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by Pierre Joseph Buchez

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The Graces.

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THE TOILET OF FLORA;

OR,

A COLLECTION

OF THE

MOST SIMPLE AND APPROVED

METHODS OF PREPARING

BATHS,
ESSENCES,
POMATUMS,
POWDERS,

PERFUMES,
AND
SWEET-SCENTED
WATERS.

WITH

RECEIPTS for Cosmetics of every Kind, that can smooth and brighten the Skin, give Force to Beauty, and take off the Appearance of Old Age and Decay.

FOR THE USE OF THE LADIES.

A NEW EDITION, IMPROVED.

LONDON,

Printed for J. Murray, No. 32, Fleet-street; and W. Nicoll, St. Paul's Church Yard.

MDCCLXXIX.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE chief Intention of this Performance is to point out, and explain to the Fair Sex, the Methods by which they may preſerve and add to their Charms; and by which many natural Blemiſhes and Imperfections may be remedied or concealed. The ſame Share of Grace and Attractions is not poſſeſſed by all of them; but while the Improvement of their Perſons is the indiſpenſable Duty of thoſe who have

been little favoured by Nature, it ſhould not be neglected even by the few who have received the largeſt Proportion of her Gifts. The ſame Art which will communicate to the former the Power of pleaſing, will enable the latter to extend the Empire of their Beauty. It is poſſible to remove, or, at leaſt, to cover the Defects of the one Claſs, and to give Force and Luſtre to the Perfections of the other.

The Author, however, though in general he has framed his Work for the Advantage of the Ladies, has not entirely confined to it them. The Virtues of Plants and Vegetables, beſide the Service they furniſh for

the

the Toilet, have their Uſe in Articles of Luxury. He has thence been induced to addreſs himſelf alſo to the Perfumer: and his Publication, he flatters himſelf, while it comprizes a very perfect Collection of the Methods which tend to improve Beauty, to repair the Waſtes of Fatigue, and to avert the Marks of Age or Decline, includes likewiſe a full Account of whatever relates to domeſtic Oeconomy and Expence.

Uncommon Pains have been taken to improve the preſent Edition, which contains a Syſtem of the Coſmetic Art, infinitely ſuperior to any that has hitherto appeared; and it has likewiſe uniformly rendered the various Pre-

ſcriptions not only compatible with, but ſubſervient to, the Preſervation, and even the Improvement of Health; an Object of the greateſt Importance in a Work of this Kind.

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THE

THE

TOILET

OF

FLORA.

No. 1. *An Aromatic Bath.*

BOIL, for the ſpace of two or three minutes, in a ſufficient quantity of river-water, one or more of the following plants; viz. Laurel, Thyme, Roſemary, Wild Thyme, Sweet-Marjoram, Baſtard-Marjoram, Lavender, Southernwood, Wormwood, Sage, Pennyroyal, Sweet-Baſil, Balm, Wild Mint, Hyſſop, Clove-july-flowers, Aniſe, Fennel, or any other herbs that have an agreeable ſcent. Hav-

ing ſtrained off the liquor from the herbs, add to it a little Brandy, or camphorated Spirits of Wine.

This is an excellent bath to ſtrengthen the limbs; it removes pains proceeding from cold, and promotes perſpiration.

2. *A Coſmetic Bath.*

TAKE two pounds of Barley or Bean-meal, eight pounds of Bran, and a few handfuls of Borrage Leaves. Boil theſe ingredients in a ſufficient quantity of ſpring water. Nothing cleanſes and ſoftens the ſkin like this bath.

3. *An Emollient Bath for the Feet.*

BOIL, in water, a pound of Bran, with a few Marſh-mallow Roots, and two or three handfuls of Mallow Leaves.

4. *An Aromatic Bath for the Feet.*

TAKE four handfuls of Pennyroyal, Sage, and Roſemary, three handfuls of Angelica, and four ounces of Juniper Berries; boil theſe ingredients in a ſufficient quantity of water, and ſtrain off the liquor for uſe.

5. *An excellent Preſervative Balſam againſt the Plague.*

SCRAPE fine twelve Scorzonera and Goatſbread Roots; ſimmer them over a gentle fire in three quarts of Liſbon or French White Wine, in a veſſel cloſely covered, to prevent the too great evaporation of the vinous ſpirit. When the roots are ſufficiently boiled, ſtrain off the liquor through a linen ſtrainer with a gentle preſſure: then add to it the Juice of twelve Lemons, with Cloves, Gin-

ger, Cardamom Seeds, and Alocs Wood, groſsly powdered, of each half an ounce; and about one ounce of each of the following herbs, viz. freſh Leaves of Rue, Elder, Bramble, and Sage; boil all together over a gentle fire, till one quart is waſted away; ſtrain the liquor off immediately through a ſtrong linen bag, and keep it in an earthen or glaſs veſſel cloſe ſtopped. Drink every morning faſting, for nine days together, half a pint of this Balſam, by which means you will be able to reſiſt the malignancy of the Atmoſphere, though you even viſit infected perſons. The ſame end may be promoted by waſhing the mouth and noſtrils with Vinegar; and by holding to the noſe a bit of Camphire, ſlightly wrapped in muſlin; or by frequently chewing a piece of Gum Myrrh.

6. *An excellent Cosmetic for the Face.*

TAKE a pound of levigated Hartshorn, two pounds of Rice Powder, half a pound of Ceruss, Powder of dried Bones, Frankincense, Gum Mastic, and Gum Arabic, of each two ounces. Dissolve the whole in a sufficient quantity of Rose-water, and wash the face with this fluid.

7. *A curious Perfume.*

BOIL, in two quarts of Rose-water, an ounce of Storax, and two ounces of Gum Benjamin; to which add, tied up in a piece of gauze or thin muslin, six Cloves bruised, half a drachm of Labdanum, as much Calamus Aromaticus, and a little Lemon-peel. Cover the vessel up close, and keep the ingredients boiling a great while: strain off the liquor without strong pressure, and let it stand till it deposit the sediment, which keep for use in a box.

8. *Perfumed Chaplets and Medals.*

TAKE Marechal Powder, and make it into a paſte with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth and Arabic, prepared with All-flower-water (the receipt for which is contained in this book.) The mould into which it is put muſt be rubbed with a little Eſſence of Jaſſmine, or of any other ſweet-ſcented herb, to prevent the Paſte from ſticking. This Paſte in colour reſembles Coffee.

9. *Receipt to thicken the Hair, and make it grow on a bald part.*

TAKE Roots of a Maiden Vine, Roots of Hemp, and Cores of ſoft Cabbages, of each two handfuls; dry and burn them; afterwards make a lye with the aſhes. The head is to be waſhed with this lye three days ſucceſſively, the part having been previouſly well rubbed with Honey.

10. *An approved Depilatory, or a Fluid for taking off the Hair.*

TAKE Polypody of the Oak, cut into very ſmall pieces; put them into a glaſs veſſel, and pour on them as much Liſbon, or French White Wine, as will riſe about an inch above the ingredients: digeſt in balneo Mariæ (or a bath of hot water) for twenty-four hours; then diſtil off the liquor by the heat of boiling water, till the whole has come over the helm. A linen cloth wetted with with this fluid, may be applied to the part on which the hair grows, and kept on it all night; repeating the application periodically till the hair falls off.

The diſtilled water of the Leaves and Roots of Celandine, applied in the ſame manner, has the like effect,

11. *A Powder to prevent Baldneſs.*

POWDER your head with powdered Parſley Seed, at night, once in three or four months, and the hair will never fall off.

12. *To quicken the Growth of Hair.*

DIP the teeth of your comb every morning in the expreſſed Juice of Nettles, and comb the hair the wrong way. This expedient will ſurpriſingly quicken the growth of the hair.

Some, after having ſhaved the head, foment it with a decoction of Wormwood, Southernwood, Sage, Betony, Vervain, Marjoram, Myrtle, Roſes, Dill, Roſemary, or Miſletoe.

13. *A compound Oil for the ſame Intention.*

TAKE half a pound of green Southernwood bruiſed, boil it in a pint and a half of

of Sweet Oil, and half a pint of Red Wine; when ſufficiently boiled, remove it from the fire, and ſtrain off the liquor through a linen bag: repeat this operation three times with freſh Southernwood. The laſt time add to the ſtrained liquor two ounces of Bears-greaſe.

This oil quickly makes the hair ſhoot out.

14. *A Fluid to make the Hair grow.*

TAKE the tops of Hemp as ſoon as the plant begins to appear above ground, and infuſe them four and twenty hours in water. Dip the teeth of the comb in this fluid, and it will certainly quicken the growth of the hair.

25. *A Liniment of the ſame Kind.*

TAKE ſix drachms of Labdanum, two ounces of Bears-greaſe, half an ounce of

Honey, three drachms of powdered Southernwood, a drachm and a half of Aſhes of Calamus Aromaticus Roots, three drachms of Balſam of Peru, and a little Oil of Sweet Almonds. Mix into a liniment.

16. *To change the Colour of the Hair.*

FIRST waſh your head with ſpring-water, then dip your comb in Oil of Tartar, and comb yourſelf in the Sun: repeat this operation three times a day, and at the end of eight days at moſt the hair will turn black. If you are deſirous of giving the hair a fine ſcent, moiſten it with Oil of Benjamin.

17. *Simple Means of producing the ſame Effect.*

THE Leaves of the Wild Vine change the hairs black, and prevent their falling off.

off. Burnt Cork; Roots of the Holm-oak, and Caper-tree; Barks of Willow, Walnut-tree and Pomegranate; Leaves of Artichoaks, the Mulberry-tree, Fig-tree, Raſberry-buſh; Shells of Beans; Gall and Cypreſs-nuts; Leaves of Myrtle; green Shells of Walnuts; Ivy-berries, Cockle, and red Beet-ſeeds, Poppy-flowers, Alum, and moſt preparations of Lead. Theſe ingredients may be boiled in Rain-water, Wine or Vinegar, with the addition of ſome cephalic Plant, as Sage, Marjoram, Balm, Betony, Clove-july-flowers, Laurel, &c. &c.

18. *To change the Hair or Beard black.*

Take Oil of Coſtus and Myrtle, of each an ounce and a half; mix them well in a leaden mortar; adding liquid Pitch, expreſſed Juice of Walnut Leaves and Laudanum, of each half an ounce; Gall-nuts, Black-lead, and Frankincenſe, of

each a drachm; and a ſufficient quantity of Mucilage of Gum Arabic made with a decoction of Gall Nuts.

Rub the head and chin with this mixture, after they have been ſhaved.

19. *A Fluid to die the Hair of a flaxen Colour.*

TAKE a quart of Lye prepared from the Aſhes of Vine Twigs; Briony, Celandine Roots, and Turmeric, of each half an ounce; Saffron and Lily Roots, of each two drachms; Flowers of Mullein, Yellow Stechas, Broom, and St. John's-wort, of each a drachm; boil theſe ingredients together, and ſtrain off the Liquor clear.

Frequently waſh the hair with this fluid, and in a little time it will change to a beautiful flaxen colour.

20. *A perfumed Baſket.*

PLACE a layer of perfumed Cotton extremely thin and even on a piece of Taffety ſtretched in a frame; ſtrew on it ſome Violet Powder, and then ſome Cypreſs Powder; cover the whole with another piece of Taffety: nothing more remains to complete the work, but to quilt it, and cut it of the ſize of the baſket, trimming the edges with ribband.

2. *Natural Coſmetics.*

THE Juice that iſſues from the Birch-Tree, when wounded with an auger in ſpring, is deterſive and excellent to clear the complexion: the ſame virtue is attributed to its diſtilled water. Some people recommend Strawberry-water; others the decoction of Orpiment, and ſome Frog-ſpawn-water.

22. *A remedy for Corns on the Feet.*

Roast a Clove of Garlic, or an Onion, on a live coal or in hot aſhes; apply it to the corn, and faſten it on with a piece of cloth. This ſoftens the corn to ſuch a degree, as to looſen and wholly remove it in two or three days. Foment the corn every other night in warm water, after which renew the application.

The ſame intention will be yet more effectually anſwered by applying to the corn a bit of the plaſter of Diachylon with the Gums, ſpread on a ſmall piece of linen; removing it occaſionally to foment the corn with warm water, and pare off the ſoftened part with a penknife.

23. *A Coral Stick for the Teeth.*

Make a ſtiff Paſte with Tooth Powder and a ſufficient quantity of Mucilage of Gum

Gum Tragacanth: form with this Paſte little cylindrical Rollers, the thickneſs of a large gooſe quill, and about three inches in length. Dry them in the ſhade. The method of uſing this ſtick is to rub it againſt the teeth, which become cleaner in proportion as it waſtes.

