—— accidents in the manufacture of	13
—— adulteration of	11, 15, 16
—— cask	15
—— Poland	9
——, practicability of making, from rice powder, into other substances	12

	Page
Starch, process of making	7
—— sack	15
—— scrapings of	9
—— sun-dried	ib.
—— tests for the adulteration of	16
Storax	66
—— liquid	ib.
Sweet flag	55
Syrup of capillaire	350

T.

Tallow soaps	225
Teeth, opiate for the	208, 339, 340
—— royal opiate for the	339
—— Delescott's opiate for the	340
—— essence of myrrh for the	341
Tests for ambergris	30
Test for the purity of carmine	20
—— ——— civet	34
—— ——— spirits of wine	2
—— ——— starch	16
—— Havannah snuffs	306
Tolu, balsam of	72
Tooth-brushes, best vegetable	286
—— ———, inferior	283
Tooth-powders	339
Tooth-powder, best coral	207
—— ———, British	341
—— ———, inferior	208
Trotter oil	128
Turkish soaps	210

U.

Umber	26
-------------	----

V.	Page
Vegetable tooth-brushes, genuine sort of	286
—————, inferior	288
Venetian wash balls, inferior.....	270
—————, best	271
Venice soap	215
————— imitation of	ib.
Vermillion	21
————— prices of	22
Violets	77
Violet hair-powder	179
W.	
Wash-balls, best common	244
————— inferior	247
————— cochineal...	344
————— composition for common	240
————— best	241
————— camphor	242
————— ambergris	249
————— inferior.....	251
————— Bologna	253
————— Jerusalem	254
————— marbled, best	254
—————, inferior	257
————— figured	258
————— camphorated	262
————— chemical	265
————— Greek	267
————— Queen's	343
————— marbled.....	344
————— white marbled	267
————— Marseilles	268
————— Venice, best	271
————— inferior.....	270

	Page
Waters, perfumed	137, 142
Water, best lavender	137
—— second lavender	139
—— lavender, for immediate use	140
—— best Hungary	142
—— inferior Hungary	143
—— French Hungary	144
—— King's honey	146
—— sans-pareil	153
—— carmelite	154
—— jessamine	155
—— bergamot	156
—— orange flower	158
—— myrtle	160
—— rose	161
—— Portugal and Angel	162
—— Cardova	163
—— pearl, for the face	336
White flake	27
—— lead	ib.
—— lip salve	285
Wine, spirits of	1
Windsor soap	227
—— to make	342
Winter bark	64
Woods, aromatic	58
Wood, rhodium	ib.
—— yellow saunders	59
Wool, Chinese	276
—— Spanish	275
Y.	
Yellow ochre	23
—— saunders	59

