On the Manufacture of French Articles of Perfumery.

[Concluded from page 302.]

LIQUID ALMOND PASTES.

THESE pastes are esteemed, on account of the advantage they possess, of being used without water. Such are those of the rose, orange, vanille, and *bouquet*.

The *honey paste*, is, however, justly preferred; and is prepared in the following manner:—

6 pounds of honey.

6 pounds of paste of bitter almonds.

12 pounds of the oil of ditto.

26 yolks of eggs.

The honey must be boiled separately, and strained; we then add the six pounds of almond paste, and knead them together; and finish the operation, by adding gradually and alternately, the quantities of yolks of eggs, and oil of bitter almonds, indicated.

ROUGE.

We put into linen bags *carthamus* or *safflower*, and place them under a stream of running water, taking care to beat them strongly all the while; by this means we are enabled to separate the red from the yellow colouring matter of the *carthamus*; we continue this treatment until the water ceases to be any longer coloured. The tint of the material will then have completely changed its appearance, and have become of a fine red; we then treat it in the cold, with a solution of potash, at four degrees, for twelve hours, and decant it. We then take the nearly exhausted residuum, and treat it anew in the same manner, but by a solution of potash marking only two degrees. All the liquids being then united, we pour in by degrees, the juice of citrons, to a perfect saturation: the red colouring matter will then gradually precipitate; containing, however, some portion of the yellow; we completely free it from this, by plunging it into a piece of cotton cloth, which completely separates the two colouring matters; but on treating it anew with potash, the red colouring matter alone will dissolve, and the yellow remain adhering to the cloth. It is then sufficient to again saturate the alkaline liquor with citron juice, and the red colour of the *carthamus* precipitates; this is afterwards mixed with prepared talc, and sold under the name of *fard rouge*.

WHITE.

The *pearl white* is procured by dissolving bismuth, previously freed from arsenic, in nitric acid, diluted with one-third its weight of water; it is better that the nitric acid should be perfectly pure, and the solution limpid. Often, however, this appearance will not present itself, as there is generally formed an arseniate of bismuth but little soluble; in this case we must decant it, and pour into the solution a great quantity of water, and until the precipitate forms more abundantly. This precipitate must be frequently washed to free it from an excess of nitric acid; this done, and if it has been well pre-

pared, it will be of a brilliant whiteness, and in small micaceous scales.

ROSE, ORANGE-FLOWER, AND VANILLE PASTILS.

Rose Pastils.

- 12 ounces of gum arabic.
- 12 ounces of olibanum, in tears.
- 12 ounces of storax, ditto.
- 8 ounces of nitre.
- 16 ounces of powder of white roses.
- 3 pounds fourteen ounces of charcoal powder.
- 1 ounce of essence of roses.

Orange-flower Pastils.

- 12 ounces of gum galbanum.
- 12 ounces of olibanum, in tears.
- 12 ounces of storax, in tears.
- 8 ounces of nitre.
- 3 pounds fourteen ounces of charcoal powder.
- 1 ounce of superfine neroli.

Vanille Pastils.

- 12 ounces of gum galbanum.
- 12 ounces of olibanum, in tears.
- 12 ounces of storax, ditto.
- 8 ounces of nitre
- 8 ounces of cloves.
- 16 ounces of powder of pure vanille.
- 3 pounds fourteen ounces of charcoal powder.
- 4 gros of essence of cloves.
- 8 ounces of essence of vanille, first infusion.

We must thicken each of these mixtures with two ounces of gum tragacanth, dissolved in two pints of rose water. It is necessary to add, that all the materials must be reduced into the state of an impalpable powder.

The making of pastils naturally leads us to describe *le parfum des rois*. Some drops of this liquor being burnt in an apartment diffuses a most agreeable odour; it may be made either by infusion or distillation:

- 8 litres of spirit, at three-sixths.
- 1 pound of gum benzoïn.
- 1 pound of storax.
- 3 ounces of aloes wood.
- 1 litre of spirit of roses, first infusion.
- 1 litre of spirit of orange-flowers, first infusion.
- 8 ounces of essence of amber, ditto.
- 8 ounces of essence of musk, ditto.
- 1 pound of essence of vanille, ditto.