24. *A receipt to clean the Teeth and Gums, and make the Fleſh grow cloſe to the Root of the Enamel.*

Take an ounce of Myrrh in fine powder, two ſpoonfuls of the beſt white Honey, and a little green Sage in fine powder; mix them well together, and rub the teeth and gums with a little of this Balſam every night and morning.

25. *Ditto, to ſtrengthen the Gums and faſten looſe Teeth.*

Diſſolve an ounce of Myrrh as much as poſſible in half a pint of Red Wine and the ſame

ſame quantity of Oil of Almonds : Waſh the mouth with this fluid every morning.

This is alſo an excellent remedy againſt worms in the teeth.

26. *Another.*

Dissolve a drachm of Cachoe (an Indian perfume) in a quart of Red Wine, and uſe it for waſhing the mouth.

27. *Or rather.*

Bruise Tobacco Roots in a mortar, and rub the teeth and gums with a linen cloth dipped in the Juice. You may alſo put ſome Tobacco bruiſed between the fingers into the hollow of the tooth. Or take the green Leaves of a Plum-tree, or of Roſemary, and boil them in Lees of Wine or Vinegar; gargle the mouth with the Wine as hot as you can bear it, and repeat it frequently.

28. *For rotten Teeth.*

MAKE a balſam with a ſufficient quantity of Honey, two ſcruples of Myrrh in fine powder, a ſcruple of Gum Juniper, and ten grains of Roch Alum. Frequently apply this mixture to the decayed tooth.

29. *A liquid Remedy for decayed Teeth.*

TAKE a pint of the Juice of the Wild Gourd, a quarter of a pound of Mulberry Bark, and Pellitory of Spain, each three ounces; Roch Alum, Sal Gem, and Borax, of each half an ounce. Put theſe ingredients into a glaſs veſſel, and diſtill in a ſand heat to dryneſs; take of this liquor and Brandy, each an equal part, and waſh the mouth with them warm. This mixture removes all putridity, and cleanſes away dead fleſh.

30. *A Powder to clean the Teeth.*

TAKE Dragon's Blood and Cinnamon, of each one ounce and a half, Burnt Alum, or Cream of Tartar, one ounce; beat all together into a very fine powder, and rub a little on the teeth every other day.

31. *A Remedy for ſore Gums and looſe Teeth.*

BOIL Oak Leaves in ſpring-water, and add to the decoction a few drops of Spirit of Sulphur. Gargle the mouth with a little of this liquor every morning while neceſſary.

32. *An approved Receipt againſt that troubleſome Complaint, called the Teeth ſet on Edge.*

PURSLAIN, Sorrel, Sweet or Bitter Almonds, Walnuts, or burnt Bread, chewed, will certainly remove this diſagreeable ſenſation.

33. *A Liquid for cleanſing the Teeth.*

TAKE Lemon Juice, two ounces, Burnt Alum and Salt, of each ſix grains; boil them together about a minute in a glazed pipkin, and then ſtrain through a linen cloth. The method of application is to wrap a bit of clean rag round the end of a ſtick, dipping it in the Liquid, and rub it gently againſt the teeth. You muſt be careful not to have too much of the Liquid on the rag, for fear it ſhould excoriate the gums or inſide of the mouth. This application ought not to be uſed above once every two or three months.

34. *A ſure Preſervative from the Tooth Ache, and Defluxions on the Gums or Teeth.*

AFTER having waſhed your mouth with water, as cleanlineſs and indeed health requires, you ſhould every morning rince the mouth

mouth with a tea ſpoonful of Lavender-Water mixed with an equal quantity of warm or cold water, whichever you like beſt, to diminiſh its activity. This ſimple and innocent remedy is a certain preſervative, the ſucceſs of which has been confirmed by long experience.

35. *A Method to make the Teeth beautifully white.*

TAKE Gum Tragacanth, one ounce; Pumice-ſtone, two drachms; Gum Arabic, half an ounce; and Cryſtals of Tartar, finely powdered, one ounce; diſſolve the Gums in Roſe-water, and adding to it the powder, form the whole into little ſticks, which are to be dried ſlowly in the ſhade, and afterwards kept for uſe.

36. *Or,*

TAKE dried Leaves of Hyſſop, Wild Thyme, and Mint, of each half an ounce; Roch-

Roch Alum, prepared Hartſhorn, and Salt, of each a drachm; calcine theſe ingredients together in a pot placed on burning coals; when ſufficiently calcined, add of Pepper and Maſtic, each half a drachm, and of Myrrh a ſcruple; reduce the whole into a fine powder, and make them into a proper conſiſtence with Storax diſſolved in Roſe-water. Rub the teeth with a ſmall bit of this Mixture every morning, and afterwards waſh the mouth with warm Wine.

37. *Or,*

Dip a piece of clean rag in Vinegar of Squills, and rub the teeth and gums with it. This not only whitens, but faſtens and ſtrengthens the roots of the teeth, and corrects an offenſive breath.

38. *Or,*

Take Roſe-water, Syrup of Violets, clarified Honey, and Plantain-water, of each

each half an ounce; Spirit of Vitriol one ounce; mix them together. Rub the teeth with a linen rag moiſtened in this Liquor, and then rince the mouth with equal parts of Roſe and Plantain-water.

39. *Or,*

Rub them well with Nettle or Tobacco Aſhes, or rather with Vine Aſhes mixed with a little Honey.

40. *A Powder to cleanſe the Teeth.*

Take prepared Coral and Dragons-blood, of each an ounce; Cinnamon and Cloves, of each ſix drachms; Cuttle-bone, and calcined Egg-ſhells, of each half an ounce; Sea Salt decrepitated, a drachm, all in fine powder: mix them in a marble mortar.

41. *The following was communicated by Mr. Rae, Surgeon Dentiſt, in the Adelphi, London.*

TAKE of Cuttlefiſh-bone, and the fineſt prepared Chalk, each half an ounce; Peruvian Bark, and Florentine Iris Root, each two drachms: reduce the whole into a fine Powder, and mix them. This may be coloured with a little Roſe Pink, and ſcented with a few drops of Oil of Cinnamon.

42. *Or,*

TAKE Pumice-ſtone prepared, Sealed Earth, and Red Coral prepared, of each an ounce; Dragons-blood, half an ounce; Cream of Tartar, an ounce and a half; Cinnamon, a quarter of an ounce; and Cloves, a ſcruple: beat the whole together into a Powder.

This

This Powder ſerves to cleanſe, whiten, and preſerve the Teeth; and prevents the accidents that ariſe from the collection of Tartar or any other foulneſs about them.

43. *An efficacious Tooth-Powder.*

TAKE Myrrh, Roch Allum, Dragon's Blood, and Cream of Tartar, of each half an ounce; Muſk, two grains; and make them into a very fine powder. This, though ſimple, is an efficacious dentifrice; but nothing of this kind ſhould be applied too frequently to the teeth for fear of hurting the enamel.

44. *A Powder to cleanſe the Teeth.*

TAKE Pumice-Stone and Cuttle-fiſh Bone, of each half an ounce; Tartar vitriolated, and Maſtich, of each a drachm; Oil of Rhodium four drops: mix all into a fine powder.

45. *A Tincture to ſtrengthen the Gums and prevent the Scurvy.*

TAKE an ounce of Peruvian Bark groſsly powdered, infuſe it a fortnight or longer in half a pint of Brandy. Gargle the mouth every night or morning, with a tea ſpoonful of this Tincture diluted with an equal quantity of Roſe-water.

46. *Manner of preparing the Roots for cleaning the Teeth, according to Mr. Baumè.*

THE roots that are uſed to clean the teeth are formed at both ends like little bruſhes; and in all probability were ſubſtituted in the room of Tooth-bruſhes, on account of their being ſofter to the gums and more convenient. They are uſed in the following manner; one of the ends is moiſtened with a little water, dipped into the Tooth-Powder, and then rubbed againſt

the teeth till they look white. Fibrous and woody Roots are beſt formed into little bruſhes, and on this account deſerve a preference to others. The Roots are deprived of their juicy parts by boiling them ſeveral times in a large quantity of freſh Water. When Lucern Roots are uſed, thoſe of two years growth are choſen, about the thickneſs of one's little finger; ſuch as are thicker, unſound or worm-eaten, being rejected. They are cut into pieces about ſix inches long, and, as we have juſt obſerved, are boiled in water till all the juicy parts are extracted. Being then taken out, they are left to drain; after which each end of the roots is ſlit with a penknife into the form of a little bruſh, and they are ſlowly dried to prevent their ſplitting. In the ſame manner are prepared Liquorice Roots. Marſh-mallow Roots are prepared in an eaſier way; but, on account of the

muci-

mucilage they contain, they become very brittle when dry. Such as are large and very even are made choice of, and raſped with a knife to remove the outer bark. They are died red by infuſing them in the ſame dye as is uſed to colour ſpunges. When the Roots have remained twenty-four hours in the dye, they are taken out, ſlowly dried, and varniſhed with two or three coats of a ſtrong Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, each being ſuffered to dry before another is laid on. The whole is afterwards repeatedly anointed with Friars Balſam, in order to form a varniſh leſs ſuſceptible of moiſture.

Lucern and Liquorice Roots are dyed and varniſhed in the ſame manner: thoſe of Marſh-mallows, from the loſs of their Mucilage, conſiderably diminiſh in thickneſs during the time they ſtand in infuſion.

47. *Manner of preparing Sponges for the Teeth.*

For this purpoſe very thin ſponges are made choice of, which are to be waſhed in ſeveral waters; ſqueezing them with the hands, to looſen and force away the little ſhells that adhere to their internal ſurface. Being afterwards dried, they are neatly cut into the ſhape of balls about the ſize of ſmall eggs; and when they have undergone this preparation, they are dyed in the following manner.

Take Brazil Wood raſped, four ounces; Cochineal bruiſed, three drachms; Roch Alum, half an ounce; Water, four pints: put them into a proper veſſel, and boil till one half of the Liquor is conſumed. Then ſtrain the decoction through a piece of linen, and pour it hot upon the ſponges,

which are to be left in infuſion twelve hours; at the expiration of which time, they are to be repeatedly waſhed in freſh water, as long as any colour proceeds from them. Being dried, they are afterwards dipped in Spirit of Wine, aromatized with Eſſential Oil of Cinnamon, Cloves, Lavender, &c. The ſponges are then fit for uſe, and when dried by ſqueezing, are kept in a wide-mouthed glaſs-bottle well corked.

48. *Rules for the Preſervation of the Teeth and Gums.*

THE teeth are bones thinly covered with a fine enamel, which is more or leſs ſtrong in different perſons. When this enamel is waſted, either by a ſcorbutic humour or any external cauſe, the tooth cannot long remain ſound, and muſt therefore be cleaned, but with great caution. For this pur-

poſe the beſt inſtrument is a ſmall piece of wood, like a butcher's ſkewer, rendered ſoft at the end. It is generally to be uſed alone; only once in a fortnight dip it into a few grains of gunpowder, which has previouſly been bruiſed. This will remove every ſpot and blemiſh, and give your Teeth an inconceivable whiteneſs. It is almoſt needleſs to ſay, that the mouth muſt be well waſhed after this operation; for beſides the neceſſity of ſo doing, the ſaltpetre, &c. uſed in the compoſition of Gunpowder, would, if it remained, prove injurious to the gums, &c. but has not, nor can have, any bad effect in ſo ſhort a time.

It is neceſſary to obſerve, that very near the gums of people whoſe teeth are otherwiſe good, there is apt to grow a cruſt, both within and without, which, if neglected, ſeparates the gums from the fangs of

of the teeth; and the latter being by this means left bare, are frequently deſtroyed. This cruſt muſt therefore be carefully ſcraped off.

49. *For ſtopping the Decay of Teeth.*

TAKE of Bole Armenian the quantity of a large nutmeg, a like quantity of Roch Alum, two penny-worth of Cochineal bruiſed, and a ſmall handful of the Chips of Lignum Vitæ; ſimmer them with four ounces of Honey in a new pipkin, for a little time, well ſtirring them all the while, till the ingredients are mixed. In uſing it, take a large ſkewer, on the end of which is tied a piece of linen rag; dip the rag in the medicine, and rub the teeth and gums with it. The longer you abſtain from ſpitting, after the uſe of the remedy, the better. Waſh the mouth well at leaſt once every day, particularly after meals,

firſt rubbing the teeth with ſalt upon the end of your finger. Teeth much decayed, or uſeleſs, ſhould be drawn, if the operation can be performed with ſafety.

The reader will find ſeveral other receipts for the Teeth, under the article of Waters.

WATERS.

50. *The Celeſtial Water.*

TAKE the beſt Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, Zedoary, Galangals, and White-Pepper, of each an ounce; ſix Lemon-peels, pared thin; two handfuls of Damaſcene Grapes; as much Jujebs; a handful of Pith of Dwarf-Elder; four handfuls of Juniper-berries perfectly ripe; Fennel-Seeds, Flowers of Sweet Baſil, St. John's-wort, Roſemary, Marjoram, Pennyroyal,

nyroyal, Stechas, Muſk Roſes, Rue, Scabious, Centaury, Fumitory, and Agrimony, of each a handful; Spikenard, Aloes-Wood, Grains of Paradiſe, Calamus Aromaticus, Mace, Gum Olibanum, and Yellow Sanders, of each two ounces; Hepatic Aloes, fine Amber and Rhubarb, of each two drachms. All theſe drugs being procured good in their kind, beat in a mortar thoſe that ought to be pulverized, and put the whole, thoroughly mixed together, into a large ſtrong glaſs alembic; pouring as much genuine brandy upon them as will riſe at leaſt three fingers breadth above the ingredients. Then having well cloſed the mouth of the alembic, bury the veſſel fifteen days in warm horſe-dung, and afterwards diſtil the Tincture in balneo Mariæ, the water almoſt boiling hot. When you perceive the water in the receiver change its colour, inſtantly

ſtop the proceſs, and ſeparate the phlegm from the ſpirit, by another diſtillation conducted in the ſame manner. The liquor thus obtained is the genuine Celeſtial Water. *Note*, when you perceive this ſecond water begin to loſe its tranſparency, and incline to a reddiſh colour, put it by in a ſtrong glaſs bottle cloſely ſtopped, and diſſolve in the reſidue half a pound of the beſt Treacle, with as much Venice Turpentine and freſh Oil of Almonds. Place the alembic in a ſand heat, and urge the fire to the firſt degree, to have the genuine Balſamic Oil, which ought to be of the conſiſtence of clarified Honey.

If a perſon rubs himſelf in the morning with this water on the forehead, eyelids, back of the head, and nape of the neck, it renders him quick and eaſy of conception, ſtrengthens the memory, enlivens the

ſpirits,

ſpirits, and greatly comforts the ſight. By putting a few drops with a bit of cotton up the noſtrils, it becomes a ſovereign cephalic, and cleanſes the brain of all ſuperfluous cold and catarrhal humours. If a table ſpoonful is drank every third day, it tends to preſerve the body in vigour. It is an excellent remedy againſt aſthmatic complaints, and corrects an offenſive breath.

51. *A Receipt to make the genuine Hungary-Water.*

Put into an alembic a pound and a half of freſh pickt Roſemary Flowers; Pennyroyal and Marjoram Flowers, of each half a pound; three quarts of good Coniac Brandy; having cloſe ſtopped the mouth of the alembic to prevent the Spirit from evaporating, bury it twenty-eight hours in horſe-dung to digeſt, and then diſtil off the Spirit in a water-bath.

A drachm of Hungary-Water diluted with Spring-Water, may be taken once or twice a week in the morning faſting. It is alſo uſed by way of embrocation to bathe the face and limbs, or any part affected with pains, or debility. This remedy recruits the ſtrength, diſpells gloominesſ, and ſtrengthens the ſight. It muſt always be uſed cold, whether taken inwardly as a medicine, or applied externally.

52. *Another Receipt to make Hungary-Water.*

Fill a glaſs or ſtone cucurbit half full of freſh gathered Roſemary-tops picked in their prime; pour on them as much Spirit of Wine as will thoroughly ſoak them. Put the veſſel in a water-bath, and having cloſely luted on the head and receiver, leave it to digeſt on a gentle fire

fire for three days; at the expiration of which period unlute the veſſel, and pour back into the cucurbit whatever liquor you find in the receiver. Then lute your cucurbit again, and encreaſe the fire ſo as to cauſe the Spirit to riſe faſt over the helm. When about two thirds of the liquor are drawn off, remove the fire, and let the veſſel ſtand to cool; you will find in the receiver an excellent Hungary-Water, which is to be kept in a glaſs bottle cloſely ſtopped. Hungary-water muſt be drawn off with a briſk fire, or the Spirit of Wine will come over the helm, very little impregnated with the eſſence of Roſemary.

53. *Directions for making Lavender-Water.*

Fill a glaſs or earthen body two thirds full of Lavender Flowers, and then fill up the veſſel with Brandy or Melaſſes Spirits.

Spirits. Let the Flowers ſtand in infuſion eight days, or leſs if ſtraitened for time; then diſtil off the Spirit, in a water-bath with a briſk fire, at firſt in large drops or even a ſmall ſtream, that the Eſſential Oil of the Flowers may riſe with the Spirit. But as this cannot be done without the phlegm coming over the helm at the ſame time, the Spirit muſt be rectified. The firſt diſtillation being finiſhed, unlute the ſtill, throw away what remains in the body, and fill it with freſh Flowers of Lavender, in the proportion of two pounds of Lavender Flowers to one pint of Spirit; pour the Spirit already diſtilled according to the foregoing directions, on the Lavender Flowers, and diſtil a ſecond time in a vapour-bath.

54. *Another Method.*

TAKE freſh or dried Lavender Flowers, ſprinkle them with White Wine, Brandy, Melaſſes

Melaſſes Spirit, or Roſe-water; let them ſtand in infuſion for ſome days, and then diſtil off the Spirit. The diſtilled water will be more odoriferous, if the Flowers are dried in the ſun in a glaſs bottle cloſe ſtopped, and White Wine afterwards poured upon them.

If you would have ſpeedily, without the trouble of diſtillation, a water impregnated with the flavour of Lavender, put two or three drops of Oil of Spike, and a lump of Sugar, into a pint of clear Water, or Spirit of Wine, and ſhake them well together in a glaſs phial, with a narrow neck. This Water, though not diſtilled, is very fragrant.

55. *To make Roſe-Water.*

To make an excellent Roſe-water, let the Flowers be gathered two or three hours

hours after ſun-riſing in very fine weather; beat them in a marble mortar into a paſte, and leave them in the mortar ſoaking in their juice, for five or ſix hours; then put the maſs into a coarſe canvas bag, and preſs out the Juice; to every quart of which add a pound of freſh Damaſk Roſes, and let them ſtand in infuſion for twenty-four hours. Then put the whole into a glaſs alembic, lute on a head and receiver, and place it on a ſand heat. Diſtil at firſt with a gentle fire, which is to be encreaſed gradually till the drops follow each other as quick as poſſible; draw off the water as long as it continues to run clear, then put out the fire, and let the alembic ſtand till cold. The diſtilled water at firſt will have very little fragrancy, but after being expoſed to the heat of the ſun about eight days, in a bottle lightly ſtopped with a bit of paper, it acquires an admirable ſcent.

56. *Or,*

INFUSE in ten or twenty pints of Juice of Damaſk Roſes, expreſſed in the manner above deſcribed, a proportionable quantity of Damaſk Roſe Leaves gathered with the uſual precautions. After ſtanding in infuſion twenty-four hours, pour the whole into a ſhort-necked alembic, diſtil in a ſand heat, and draw off as much as poſſible, taking care not to leave the reſiduum quite dry, for fear the diſtilled water ſhould have an empyreumatic or ſtill-burnt flavour. After emptying the alembic, pour the diſtilled water a ſecond time into it, and add a good quantity of freſh picked Damaſk Roſes. Lute it well, placing it again in a ſand heat, and repeat the diſtillation. But content yourſelf this time with a little more than half the water you put back into the alembic. To impreſs on Roſe-

water the utmoſt degree of fragrancy of which it is ſuſceptible, it is neceſſary to expoſe it to the genial warmth of the ſun.

Roſe-water is an excellent lotion for the eyes, if uſed every morning, and makes a part in all collyriums preſcribed for inflammations of theſe parts; it is alſo proper in many other complaints.

57. *To make Orange-Flower Water.*

HAVING gathered (two hours before ſun-riſe, in fine weather) a quantity of Orange-Flowers, pluck them leaf by leaf, and throw away the ſtalks and ſtems: fill a tin cucurbit two thirds full of theſe picked Flowers; lute on a low bolt-head, not above two inches higher than the cucurbit; place it in balneo Mariæ, or a water-bath, and diſtill with a ſtrong fire. You run no riſk from preſſing forward the diſtillation

diſtillation with violence, the water-bath effectually preventing the Flowers from being burnt. In this method you pay no regard to the quantity, but the quality of the water drawn off. If nine pounds of Orange Flowers were put into the ſtill, be ſatisfied with three or four quarts of fragrant water; however, you may continue your diſtillation, and ſave even the laſt droppings of the ſtill, which have ſome ſmall fragrancy. During the operation, be careful to change the water in the refrigeratory veſſel as often as it becomes hot. Its being kept cool prevents the diſtilled water from having an empyreumatic or burnt ſmell, and keeps the quinteſſence of the Flowers more intimately united with its phlegm.

58. *Another Method.*

TAKE four pounds of unpicked Orange Flowers, bruiſe them in a marble mortar, and

and pour on them nine quarts of clear Water. Diſtil in a cold ſtill, and draw off five or ſix quarts, which will be exquiſitely fragrant. If you are deſirous of having it ſtill higher flavoured, draw off at firſt full ſeven quarts, unlute the ſtill and throw away the reſiduum; empty back the water already diſtilled, and add to it two pounds of freſh Orange Flowers bruiſed. Again luting the ſtill, repeat the diſtillation, and draw of five or ſix quarts. Then ſtop, being careful not to draw off too much water, leſt the Flowers ſhould become dry and burn to.

The uſe of Orange-Flower Water is very extenſive. It is high in eſteem for its aromatic perfume; and is uſed with ſucceſs for hyſteric complaints.

Waters from all kinds of Flowers are made in the ſame manner as Orange-

Flower

Flower and Roſe-water; but waters from dried odoriferous plants, ſuch as Thyme, Hyſſop, Marjoram and Wormwood, are made as follows.

Fill two thirds of a large ſtone jar with the tops of the plant you propoſe to diſtil; boil, in a ſufficient quantity of water, ſome twigs or tops of the ſame plant; and when one half of the water has evaporated, pour the remainder into a jar over the flowers, and let them ſtand to infuſe three or four days; then diſtil them in a common or cold ſtill. Care, however, muſt be taken not to diſtil to dryneſs, leſt you riſque the bottom of the veſſel; to prevent which accident, the beſt way is never to draw off more than two thirds of the liquor put into the ſtill. If you be deſirous that the diſtilled water ſhould acquire a higher flavour, after the firſt diſtillation unlute the ſtill,

throw

throw out what remains at the bottom, and fill it half full of freſh tops of the plant, pouring on them the water already diſtilled; repeat the diſtillation, and this ſecond time the water drawn off will be highly odoriferous. If the plant contains a large portion of Eſſential Oil, it will not fail to float on the top of the liquor contained in the receiver, and may be ſeparated by the uſual method.

59. *Magiſterial Balm-Water.*

Take half a pound of Cinnamon, ſix ounces of Cardamon-ſeeds, and the ſame quantity of green Aniſeeds; Cloves, four ounces; Coriander-ſeeds, eight ounces: beat theſe ſpices in a marble mortar, and putting them afterwards into a ſtone jar, add the Yellow Rind of eight Lemons, a pound of Juniper-berries bruiſed, twelve handfuls of Balm gathered in its prime,

ſix

ſix handfuls of Roſemary-tops, as much Sage, Hyſſop, and Angelica, Sweet Marjoram and Thyme, of each ſix handfuls; Wormwood a handful; cut the herbs very ſmall, putting them into the jar with the ſpices, and pour on four gallons of Brandy or Melaſſes Spirits. When they have ſtood in infuſion eight days, empty the ingredients and liquor into an alembic of a common height, and diſtil in a water-bath. At firſt draw off ten quarts, which are to be thrown again into the alembic, continue the ſame degree of fire for ſome time, then gradually leſſen it till the aromatic ſpirit comes off in quick drops. Continue your diſtillation in this manner till you perceived the phlegm riſe, which is eaſily known by the weakneſs of the Spirit, and when the proceſs is ended, expoſe the aromatic ſpirit which has been drawn off to the rays of the ſun, in a glaſs bottle,

ſtopped

ſtopped only with a looſe paper cork, to give the fiery particles an opportunity of evaporating. What remains in the body of the ſtill is not to be conſidered as wholly uſeleſs. After evaporating it to dryneſs, burn the reſiduum of the plants and aromatics; and when the whole maſs is reduced to aſhes, throw them into a veſſel of boiling water, in which let them remain two or three minutes on the fire. Then remove the veſſel, and let the water ſtand till cold, when it is to be filtered through blotting paper. The water, which appears limpid, is to be ſet on the fire again, and wholly evaporated. At the bottom of the veſſel, which ought to be a new-glazed earthen pot, will remain a pure white fixed ſalt, which may be diſſolved in the Magiſterail Balm-water.