Our ladies also use the *odoriferous cassolettes*, which they constantly

carry about them to balls and public spectacles. The paste which forms them is thus prepared:

- 8 pounds of black amber.
- 4 pounds of rose powder.
- 2 ounces of gum benzoin.
- 1 ounce of essence of roses.
- 1 ounce of gum tragacanth.
- Some drops of oil of sandal wood.

We must first pulverize all these substances, add the liquids, and form them into a paste with the gum tragacanth.

ESSENCES.

We shall now enumerate the essences most generally employed in perfumery.

Essence of roses.	Essence of <i>bizarrade</i> .
Essence of neroli.	Essence of citron.
Essence of cloves.	Essence of Portugal.
Essence of <i>petit-grain</i> .	Essence of amber.
Essence of bergamot.	Essence of musk.
Essence of zest of citrons.	Essence of vanille.
Essence of distilled citrons.	Essence of lavender.
Essence of thyme.	Essence of cinnamon.
Essence of rosemary.	Essence of <i>limette</i> .
Essence of myrrh.	Essence of English mint.

Unfortunately, we seldom find these essences in commerce unadulterated. We may mention, for instance, those of *bergamot* and citron, in which we constantly find a greater or lesser quantity of the essence of Portugal; sometimes we find them still more grossly falsified, by adding variable quantities of oil or spirit. We have no certain means of detecting the falsification; nor have the experiments made with this view hitherto been sufficiently satisfactory.

ESSENCES MADE BY INFUSION.

Essence of Musk.

- 5 ounces of musk cut into small morsels.
- 1 ounce of civet.
- 4 *litres* of spirit of *ambrette*.

We put the whole into a matras, and expose it to the heat of the sun for the space of two months, choosing the hottest months in preference. But if the preparation be made in winter, we must employ a water bath.

Essence of Vanille.

- 3 pounds of vanille, in branches, of the first quality; these must be cut into small morsels;
- 4 *litres* of spirit of *ambrette*.
- 2 *gros* of cloves.
- 4 *gros* of cinnamon.
- Half a *gros* of musk.

Pursue the same method as for the essence of musk.

Essence of Amber.

4 ounces of amber-gris.
2 ounces of musk.
4 pints of spirit of *ambrette*.

To be treated also in like manner.

Essence of Rhodes.

This essence has been used for these twelve or fifteen years past, but much more commonly lately; it is, indeed, imperfectly replaced by the essence of roses of Constantinople and France; the latter being now worth 100 francs the ounce; whereas, formerly, we could hardly obtain forty-five francs for that of the first quality. Many perfumers also employ it to mix with the essence of roses, as it communicates to the latter a strength which it does not ordinarily possess. It is, particularly, the scientific perfumers, who perceive this advantage.

Esprit d'Ambrette.

They take twenty-five pounds of *ambrette*, which they distil with twenty-five *litres* of spirit of three-sixths; to which they also add six pints of water, and draw off twenty-five *litres*. The spirit of *ambrette* employed in the preparation of the essence of vanille is thus made.

Perfumed Bags.

These are formed of cotton cloth, filled with odoriferous powders, and afterwards covered with taffety, the colour of which varies according to the taste of the wearer.

At Montpellier the powders are replaced by the odoriferous plants; such as thyme, wild-thyme, and rosemary.

Powder of Carnations.

3 pounds of Provence rose leaves.
3 pounds of iris leaves.
6 ounces of cloves.
1 pound four ounces of *bergamot* rind.
1 pound eight ounces of grains of *ambrette*.
6 ounces of cinnamon.
6 ounces of long cyprus.
1 pound ten ounces of pale rose leaves.
8 ounces of dry *rassies*.
8 ounces of orange-flowers.
8 ounces of the leaves of carnations.