This

This water is highly eſteemed, and has even acquired a reputation equal to that of Hungary-water, (the receipt for preparing which has been already given) and in particular caſes is preferable.

60. *Compound Balm-Water, commonly called Eau de Carmes.*

TAKE of the freſh Leaves of Balm, a quarter of a pound; Yellow Rind of Lemons, two ounces; Nutmegs and Coriander-ſeeds, of each one ounce; Cloves, Cinnamon, and Angelica Root, of each half an ounce: having pounded the ſpices and ſeeds, and bruiſed the leaves and roots, put them with a quart of Brandy into a glaſs cucurbit, of which ſtop the mouth, and ſet it in a warm place, where let it remain two or three days. Then add a pint of ſimple Balm-water, and ſhake the whole well together; after

which diſtil in a vapour bath till the ingredients are left almoſt dry; and preſerve the water thus obtained, in bottles well ſtopped.

This water has been long famous at Paris and London, and carried thence to moſt parts of Europe. It has the reputation of being a cordial of very extraordinary virtues, and not only of availing in all lowneſs of ſpirits, but even in apoplexies. It is alſo much eſteemed in caſes of the gout in the ſtomach; whence the Carmelite Friars, who originally were in poſſeſſion of the ſecret, have reaped great benefit from the ſale of this water.

61. *Sweet Honey-Water.*

TAKE of good French Brandy, a gallon; of the beſt Virgin Honey and Coriander-ſeeds, each a pound; Cloves, an ounce and

and half; Nutmegs, an ounce; Gum Benjamin and Storax, of each an ounce; Vanilloes No. 4; the Yellow Rind of three large Lemons: bruiſe the Spices and Benjamin, cut the Vanilloes into ſmall pieces, put all into a cucurbit, and pour the Brandy on them. After they have digeſted forty-eight hours, diſtil off the Spirit in a retort with a gentle heat.

To a gallon of this water, add of Damaſk Roſe-water and Orange Flower-water, of each a pint and a half; Muſk and Ambergriſe, of each five grains; firſt grind the Muſk and Ambergriſe with ſome of the water, and afterwards put all into a large matraſs, ſhake them well together, and let them circulate three days and nights in a gentle heat. Then, letting the water cool, filtre and keep it for uſe, in a bottle well ſtopped.

It is an antiparalytic, ſmooths the ſkin, and gives one of the moſt agrreeable ſcents imaginable. Forty or ſixty drops put into a pint of clear water, are ſufficient to waſh the hands and face.

62. *Sweet-ſcented Water.*

Take Orange Flower-water and Roſe-water, of each an equal quantity; put them into a large wide-mouthed glaſs, and ſtrew upon the ſurface gently as much Jaſmine Flowers as will cover it; then tie the mouth of the glaſs ſo carefully that the Flowers be not ſhook down to the bottom. Repeat the proceſs, letting each quantity of the Flowers remain five or ſix days, until the water is ſtrongly ſcented with them. Then diſſolve Ambergriſe and Muſk, of each a ſcruple, in a few ounces of the water, which filtre and put to the reſt.

This

This water may alſo be made by putting the whole into a retort with a ſufficient quantity of Jaſmine Flowers, and drawing it off in a vapour bath into a receiver well luted.

This is an excellent perfume, and taken inwardly, is of ſervice in ſome nervous caſes and languors.

63. *German ſweet-ſcented Water.*

BEGIN with infuſing for eight days in two quarts of Vinegar, two handfuls of Lavender Flowers, as many Provence Roſes picked from the ſtalks, Wild Roſes, and Elder Flowers. While they ſtand in infuſion prepare a ſimple odoriferous water as follows: Put into a glaſs body the Yellow Rind of three Lemons, ſweet Marjoram, Lilies of the Valley and Lavender Flowers, of each two handfuls; pour on them

a pint of double diſtilled Roſe-water, and a quart of Spring-water. Lute on a bolt-head, place the alembic in a ſand heat, fix on a receiver, and leave matters in this ſtate two days, then light a fire under it and diſtil quick. When you have drawn off a quart, ſtop your diſtillation, and keep this ſimple odoriferous water for the following uſe.

Take wild Thyme, ſweet Marjoram, ſweet Baſil, and Thyme, of each a handful; Florentine Orrice and Cinnamon, of each half an ounce; Cloves, Mace, purified Storax, and Benjamin, of each three drachms; Labdanum, two drachms; Aſpalathum, half an ounce; Socotrine Aloes, half a drachm; put all theſe ingredients, thoroughly bruiſed, into a ſtone jar, and add to them the Vinegar infuſion, the diſtilled odoriferous water, and a quart

of

of Frontiniac, Mountain, or Cowſlip Wine. Stir them well together, and leave the whole to digeſt for fifteen days, at the expiration of which time, empty the infuſion into a glaſs body, large enough to contain a ſixth part more liquor; lute on the head, place it in a ſand heat, and begin your diſtillation with a very gentle fire, increaſing it gradually. It ſometimes happens that the phlegm of the Vinegar comes over the helm firſt; when that is the caſe, ſet it aſide as uſeleſs. As ſoon as the Spirit begins to riſe, which you will directly perceive by its aromatic flavour, fix a receiver on the beak of the alembic, and diſtil off about three pints. Keep this by itſelf as the moſt ſpirituous part of your preparation; and continue to draw off the remainder as long as it runs clear.

The German ſweet-ſeented Water is penetrating and inciſive, admirably revives the vital ſpirits, removes head-aches, comforts the heart, is excellent againſt unwholeſome air, and of courſe a preſervative from contagion.

64. *Imperial Water.*

TAKE five quarts of Brandy, in which diſſolve an ounce of Frankincenſe, Maſtic, Benjamin, and Gum Arabic; add half an ounce of Cloves and Nutmegs; an ounce and a half of Pine-nut Kernels, and ſweet Almonds; with three grains of Muſk. Bruiſe theſe ingredients in a marble mortar, diſtil in a vapour bath, and keep the water that is drawn off in a glaſs bottle, cloſe ſtopped.

This water takes away wrinkles, and renders the ſkin extremely delicate; it alſo whitens

whitens the Teeth, and abates the tooth-ache, ſweetens the breath, and ſtrengthens the gums. Foreign ladies prize it highly.

65. *Odoriferous Water.*

TAKE ſweet Baſil, Mint, ſweet Marjoram, Florentine Orrice-root, Hyſſop, Balm, Savory, Lavender, and Roſemary, of each a handful; Cloves, Cinnamon, and Nutmegs, of each half an ounce; three or four Lemons, cut in thick ſlices; infuſe them three days in a good quantity of Roſe-water; diſtil in a water bath with a gentle fire, and add to the diſtilled water a ſcruple of Muſk.

66. *Or,*

TAKE ſweet Marjoram, Thyme, Lavender, Roſemary, Pennyroyal-buds, red Roſes, Violet-flowers, Clove-july-flowers, Savory, and Orange-peels, of each equal

parts; infuſe in White Wine till they entirely ſink to the bottom of the Wine; then diſtil in an alembic, two or three times. Keep the Water in bottles well corked; and preſerve the reſiduum as a perfume.

67. *The Ladies Water.*

TAKE two handfuls and a half of Red Roſes; Roſemary Flowers, Lavender, and Spikenard, of each a handful; Thyme, Chamomile Flowers, Sage of Virtue, Pennyroyal, and Marjoram, of each a handful; infuſe in White Wine twenty-four hours; then put the whole into an alembic; ſprinkle it with good White Wine, and throw on it a powder, compoſed of an ounce and a half of choice Cloves, Gum Benjamin, and Storax, ſtrained, each two drachms. The diſtilled Water is to be kept in a bottle well ſtopped.

68. *A beautifying Waſh.*

TAKE equal parts of White Tanſey, and Rhubarb Water, and to every half pint add two drachms of Sal Ammoniac.

This fluid if applied with a feather or hair pencil, three or four times a day, to pimples or tetters, on any part of the body. *dispersus them*

69. *A Coſmetic Water.*

WASH the face with the tears that iſſue from the Vine, during the months of May and June.

70. *An Excellent Coſmetic.*

PIMPERNEL Water is ſo ſovereign a beautifier of the complexion, that it ought always to have a place on a Lady's toilet.

71. *Venice Water, highly eſteemed.*

In the month of May, take two quarts of Cow's Milk, which pour into a bottle with eight Lemons and four Oranges, ſliced; add an ounce of Sugar Candy, and half an ounce of Borax; diſtil in a water bath or ſand heat.

This water is counterfeited at Bagdat in Perſia, in the following manner. Take twelve Lemons peeled and ſliced, twelve new-laid Eggs, ſix Sheeps Trotters, four ounces of Sugar Candy, a large ſlice of Melon, and another of Pompion, with two drachms of Borax; diſtil in a large glaſs alembic with a leaden head.

72. *A Balſamic Water.*

Take a pound of Venice Turpentine; Oil of Bays, Galbanum, Gum Arabic, Ivy

Ivy Gum, Frankincenſe, Myrrh, Hepatic Aloes, Aloes-wood, Galangals, Cloves, Comfrey, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Zedoary, Ginger, and White Dittany, each three ounces; Borax, four ounces; Muſk, a drachm; Ambergriſe, a ſcruple; after bruiſing ſuch of the ingredients as are capable of being powdered, infuſe the whole in ſix quarts of Brandy; and diſtil it. The Balſamic Water drawn off will be good to ſtrengthen the limbs, and cauſe that beauty and vigour which ſo much delights the eye.

73. *Angelic Water, of a moſt agreeable Scent.*

Put into a large alembic the following ingredients, Benjamin, four ounces; Storax, two ounces; Yellow Sanders, an ounce; Cloves, two drachms; two or three bits of Florentine Orrice, half the Peel of a Lemon,

Lemon, two Nutmegs, half an ounce of Cinnamon, two quarts of Roſe-water, a pint of Orange Flower-water, and a pint of Magiſterial Balm-water. Put the whole into an alembic well luted; diſtil in a water bath; and what you draw off will prove an exquiſite Angelic Water.

74. *Noſegay or Toilet Water.*

TAKE Honey-water, an ounce; Eau ſans Pareille, two ounces; Jaſmine-water, not quite five drachms; Clove-water, and Violet-water, of each half an ounce; Cyprus-water, ſweet Calamus-water, and Lavender-water, of each two drachms; Spirit of Neroli or Oranges ten drops; mix all theſe Waters together, and keep the mixture in a vial cloſe corked.

This water has a delightful ſcent; but its uſe is only for the toilet.

75. *Spirit of Guaiacum.*

Spirit of Guaiacum is prepared by infuſing two ounces of Guaiacum Shavings in a quart of Brandy, ten or twelve days, ſhaking the veſſel now and then. The Tincture is then filtred through paper, and uſed to gargle the mouth in the ſame manner as the Vulnerary-water.

76. *The Divine Cordial.*

To make this, take, in the beginning of the month of March, two ounces of the Roots of the true Acorus, Betony, Florentine Orrice-roots, Cyprus, Gentian, and ſweet Scabious; an ounce of Cinnamon, and as much Yellow Sanders; two drachms of Mace; an ounce of Juniper-berries; and ſix drachms of Coriander-ſeeds; beat theſe ingredients, in a mortar, to a coarſe powder, and add thereto the

outer Peel of ſix fine China Oranges; put them all into a large veſſel, with a gallon and a half of Spirit of Wine; ſhake them well, and then cork the veſſel tight till the ſeaſon for Flowers. When theſe are in full viguor, add half a handful of the following: viz. Violets, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Wall Flowers, Red, Damaſk, White, and Muſk Roſes, Clove-july-flowers, Orange Flowers, Jaſmine, Tuberoſes, Roſemary, Sage, Thyme, Lavender, ſweet Marjoram, Broom, Elder, St. John's-wort, Marigold, Chamomile, Lilies of the Valley, Narciſſuſes, Honeyſuckle, Borage, and Bugloſs.

Three ſeaſons are required to procure all theſe Flowers in perfection; Spring, Summer, and Autumn. Every time you gather any of theſe Flowers, add them immediately to the infuſion, mixing them thoroughly

thoroughly with the other ingredients; and three days after you have put in the laſt Flowers, put the whole into a glaſs cucurbit, lute on the head carefully, place it in a water bath over a ſlow fire, keep the receiver cool, and draw off five quarts of Spirit, which will prove of a rare quality. As a medicine, it is far more efficacious than Balm-water; and for its fine ſcent, one of the beſt perfumes.

77. *Compound Cyprus Water.*

TAKE a gallon of Spirit of Jaſmine, infuſe in it half an ounce of Florentine Orrice groſsly powdered, a quarter of an ounce of bruiſed Angelica-ſeeds, three ſcraped Nutmegs, three ounces of White Muſk-roſes bruiſed, a drachm of Spirit of Orange, and fifteen drops of Eſſence of Ambergriſe. If it is not the ſeaſon for Roſes, when you make this Water,

put

put inſtead of them a pint of Roſe-water ſcented with Muſk, and if that cannot be procured, uſe common Roſe-water; draw off the Spirit in a water bath, and in a ſtream like a thread; taking care to place the receiver in cold water, that the Spirit may cool as faſt as poſſible and thereby the better preſerve its perfume.

78. *Imperial Water.*

Put into a gallon of Brandy, a quarter of a pound of picked Violets, an ounce of Florentine Orrice, a quarter of a pound of Double Jonquils, two ounces of picked Orange Flowers, two Ounces of White Muſk-roſes, three ounces of Tuberoſes, a drachm of Mace, half a drachm of Cloves, an ounce of Quinteſſence of Bergamot, and an ounce of Quinteſſence of Oranges. All the Flowers muſt be gathered in their proper ſeaſon. Obſerve to put into

into the Brandy at the ſame time with the Violets, the Orrice, Mace, and Cloves, in groſs powder, then add the different Flowers as they come in ſeaſon, remembering not to add the quinteſſences, till after the Tuberoſes, which are the laſt Flower. Every time you put in a freſh Flower, ſhake the veſſel, and cork it very tight. Eight days after the Tuberoſes have been infuſed, put the whole into a glaſs body, lute on the head carefully, and place under the receiver an earthen veſſel filled with cold water, that the Spirit may cool as faſt as it comes over, by which means its ſcent will be the better preſerved. You may draw off two quarts of a rectified Spirit, that will give perfect ſatisfaction to the moſt delicate judge.

79. *All Flower Water.*

POUR into a large veſſel five quarts of ſtrong Spirit of Wine, and infuſe in it the following Flowers, as they come in ſeaſon: Violets, Hyacinths, and Wall Flowers, of each a quarter of a pound; ſingle and double Jonquils, of each two ounces; a quarter of a pound of Lilies of the Valley, and the ſame quantity of Spaniſh Jaſmine; half an ounce of Roſemary Flowers; an ounce of Elder Flowers; two ounces of Wild, Damaſk, and White Roſes, bruiſed; three ounces of Orange Flowers; a quarter of a pound of Clove-july-flowers, Syringo Bloſſoms, Tuberoſes, and Tops of Mint in Flower; and thirty drops of Quinteſſence of Muſk-ſeed. The latter, however, need not be added till the time of diſtillation, which muſt not be till three days after the laſt Flowers have been infuſed.

fuſed. Perform the operation in a water bath, and having carefully luted the head and receiver, which muſt be placed in a tub of cold water, to preſerve the ſcent, draw off about three quarts and a pint with a moderate fire, then change the receiver, fix on another, and draw off another pint, which, though of an inferior quality, is well worth preſerving.

80. *A curious Water, known by the Name of the Spring Noſegay.*

TAKE ſix ounces of Hyacinths, a quarter of a pound of picked Violets, the ſame quantity of Wall Flowers picked, and Jonquils; an ounce of Florentine Orrice bruiſed; half an ounce of Mace groſsly powdered; and two ounces of Quinteſſenſe of Orange. Put the whole (the Jonquils, Wall Flowers, and Lilies of the Valley excepted) about the end of

March, into a glaſs body, with a gallon of ſtrong Spirit of Wine; bruiſe the Hyacinths, Violets, Orrice, and Mace; and towards the end of April, add the Jonquils, when in their perfection, that is to ſay, when full blown. A few days after, put in the Wall Flowers, the Petals only; then add the Lilies of the Valley, carefully picked, and ſhake all the ingredients well: Eight days after having put in this laſt Flower, empty the infuſion into an alembic, lute on a head and receiver, which muſt be placed in cold water, and diſtil in a water bath, with a gentle fire. From the above quantity three quarts of excellent Spirit may be drawn off, that juſtly deſerves the appellation of the Spring Noſegay.

81. *A Cosmetic Water, of great Use to prevent Pits after the Small-Pox.*

Dissolve an ounce and a half of Salt in a pint of Mint-water; boil them together, and skim the Liquor. This is a very useful Wash for the face after the Small-Pox, in order to clear away the scabs, allay the itching, and remove the redness.

82. *A Cooling Wash.*

Infuse in a sufficient quantity of clear Water, some Bran, Yolks of Eggs, and a grain or two of Ambergrise, for three or four hours; then distil the Water, which will prove an excellent Cosmetic, and clear the skin surprisingly. It is of service to keep it in the sun eight or ten days, in a bottle well corked.

The distilled Waters of Melons, Bean Flowers, the Wild-Vine, green or unripe Barley,

Barley, and the Water that is found in veſicles on the leaves of the elm-tree, may alſo be uſed for the ſame intention.

83. *An excellent Water to clear the Skin, and take away Pimples.*

TAKE two quarts of Water, in which a quantity of Horſe-beans has been boiled till quite ſoft; put it into an alembic, and add two handfuls of Pimpernel, the ſame quantity of White Tanſy, a pound of Veal minced ſmall, ſix new-laid Eggs, and a pint of White-Wine Vinegar; diſtil this mixture in a water-bath, and it will afford an excellent Lotion to remove all eruptions on the face, if waſhed with it every night and morning.

84. *Another.*

KNEAD a Loaf with three pounds of Wheaten Flour, a pound of Bean Flour, and

and Goats Milk, with Mild Yeaſt or Leaven. Bake it in an oven, ſcoop out the crumb, and ſoak it thoroughly in new Goats Milk and ſix Whites of Eggs; add an ounce of calcined Egg-ſhells. Mix all well together, and diſtil in a ſand heat. You will obtain an excellent coſmetic water, by waſhing with which every day, the face will become ſmooth and clear.

85. *Venetian Water to clear a Sun-burnt Complexion.*

TAKE a pint of Cow's Milk, or, in the month of May, a pint of the Water that diſtils from the Vine when wounded, eight Lemons and four Seville Oranges cut in thin ſlices, two ounces of Sugar Candy, half an ounce of Borax in fine powder, and four Narciſſus Roots beaten to a paſte; diſtil theſe ingredients in a

vapour-bath. Rectify the diſtilled Liquor by the ſame method, and keep it in a bottle cloſely corked.

86. *A Water for Pimples in the Face.*

Boil together a handful of the herbs Patience, and Pimpernel in Water; and waſh yourſelf every day with the decoction.

87. *A Fluid to clear a tanned Skin.*

Take unripe Grapes, ſoak them in Water, ſprinkle them with Alum and Salt, then wrap them up in paper, and roaſt them in hot aſhes; ſqueeze out the Juice, and waſh the face with it every morning, it will ſoon remove the Tan.

88. *A Fluid to whiten the Skin.*

Take equal parts of the Roots of Centaury and the White Vine, a pint of Cow's

Cow's Milk, and the crumb of a Wheaten Loaf; diſtil in a glaſs alembic. The diſtilled Water, for uſe, muſt be mixed with an equal quantity of Hungary Water: it then admirably clears the complexion.

The diſtilled Waters of Fennel, and White Lilies, with a little Gum Maſtic, will produce the ſame effect.

89. *A Beautifying Waſh.*

Put into a cucurbit five pints of French Brandy; add to it a pound and a half of Crumb of Bread, three ounces of Plum-tree-gum, two ounces of Litharge of Silver in fine powder, and four ounces of ſweet Almonds. The ingredients are to be beat together into a paſte, and left to digeſt in the Spirit eight days; then diſtil in a vapour-bath, and waſh the face and

hands with the water thus obtained. It muſt be ſuffered to dry on the ſkin without being wiped off, and the complexion will preſently become clear and gloſſy.

90. *A diſtilled Water that tinges the Cheeks a beautiful Carnation Hue.*

TAKE two quarts of White Wine Vinegar, three ounces of Iſinglaſs, two ounces of bruiſed Nutmegs, and ſix ounces of Honey; diſtil with a gentle fire, and add to the diſtilled Water a ſmall quantity of Red Sanders, in order to colour it. Before the Tincture is uſed, a Lady ſhould waſh herſelf with Elder-flower Water, and then the cheeks will become of a fine lively vermillion, that cannot be diſtinguiſhed from the natural bloom of youth.

91. *A Cosmetic Water.*

TAKE three Aron Roots minced small, three Melons of a middling size, three Cucumbers, four new laid Eggs, a slice of a Pumkin, two Lemons, a pint of Whey, a gallon of Rose-water, a quart of Water-lily-water, a pint of Plantain, as much White Tansy-water, and half an ounce of Borax. Distil the whole together in a vapour-bath.

92. *A Water, christened, the Fountain of Youth.*

TAKE an ounce of Sulphur Vivum; Olibanum and Myrrh, each two ounces; six drachms of Amber; a quart of Rose-water; distil the whole in a vapour-bath, and wash yourself with the Water every night going to rest: the next morning wash yourself with weak Barley-water,

and your complexion will have a youthful air.

It is aſſerted alſo that the diſtilled Water of green Pine-apples takes away wrinkles, and gives the complexion an air of youth.

93. *A Water to preſerve the Complexion.*

Mix together Water-lily Water, Bean-flower Water, Melon Water, Cucumber Water, and Lemon Juice, of each an ounce; to which add, of Bryony, Wild Succory, White Lilies, Borrage and Bean Flowers, each a handful. Take ſeven or eight White Pigeons, pick them, and cut off their heads and pinions, mince the reſt of them ſmall, and put them into an alembic with the other ingredients. To theſe add four ounces of Sugar Candy in powder, as much Camphor, and the Crumb of three ſmall Wheaten Loaves, each weigh-

weighing about half a pound; digeſt the whole eighteen or twenty days in an alembic, then diſtil, and keep the Water that is drawn off in proper veſſels for uſe. Before waſhing with it, carefully obſerve to cleanſe the face with the following compoſition.

Take a quarter of a pound of the Crumb of Rye Bread hot from the oven, the Whites of four new laid Eggs, and a pint of White Wine Vinegar; beat the whole well together, and ſtrain through a linen rag. The uſe of theſe two preparations perfectly cleanſes and clears the ſkin, preſerves its freſhneſs, and prevents wrinkles.

94. *A Water that gives a Gloſs to the Skin.*

TAKE a handful of Bean, Elder, and Bugloſs Flowers, a ſmall Pigeon clean drawn, the Juice of two Lemons, four ounces of Salt, and five ounces of Camphor; diſtil them in a vapour-bath; add to the diſtilled Water a few grains of Muſk, and expoſe it to the ſun for the ſpace of a month, obſerving to take the veſſel within doors every night. The way to uſe this Water, is to dip the corner of a fine napkin in it, and gently rub the face.

95. *A Preſervative from Tanning.*

INFUSE in clean Water for three days a pound of Lupines, then take them out, and boil them in a copper veſſel with five quarts of freſh Water. When the Lupines

pines are boiled tender, and the Water grows rather ropy, preſs out the Liquor, and keep it for uſe. Whenever you are under a neceſſity of expoſing yourſelf to the ſun, waſh the face and neck with this preparation.

The Oil of unripe Olives, in which a ſmall quantity of Gum Maſtic has been diſſolved, poſſeſſes the ſame virtue.

96. *To remove Freckles.*

TAKE Houſeleek, and Celandine, of each an equal quantity; diſtil in a ſand heat, and waſh with the diſtilled Water.

97. *Or,*

APPLY the Juice of Onions to the part affected.

98. *Or,*

Boil Ivy Leaves in Wine, and foment the face with the decoction.

99. *A Water to prevent Freckles, or Blotches in the Face.*

Take Wild Cucumber-roots and Narciſſus-roots, of each an equal quantity; dry them in the ſhade, and reduce them to a very fine powder, putting them afterwards into ſtrong French Brandy, with which waſh the face, till it begins to itch; and then waſh it with cold water. This method muſt be repeated every day till a perfect cure is obtained, which will ſoon happen, for this water has a ſlight cauſtic property, and of courſe muſt remove all ſpots on the ſkin.