We must mix the whole together, and powder and sift it as fine as possible.

Powder of Musk Roses.

6 pounds of pale rose leaves.
1 pound of cyprus powder.
1 *gros* of essence of roses.

Follow the same process as for the preceding powder; but observe, that the essence of roses is not to be added, until the powder has been made and sifted.

POMMADE GLOVES.

Every one knows that these gloves are used for softening and refreshing the skin. They are prepared with a *pommade à fleurs*, to which is added a little white wax. As the odour of the rose is the sweetest, this is generally employed in preference.

VINEGARS FOR THE TOILETTE.

These are always made by distillation, and of whatever odour may be required to be communicated to them.

Rose Vinegar.

60 pints of natural vinegar, of the first quality.

4 pounds of dried pale rose leaves.

Distil the whole and draw off thirty pints.

Thyme Vinegar.

60 pints of natural vinegar.

4 pounds of thyme flowers.

Distil, and also draw off thirty pints.

To give a more agreeable perfume to this vinegar, thirty pints of rose vinegar may be added to it.

We may also follow the same process to form the following vinegars, viz.

Rosemary,

Marjorum,

Wormwood,

Angelica,

Savory,

Balm,

Cinnamon,

Cloves,

Laurel,

Wild thyme,

Lavender,

Citron,

Orange-flower,

Des sultanes.

We can also prepare vinegars for the toilette of other odours; such as those of vanilla, carnation, jasmine, tube rose, and others. These last, for example, are prepared by distillation, by adding extracts of strong odours.

Amongst the various kinds of vinegars employed to expel bad air, we shall indicate that which has been long known, under the name of *vinegar of the four thieves*.

200 pints of vinegar of the best quality.

One and a half pounds of dried rosemary.

One and a half pounds of dried sage.

One and a half pounds of dried mint.

One and a half pounds of dried rue.

One and a half pounds of lavender flowers.

One and a half pounds of *calamus*.

One and a half pounds of cinnamon.

One and a half pounds of garlic.

12 pounds of the greater wormwood.

12 pounds of the lesser ditto.

We distil off these 200 pints of vinegar, from the materials, not bruised; and then pour it upon another equal quantity of the materials, completely pulverized. After suffering them to infuse the necessary time for the impregnating of the vinegar, we distil off twenty-five pints, in which we dissolve, in the cold, one pound of camphor, and then add to the solution twenty-five cloves. This last material is intended to communicate the desired colour to it. The whole is then suffered to remain at rest till the process is finished. The residuum of this operation will serve to prepare a new quantity of vinegar, equal to the first.

There are also many vinegars possessed of other properties—such as vinegar for the stings of gnats; Seville vinegar, for moistening tobacco; vinegar of squills, for the voice; dentifrice vinegar, and Roman vinegar, for the teeth; vinegar of Flora, to abate the heat of the skin; *vinaigre spectique*, for freckles; and lastly, dissolvent vinegar, for corns on the feet.

VINEGAR DE ROUGE.

Many persons prefer this to the *rouge* in pots, or in powder, on account of the facility in using it, which it affords.

Composition of Vinaigre de Rouge.

8 ounces of carmine, of the best quality.

4 ounces of cochineal, in powder.

These ingredients are to be boiled in twelve pints of rose water, and eight pints of spirit of roses; and their colour developed with two ounces of cream of tartar, and one ounce of alum. The liquid of this first operation constitutes the first shade; the second shade is obtained with the residuum, by again adding the same quantities of rose water and spirit of roses to it.

The residuum of the second shade again serves to make a third, by adding similar quantities of rose water and spirit of roses to it.

We regret that it is not in our power to afford longer details of an art, which, in many respects, possesses an interest sufficiently important; nevertheless, what we have given, will be sufficient to enable any one to conceive the progress of every particular of this manufacture. And we may remark, that the art is yet but in its infancy. In fact, it is every day profiting, from the discoveries which the physical sciences add to the processes of manufactures.

EDWARD LANGIER.