100. *Or,*

TAKE a handful of freſh Wood-aſhes, boil them in a pint of clear Water, till one half is waſted away, then pour off the Liquor as long as it runs clear; boil it again a little while, and filter it through coarſe paper.

101. *A Water to improve the Complexion.*

TAKE Snakeweed-roots and Narciſſus-roots, of each an equal quantity; a pint of Cow's Milk, and the Crumb of a Wheaten Loaf; diſtil theſe ingredients in a glaſs alembic. This Water ſhould be mixed with an equal quantity of Hungary-water.

102. *Or,*

TAKE Chich Peas, French Beans, and Garden Beans, of each four ounces; peel off their ſkins, powder them, and infuſe

in a quart of White Wine; add the Gall of an Ox, and the Whites of fifteen new laid Eggs. Mix the ingredients thoroughly, diſtil in a glaſs alembic with a ſand heat; and waſh the face with the diſtilled Water, as occaſion requires.

103. *A Coſmetic Water.*

TAKE a pound and a half of fine Wheaten Bread, four ounces of Peach Kernels, the ſame quantity of the four Cold Seeds, viz. Gourd-ſeed, Cucumber-ſeed, Melon-ſeed, and Lettuce-ſeed; the Whites of twelve new laid Eggs, the Juice of four Lemons, three ounces of Sugar Candy, a gallon of Goat's Milk; mix the whole together, and diſtil in a vapour-bath. To every two quarts of the diſtilled Water, add a quarter of a pint of Spirit of Cherries.

104. *Or,*

TAKE ſix Aron Roots minced ſmall, ſix ounces of Bran, four ounces and a half of Myrrh in powder, three pints of Milk, and the ſame quantity of Wine; diſtil according to the rules of art; and to the diſtilled Water add a ſmall bit of Alum.

105. *A ſimple Balſamic Water, which removes Wrinkles.*

TAKE Barley-water, ſtrained through a piece of fine linen cloth, and drop into it a few drops of Balm of Gilead; ſhake the bottle for ſeveral hours, until the Balſam is entirely incorporated with the Water, which is known by the turbid milky appearance of the Mixture. This greatly improves the complexion, and preſerves the bloom of youth. If uſed only once a day,

a day, it takes away wrinkles, and gives the ſkin a ſurpriſing luſtre. Before this fluid is uſed, the face ſhould be waſhed clean with rain water.

106. *A Water to change the Eyebrows black.*

First waſh your eyebrows with a decoction of Gall Nuts; then wet them with a pencil or little bruſh dipped in a ſolution of Green Vitriol, in which a little Gum Arabic has been diſſolved, and when dry, they will appear of a beautiful black colour.

107. *To remove Worms in the Face.*

Make uſe of the diſtilled Waters of the Whites of Eggs, Bean Flowers, Water Lilies, White Lilies, Melon Seeds, Iris Roots, Solomon's Seal, White Roſes, or crumb of Wheaten Bread, either mixed together,

together, or ſeparately, with the addition of the White of a new-laid Egg.

108. *The Ducheſs de la Vrilliere's Mouth-Water.*

TAKE Cinnamon, two ounces; Cloves, ſix drachms; Water Creſſes, ſix ounces; freſh Lemon Peel, an ounce and a half; Red Roſe Leaves, an ounce; Scurvy Graſs, half a pound; Spirit of Wine, three pints. Bruiſe the Spices, cut the Water Creſſes and Scurvy Graſs ſmall, and macerate the whole in Spirit of Wine, in a bottle well corked, during twenty-four hours; then diſtil to dryneſs in a vapour-bath, and afterwards rectify the diſtilled Water, by repeating the ſame proceſs.

This Water ſtrengthens the gums, prevents the ſcurvy, and cures aphthæ, or little ulcerations in the mouth. It is uſed

uſed to gargle the mouth with, either by itſelf, or diluted with water, as occaſion may require.

109. *Another Water for the Teeth, called Spirituous Vulnerary Water.*

For this intention are commonly uſed Spirituous Waters, that are no ways diſagreeable; waters proper to ſtrengthen and fortify the gums, as Spirituous Vulnerary Water tinctured with Cochineal, or Seed Lac; Guaiacum Water, or the Ducheſs de la Vrilliere's Water above deſcribed.

To tinge Vulnerary Water, put any quantity into a glaſs matraſs, and infuſe in it ſome bruiſed Cochineal; then filter the Vulnerary Water, and uſe it to gargle the mouth, after which the teeth are to be cleaned with Tooth Powder. This, when

foun

found too ſtrong, may be lowered by the addition of Spring Water.

110. *Receipt to make Vulnerary Water.*

TAKE freſh gathered Leaves of Sage, Angelica, Wormwood, Savory, Fennel, and ſpiked Mint, of each four ounces; Leaves of Hyſſop, Balm, Sweet Baſil, Rue, Thyme, Marjoram, Roſemary, Origanum, Calamint, and Wild Thyme, freſh gathered, of each four ounces; the ſame quantity of Lavender Flowers, and a gallon of rectified Spirit of Wine.

CUT the Herbs ſmall, infuſe them ten or twelve hours in Spirit of Wine, and then diſtil in a vapour-bath. Preſerve the Spirit drawn off, in a bottle well corked.

111. *A Water for the Gums.*

TAKE of the beſt Cinnamon, an ounce; Cloves, three drachms; the Yellow Peel of two Lemons; Red Roſe Leaves, half an ounce; Water Creſſes, half a pound; Scurvy Graſs, four ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, three gallons: bruiſe the Spices, and infuſe the whole a ſufficient time in the Spirit in a glaſs veſſel; then diſtil off the Spirit for uſe, in a vapour-bath.

112. *Another, prepared by Infuſion.*

TAKE two drachms of Cinnamon, finely powdered; half a drachm of Cloves, in fine powder; and half an ounce of Roch Alum: pour on them three gallons of boiling Water; when cold, add ſix ounces of Plantain Water, half an ounce of Orange-flower Water, a quarter of an ounce of Eſſence of Lemons, and a gill and a half of rectified

rectified Spirit of Wine; let the whole ſtand together in digeſtion four and twenty hours, then filter through paper, and reſerve the clear water for uſe.

113. *Or,*

TAKE Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pellitory of Spain, and Terra Sigillata, or Sealed Earth, of each half an ounce; beat the whole together in a mortar, and infuſe it a month in a quart of Spirit of Wine. Strain off the Spirit, and add eight ounces of Spirit of Scurvy Graſs. Drop ſix or ſeven drops in a glaſs of very clear Water, and rince the mouth; afterwards rubbing the gums with conſerve of Hips acidulated with five or ſix drops of Spirit of Vitriol.

114. *Another Water for the Gums.*

TAKE of the beſt Cinnamon, an ounce; Cloves, three drachms; the Peel of two Lemons; half an ounce of Red Roſe Leaves; half a pound of Water Creſſes, four ounces of Scurvy Graſs, and three gallons of rectified Spirit of Wine. Bruiſe the Spices, and let the whole ſtand in digeſtion in a glaſs veſſel twenty-four hours; then diſtil in a vapour-bath.

115. *A ſimple Depilatory.*

OIL of Walnuts frequently rubbed on a child's forehead, will prevent the hair from growing on that part.

116. *Prepared Sponges for the Face.*

STEEP in Water ſome time the fineſt and thinneſt Sponges you can pick out; waſh them well, dry them, and ſoak them in

in Brandy a whole day; then ſqueeze the Brandy out, and dry them again. Laſtly, dip them in Orange-flower Water, and let them remain in it eleven or twelve hours. When ſqueezed, and thoroughly dried, they are fit for uſe.

117. *Spirit of Roſes.*

To make the inflammable Spirit of Roſes, take twenty pounds of Damaſk Roſes, beat them to a Paſte, in a marble mortar; put this Paſte, layer by layer, with ſea ſalt, into a large ſtone jar, or two jars, if one is not large enough to contain the whole quantity; that is to ſay, ſprinkle every layer of the Paſte about half an inch thick with Salt; and preſs the layers of Roſes as cloſe together as poſſible. Cork the jar with a waxed cork, cover the uppermoſt end of the cork, and the edges of the mouth of the jar, with wax alſo, and

place

place it ſix weeks, or two months, in a vault, or ſome other cool place. At the expiration of this period, open the jar; if it exhales a ſtrong vinous ſmell, the fermentation has arrived at its proper height; but if you do not perceive ſuch an odour, throw into the jar a little Yeaſt, and ſtop it cloſe in the ſame manner as before. A ſtrong fermentation having been excited, take five or ſix pounds of your fermented Roſe Paſte, put it into a common cucurbit, and diſtil it with a very gentle fire in a vapour-bath. When you have drawn off as much water as you can, unlute the alembic; throw away what remains in the cucurbit, take five or ſix pounds more of the fermented Paſte of Roſes, and put it into the cucurbit, with the Water already drawn; diſtil in a vapour-bath with ſuch a degree of fire, as will cauſe the diſtilled Water

to

to run off in a middling ſized ſtream. When you can draw off no more, empty the cucurbit, fill it again with freſh fermented Paſte of Roſes, and pour on it all the diſtilled Water that the preceding diſtillations have produced. Diſtil as before; and repeat theſe operations, till you have uſed all your fermented Paſte of Roſes. Every time you open the jar, be careful to cork it cloſe, otherwiſe the moſt ſpirituous particles will evaporate. After the laſt diſtillation, you will have obtained a very fine ſcented Water, but not very ſpirituous, becauſe loaded with a conſiderable quantity of phlegm; and it muſt therefore be rectified.

For this purpoſe make choice of a very long necked glaſs matraſs of a reaſonable ſize, fill it about three parts full with your unrectified Spirit of Roſes; fit on a bolt-head,

head, and receiver; lute the joints carefully, and diſtil in a vapour-bath with a very ſlow fire. When you have drawn off about a tenth part of what was put into the matraſs, let the veſſel cool, and ſet apart the Spirit that is found in the receiver. What remains in the matraſs muſt not be thrown away as uſeleſs, for it is a Roſe-water far ſuperior to what is prepared according to the uſual method.

After the firſt rectification of a part of the Spirit, repeat the ſame operation with another part, till the whole is rectified, and then rectify them all together once more. After this laſt operation, you will obtain a highly penetrating and inflammable Spirit of Roſes. The phlegmatic part that remains in the matraſs may be added to that procured from the preceding rectifications, and the whole kept for uſe

in a cellar or other cool place in a bottle, well corked.

The ſcent of inflammable Spirit of Roſes is extremely ſweet; if only two drops of it are mixed with a glaſs of Water, they impart to the Water ſo high a perfume, that it exceeds the very beſt Roſe-water.

118. *Inflammable Spirits of all Kinds of Flowers.*

To diſtil an inflammable Spirit from Flowers of all kinds, the preceding method muſt be uſed; as alſo to procure one from all kinds of vegetables. Only obſerve that in plants, and dried flowers, as Thyme, Betony, Mint, Stechas, Violets, and Jaſmine, the Seeds muſt be bruiſed with the Flowers and Roots; as

they alſo muſt with the Flowers of the Tuberoſe Lily, Angelica, Iris; in odoriferous Fruits, as Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, &c. add the Rind of thoſe Fruits to the Flowers; and to the Flowers of Elder, Juniper, Lily of the Valley, and Acacia, &c. add the Berries well moiſtened; whether green or dry is of no ſignification.

ESSENCES.

119. *Method of extracting Eſſences from Flowers.*

PROCURE a wooden box lined with tin, that the wood may not communicate any diſagreeable flavour to the Flowers, nor imbibe the Eſſence. Make ſeveral ſtraining frames to fit the Box, each about two inches thick, and drive in them a number of hooks, on which fix a piece of callicoe

lieee ſtretched tight. The utmoſt care is requiſite, to have the ſtraining cloths perfectly clean and dry before they are uſed.

After having cauſed the cloths to imbibe as much Oil of Ben as poſſible, ſqueeze them a little, then ſtretch and fix them on the hooks of the frames; put one frame thus completed at the bottom of the box, and upon its cloth ſtrow equally thoſe flowers, the eſſence of which you intend to extract; cover them with another frame, on the cloth of which you are to ſtrow more flowers, and continue to act in the ſame manner till the box is quite filled. The frames being each about two inches thick, the flowers undergo very little preſſure, though they lye between the cloths. At the expiration of twelve hours, apply freſh flowers in

the ſame manner, and continue ſo to do for ſome days. When you think the ſcent powerful enough, take the cloths from the frames, fold them in four, roll them up, and tie them tight with a piece of whip-cord, to prevent their ſtretching out too much, then put them into a preſs, and ſqueeſe out the oil. The preſs muſt be lined with tin, that the wood may not imbibe any part of the oil. Place underneath a very clean earthen or glaſs veſſel to receive the eſſence, which is to be kept in bottles nicely corked.

The eſſence of one kind of flower only, can be made in a box at the ſame time, for the ſcent of one would impair that of another. For the ſame reaſon, the cloths that have been uſed to extract the eſſence of any particular flower, cannot be uſed to extract the eſſence of another, till waſhed

waſhed clean in a ſtrong lye, and thoroughly dried in the open air. This method is of great uſe to obtain the ſcent of flowers whhich afford no Eſſential Oil by diſtillation, ſuch as Tuberoſes, Jaſmine, and ſeveral others.

120. *Or,*

TAKE any flowers you pleaſe, and put them in a large jar, layer by layer, mixed with Salt, as directed for inflammable Spirit of Roſes, till the jar is quite full; then cork it tight, and let it ſtand in a cellar, or ſome other cool place, for forty days; at the expiration of which time, empty the whole into a ſieve, or ſtraining cloth, ſtretched over the mouth of a glazed earthen or ſtone pan, to receive the eſſence that drains from the flowers upon ſqueezing them gently. Afterwards put the eſſence into a glaſs bottle, which muſt not

be filled above two thirds; cork it tight, and expoſe it to the heat of the ſun in fine weather, five and twenty or thirty days, to purify the eſſence, a ſingle drop of which will be capable of ſcenting a quart of Water or any other Liquid.

121. *Eſſence of Ambergriſe.*

TAKE of Ambergriſe a quarter of an ounce; the ſame quantity of Sugar Candy; Muſk, half a drachm; and Civet, two grains; rub them together, and put the mixture into a Phial: pour upon it a quarter of a pint of tartariſed Spirit of Wine, ſtop cloſe the Phial, which ſet in a gentle ſand heat for four or five days, and then decant the clear Tincture for uſe. This makes the beſt of perfumes; the leaſt touch of it leaves its ſcent upon any thing a great time; and in conſtitutions

ſtitutions where ſuch ſweets are not offenſive to the head, nothing can be a more immediate Cordial.

122. *A Remedy for St. Anthony's Fire or Eryſipelatous Eruptions on the Face.*

TAKE Narciſſus Roots, an ounce; freſh Nettle-ſeeds, half an ounce; beat them together into a ſoft Paſte with a ſufficient quantity of White Wine Vinegar, and anoint the eruptions therewith every night; or, bathe the part affected with the Juice of Creſſes.

FLOWERS.

123. *Manner of drying Flowers, ſo as to preſerve their natural Colours.*

TAKE fine White Sand, waſh it repeatedly, till it contains not the leaſt earth

or ſalt, then dry it for uſe. When thoroughly dry, fill a glaſs or ſtone jar half full of Sand, in which ſtick the Flowers in their natural ſituation, and afterwards cover them gently with the ſame, about the eighth part of an inch above the Flower. Place the glaſs in the ſun, or, if in winter-time, in a room where a conſtant fire is kept, till the Flower is perfectly dried. Then remove the Sand with the utmoſt precaution, and clean the Leaves with a feather bruſh. Particular Flowers loſe in ſome meaſure their natural lively colours, but this may be helped by the aſſiſtance of art.

Roſes and other Flowers of a delicate colour, recover their natural luſtre by being expoſed to a moderate vapour of Brimſtone; but Crimſon or Scarlet Flowers, by being expoſed to the vapour of

of a ſolution of Tin in Spirit of Nitre. The vapour of a ſolution of Filings of Steel in Spirit of Vitriol, reſtores to the Leaves and Stalk, their primitive green colour. This method ſucceeds perfectly well in ſingle Flowers. There are ſome difficulties with reſpect to Pinks, Carnations, and other double Flowers; to ſucceed with them, ſplit the cup on each ſide, and when the Flower is quite dry, glue it together with Gum-water; or prick the cup in different parts with a large pin.

As to the ſcent, which is in great meaſure loſt in drying, it may be reſtored, by dropping into the middle of the Flower a drop of its Eſſential Oil; for inſtance, a drop of Oil of Roſes on a Roſe, Oil of Cloves on a Clove-july-flower, Oil of Jaſmine on a Jaſmine Flower.

124. *A Secret to preſerve Flowers.*

FILL an earthen, copper, or wooden veſſel half full of ſifted Sand, then fill it up to the brim with clear Spring Water, and ſtir the Sand well with a ſtick in order to detach the earthy particles. When the Sand has thoroughly ſettled, pour off the turbid Water by inclination, add freſh Water, and continue to waſh the Sand, till all the Water that floats on its ſurface remains perfectly clear. The Sand being thus cleanſed, expoſe it to the heat of the ſun a ſufficient time, to exhale entirely its humidity. Prepare for every Flower an earthen or tin veſſel of a proper ſize, make choice of the fineſt, moſt perfect, and drieſt Flowers of their reſpective kinds, and be careful to leave the ſtalks of a good length. Place them,

them upright in the veſſel, with one hand as lightly as poſſible, about two or three inches below the rims, ſo as not to touch the ſides, or each other; and with the other hand gradually pour on them the Sand till the ſtalk is quite covered; then lightly cover the Flower itſelf, ſeparating the Leaves a little. The Tulip requires a farther operation. The triangular top that riſes out of the middle of the cup, muſt be cut off, by which means the Leaves of the Flower will adhere better to the Stalk. When the veſſel is filled with Flowers, leave it a month or two expoſed to the rays of the ſun; and the Flowers when taken out, though dry, will be very little inferior in beauty to new-blown Flowers, but will have loſt their ſcent.

125. *Another Secret to preſerve Flowers.*

TAKE the fineſt River Sand you can get, after having ſifted it ſeveral times through a fine ſieve, throw it into a glaſs veſſel full of clear Water, and rub it a good while between your fingers to render it ſtill finer; then pour off the Water by inclination, and dry the Sand in the ſun. The Sand being thus prepared, bury the Flowers gently in it with their Leaves and Stalk, diſpoſing them in ſuch a manner that their form may not be in the leaſt injured. After having thus kept Flowers ſome time, till their humid particles are entirely evaporated, take them out, and incloſe them in bottles, well corked; ſecure them from all changes of the atmoſphere, but let them enjoy a temperate warmth; for if the heat is too great, the colours fade;

and

and if not kept ſufficiently warm, the humidity of the Flowers will not wholly evaporate.

126. *Another Method of preſerving Flowers a long while, in their natural Shape and Colour.*

TAKE the fineſt River Sand, diveſted of whatever impurities it may contain; then dry it in the ſun or a ſtove, ſift it through a ſieve, and only make uſe of the fineſt part. Procure a Tin Box, or a Wooden Box lined with Tin, of any ſize you think proper, cover the bottom of the Box three or four inches deep with prepared Sand, and ſtick in it the Stalks of the Flowers in rows, but in ſuch a manner that none of the Flowers may touch each other, afterwards filling the vacuities between the Stalks with Sand. Then ſpread the Sand all round the Flowers, which

which cover with a layer about two or three inches thick. Put this Box in a place expoſed to the ſun, or in ſome warm ſituation, for the ſpace of a month. With reſpect to Tulips, the piſtil that riſes in the middle, and contains the Seed, muſt be dexterouſly cut out, and the empty ſpace filled with Sand: too many Flowers ſhould not be put into the ſame Box, nor ſhould the Box be too large.

GLOVES.

127. *White Gloves ſcented With Jaſmine after the Italian manner.*

Take half an ounce of White Wax, diſſolve it over a gentle fire in two ounces of Oil of Ben. Dreſs your ſkins with this Liquid, dry them on lines, and clean them

them well with the pureſt water; when they are dried and properly ſtretched, make them up into gloves, which are to have the Jaſmine Flowers applied to them eight days according to the uſual method; then bring them into ſhape, and fold them ſmooth. This manner of working them up, communicates to the gloves the property of retaining the ſcent of the Flowers much better than thoſe that are dreſt otherwiſe, and likewiſe imparts to them the virtue of preſerving the hands and arms delicately ſoft and white.

128. *Gloves ſcented without Flowers.*

TAKE an ounce of Liquid Storax, an ounce of Roſe-wood, the ſame quantity of Florentine Orrice, and half an ounce of Yellow Sanders. Beat the three laſt articles into a very fine powder, and add to it the Storax, with the earths that you

you uſe to dye your gloves, and a little Gum Arabic. Then take an equal quantity of Roſe and Orange Flower Water, to temper this compoſition which you lay on your gloves; when they are dry, rub them well, and fold them up; then dreſs them afreſh with a little Gum Water, in which has been diſſolved ſome powder of Florentine Orrice; hang them up to dry, and afterwards bring them into form, and fold them up as fit for uſe.

129. *White Gloves ſcented with Ketmia or Muſk Seed.*

TAKE an ounce of Yellow Sanders, an ounce of Florentine Orrice, an ounce of Gum Benjamin, two ounces of Roſe-wood, and a drachm of Storax; reduce the whole to fine powder, with as much Ceruſs as you chooſe. Mix them with Roſe-water, and dreſs your gloves with the

the mixture as neatly as you can for the firſt coat; then rub them well, and open them when they are thoroughly dry. Uſe the ſame for the ſecond coat, with the addition of a little Gum Arabic. For the third coat, levigate on a marble, eight grains of Ketmia Seed, four grains of Civet, a little Oil of Ben, and a very little Gum Tragacanth, diſſolved in Roſe-water; add to this compoſition a quarter of a pint of Orange Flower Water; after having applied this third coat to your gloves, bring them into form, before they get thoroughly dry.

130. *To colour Gloves a curious French Yellow.*

Take Chalk and Wood Aſhes, of each an equal quantity, and make a ſtrong Lye of them; then ſtrain off the clear Liquor, and ſimmer it over the fire with a little Turmeric

Turmeric in powder, and a very little Saffron, till it becomes pretty thick; after which ſet the liquor by to cool, and it is fit for uſe.

131. *An excellent Perfume for Gloves.*

TAKE Ambergriſe, a drachm; the ſame quantity of Civet; and of Orange Flower Butter, a quarter of an ounce; mix theſe ingredients well, and rub them into the gloves with fine Cotton Wool, preſſing the perfume into them.

132. *Or,*

TAKE of Eſſence of Roſes, half an ounce; Oil of Cloves and Mace, of each a drachm; Frankincenſe, a quarter of an ounce; mix them, and lay them in papers between your gloves. Being hard preſſed, the gloves will take the ſcent in twenty-four hours, and afterwards hardly ever loſe it.

133. *An excellent Receipt to clear a tanned Complexion.*

At night going to reſt, bathe the face with the Juice of Strawberries, and let it lie on the part all night, and in the morning waſh yourſelf with Chervil Water. The ſkin will ſoon become fair and ſmooth.

134. *Or,*

Wash yourſelf with the Mucilage of Linſeed, Fleawort, Gum Tragacanth, or Juice of Purſlain mixed with the White of an Egg.

BREATH.

135. *To ſweeten the Breath.*

At night, going to bed, chew about the quantity of a ſmall Nut of fine Myrrh.

136. *Or,*

CHEW every night and morning a Clove, a piece of Florentine Orrice-root, about the ſize of a ſmall bean, or the ſame quantity of Burnt Alum.

OILS.

137. *A Coſmetic Oil.*

TAKE a quarter of a pint of Oil of Sweet Almonds, freſh drawn; two ounces of Oil of Tartar per Deliquium; and four drops of Oil of Rhodium: mix the whole together, and make uſe of it to cleanſe and ſoften the ſkin.

138. *Another Coſmetic Oil.*

TAKE a pint of Cream, infuſe in it a few Water Lilies, Bean Flowers, and Roſes;

Roſes; ſimmer the whole together in a vapour-bath, and keep the Oil that proceeds from it in a vial, which is to be left for ſome time expoſed to the evening dews.

139. *Oil of Wheat.*

This Oil is extracted by an Iron Preſs, in the ſame manner as Oil of Almonds. It is excellent for Chaps in either the lips or hands, tetterous eruptions, and rigidity of the ſkin.

140. *Compound Oil, or Eſſence of Fennel.*

Take five pints of the beſt French Brandy, and the ſame quantity of White-Wine; three quarters of a pound of bruiſed Fennel Seeds, and half an ounce of Liquorice Root ſliced and bruiſed. Put the whole into an alembic, cloſe the mouth with Parchment, and ſet it in a hot houſe,

houſe, or in hot aſhes, two days; then diſtil off the Liquor with an uniform middling fire. What remains after the diſtillation of the Eſſence, and is called the White Drops, is only fit to waſh the hands with.

141. *To make Oil of Tuberoſes and Jaſmine.*

Bruise a little the Tuberoſes or Jaſmine Flowers in a marble mortar with a wooden peſtle; put them into a proper veſſel, with a ſufficient quantity of Oil of Olives, and let them ſtand in the ſun in a cloſe ſtopped veſſel twelve or fifteen days to infuſe; at the expiration of which time, ſqueeze the Oil from the Flowers. Let the Oil ſtand in the ſun to ſettle, then pour it clear off the dregs. This Oil is very fragrant, and well impregnated with the Eſſential Oil of theſe Flowers. Infuſe a freſh parcel of

Flowers, newly gathered, in the ſame Oil, and proceed as before: repeat this operation twelve or fourteen times, or even oftener if neceſſary, till the Oil is fully impregnated with the flavour of the Flowers. Some people uſe Oil of Ben inſtead of Sallad Oil, which in our opinion is preferable, being infinitely leſs apt to grow rancid. The Oils of Tuberoſes, and Jaſmine Flowers are of uſe for the Toilet on account of their fragrancy. There are caſes in which they may be ſucceſsfully uſed externally by way of friction, to comfort and ſtrengthen the nerves, and brace up the ſkin when too much relaxed.

142. *An Oil ſcented with Flowers for the Hair.*

SALLAD Oil, Oil of Sweet Almonds, and Oil of Nuts, are the only ones uſed for ſcenting the hair.

Blanch

Blanch your Almonds in Hot Water, and when dry, reduce them to powder; ſift them through a fine ſieve, ſtrewing a thin layer of Almond-powder, and one of Flowers, over the bottom of the Box lined with Tin. When the box is full, leave them in this ſituation about twelve hours; then throw away the Flowers, and add freſh ones in the ſame manner as before, repeating the operation every day for eight ſucceſſive days. When the Almond-powder is thoroughly impregnated with the ſcent of the Flower made choice of, put it into a new clean Linen Cloth, and with an Iron Preſs extract the Oil, which will be ſtrongly ſcented with the fragrant perfume of the Flower.

ESSENTIAL OILS, OR QUINTESSENCES.

143. *Essential Oil, commonly called Quintessence of Lavender.*

FILL a cucurbit two thirds full with unwashed Lavender Flowers, pour upon them as much clear Water as will float about two inches above the Flowers. Fit to the cucurbit a head with a short neck, and lute on the refrigeratory vessel. Distil in the common manner with a fire of such a degree of strength as will cause the distilled water to run off in a thick thread. The phlegm and spirit will come over in a considerable quantity, and the Essential Oil, with which Lavender greatly abounds, will soon appear floating on the

ſurface of the Water in the receiver; which is to be ſeparated according to the rules of art. As ſoon as you perceive that no more Oil drops into the receiver, which generally happens to be the caſe a good while before the phlegm is entirely drawn off, finiſh your diſtillation. If you want a larger quantity of Quinteſſence, empty the ſtill, put freſh Flowers, and adding the phlegm and ſpirit drawn off by the former diſtillation, inſtead of ſo much common Water, diſtil as before, till you have obtained a ſufficient quantity. This Quinteſſence poſſeſſes great medicinal virtues, and is particularly ſerviceable in vapouriſh and hyſteric diſorders.

144. *To make Eſſence of Cinnamon.*

TAKE half a pound of Cinnamon, reduce it in a mortar to an impalpable pow-

der,

der, put it into a very long necked matrafs, pour on it as much highly rectified Spirit of Wine as will cover the powder about an inch. Stop the matrafs with a found cork coated with bees-wax, and expofe it to the fun for a whole month, obferving to fhake it well twice a day. At the expiration of the month, uncork the matrafs, ufing the utmoft precaution not to difturb the fediment; and gently pour off the Tincture into a clean vial.

145. *To make Quinteffence of Cloves.*

TAKE a pound of Cloves, beat them in a mortar, put them into a glafs veffel, and pour on them a gallon of hot but not boiling water, cork the bottle clofe with a waxed cork, placed in a warm place, and let the Cloves infufe three weeks or a month; then empty the contents of the

bottle into a middling ſized ſtill, fit on a low head with a ſhort neck, and diſtil in the common manner, with a fire of ſuch a degree of fierceneſs as to make the diſtilled Water run off in a ſtream, reſembling a thick thread. The Quinteſſence will come over with the Spirit, mixed with a large quantity of Phlegm; but being heavier than either of thoſe ſubſtances, will be found precipitated to the bottom of the receiver. Separate it in the uſual manner, and keep it for uſe in a vial cloſely corked. Then unlute your ſtill, and throw in the ſpirituous Water that remains after the ſeparation of the Quinteſſence; diſtil it a ſecond time, and you will obtain a ſmall quantity more, which may be added to the former.

146. *A Cosmetic Juice.*

MAKE a hole in a Lemon, fill it with Sugar Candy, and close it nicely with leaf Gold applied over the Rind that was cut out; then roast the Lemon in hot ashes. When desirous of using the Juice, squeeze out a little through the hole, and wash the face with a napkin wetted with it. This Juice greatly cleanses the skin, and brightens the complexion.

VIRGIN's MILK.

147. *A safe and approved Cosmetic.*

TAKE equal parts of Gum Benjamin, and Storax, and dissolve them in a sufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine. The spirit will then become a reddish Tincture,

and exhale a very fragrant ſmell. Some people add a little Balm of Gilead. Drop a few Drops into a glaſs of clear Water, and the Water, by ſtirring, will inſtantly become milky. Ladies uſe it ſucceſsfully to clear the complexion, for which purpoſe nothing is better, or indeed ſo innocent and ſafe.

148. *Another, very eaſily made.*

Beat a quantity of Houſeleek in a marble mortar, ſqueeze out the Juice and clarify it. When you want to uſe it, pour a few drops of rectified Spirit on the Juice, and it will inſtantly turn milky. It is a very efficacious remedy for a pimpled face, and preſerves the ſkin ſoft and ſmooth.

149. *Another.*

TAKE a half-gallon bottle, pour into it a quart of Spirit of Wine, and a pint of clear Brandy; then add a quarter of a pound of the fineſt Gum Benjamin, two ounces of Storax, half an ounce of Cinnamon, two drachms of Cloves, and a Nutmeg, all bruiſed, and four drops of Quintеſſence of Egyptian Ketmia. Carefully cork the bottle, and expoſe it to the ſun a month; but take it within doors in rainy weather. At the month's end, gently draw off the clear Tincture; and you will have a fragrant Milk, which is uſed by pouring a few drops on a wet napkin.

150. *A Liniment to deſtroy Vermin.*

TAKE an ounce of Vinegar, the ſame quantity of Staveſacre, half an ounce of Honey, and half an ounce of Sulphur;

mix into the conſiſtence of a ſoft liniment, with two ounces of Sallad Oil.

LOTIONS.

191. *A Lotion to ſtrengthen the Gums, and ſweeten the Breath.*

TAKE Mountain Wine, and the diſtilled Water of Bramble Leaves, of each a pint; half an ounce of Cinnamon; a quarter of an ounce of Cloves; the ſame quantity of Seville Orange-peel; Gum Lacque and Burnt Alum, of each a drachm, all in fine powder. Having added two ounces of fine Honey, put the whole into a glaſs bottle, and let them infuſe on hot aſhes the ſpace of four days. On the fifth day ſqueeze the Liquor through a thick linen cloth, and preſerve it in a bottle, well corked.

When

When the gums are relaxed, and want bracing, take a ſpoonful of this Liquid, and pour it into a glaſs. Firſt uſe one half to rince the mouth; and after retaining it a little, ſpirt it out. Uſe the remainder in the ſame way, rubbing the gums with one of your fingers; and afterwards rince the mouth with warm-water. Repeat the operation every morning, or twice a day, if occaſion requires.

To render this remedy more efficacious, add to the whole quantity of the Lotion half a pint of Cinnamon Water, diſtilled from White Wine.

The eaſtern nations, to procure a ſweet breath, to render the teeth beautifully white, and faſten the gums, frequently chew boiled Chio Turpentine, or Gum Maſtic. The Indians who live beyond

the Ganges chew it all day long, and are ſo uſed to this habit, that they cannot without difficulty refrain from it.

The Spirituous Water of Guaiacum poſſeſſes the property of giving eaſe in the tooth-ache, and faſtening the teeth in their ſockets. The mouth is to be gargled with a quantity mixed in a glaſs of clear Water.

152. *Another Lotion to faſten the Teeth and ſweeten the Breath.*

Pour three pints of Water into an earthen or ſtone jar, dip in it four different times a red hot poker, and then immediately add an ounce of bruiſed Cinnamon, ſix grains of Burnt Alum, an ounce of powdered Pomegranate Bark, three ounces of fine Honey; of Vulnerary Water, Rue Water, and Myrtle Water, each

each a quarter of a pint; and of Brandy, half a pint. The whole being well mixed, tie a wet bladder over the mouth of the jar, and let it ſtand in the ſun, or any warm place, for twenty-four hours; then ſtrain off the Liquor through a thick linen cloth, or ſtrong ſtraining bag. Add to it two ounces of Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, and keep it in a bottle, well corked. It is uſed in the ſame manner as the preceding Lotion.

153. *An admirable Lotion for the Complexion.*

After having waſhed the face with Soap and Water, waſh yourſelf with the following lixivium. Take clear Lees prepared from Vine Aſhes, and to every pound of it, add an ounce of calcined Tartar, two drachms of Gum Sandarach, and as much Gum Juniper. Let this

Lotion dry on the face without wiping it off, and afterwards waſh yourſelf with Imperial Water.

154. *An admirable Varniſh for the Skin.*

TAKE equal parts of Lemon Juice, and Whites of new laid Eggs, beat them well together in a glazed earthen pan, which put on a ſlow fire, and keep the mixture conſtantly ſtirring with a wooden ſpatula, till it has acquired the conſiſtence of ſoft butter. Keep it for uſe, and at the time of applying it, add a few drops of any Eſſence you like beſt. Before the face is rubbed with this varniſh, it will be proper to waſh with the diſtilled Water of rice. This is one of the beſt methods of rendering the complexion fair, and the ſkin ſmooth, ſoft, and ſhining.

155. *A Liniment to deſtroy Nits.*

TAKE Oil of Bays, Oil of Sweet Almonds, and old Hogs Lard, of each two ounces, powdered Staveſacre, and Tanſy Juice, of each half an ounce; Aloes, and Myrrh, of each a quarter of an ounce, the ſmaller Centaury and Salt of Sulphur, of each a drachm; mix the whole into a liniment. Before you uſe it, waſh the hair with Vinegar.

156. *A Liniment to change the Beard and Hair black.*

TAKE Oil of Coſtus, and Oil of Myrrh, of each an ounce and a half; mix them well in a leaden mortar, adding of Tar, the expreſſed Juice of Walnut Leaves, and Gum Labdanum, each half an ounce; Gall Nuts in fine powder, and Black Lead, of each a drachm and a

half; the ſame quantity of Frankincenſe; and a ſufficient quantity of Mucilage of Gum Arabic, prepared with a decoction of Gall Nuts. Apply it to the head and chin after being clean ſhaved.

157. *A Depilatory Liniment.*

TAKE a quarter of a pound of Quick-lime, an ounce and a half of Orpiment, an ounce of Florentine Orrice, half an ounce of Sulphur, the ſame quantity of Nitre, and a pound or pint of a Lixivium made of Bean-ſtalk Aſhes; boil the whole to a proper conſiſtence, which may be known by dipping a wet feather into it. It is boiled enough when the feathery part of the quill eaſily ſeparates from the other. Then add half an ounce of Oil of Lavender, or any aromatic Eſſence, and mix into a Liniment, with which if you rub the hair that grows on any part of the

6 body,

Care ought to be taken with
Arſenic, for it is almoſt as poiſonous

body, it will immediately drop off. When the hair is removed, foment the part with Oil of Sweet Almonds, or Oil of Roſes.

158. *Another.*

TAKE a quarter of a pound of Gum Ivy diſſolved in Vinegar, a drachm of Orpiment, a drachm of Ant Eggs, and two drachms of Gum Arabic diſſolved in Juice of Henbane, in which half an ounce of Quick-lime has been boiled. Make the whole into a liniment with a ſufficient quantity of Fowls Greaſe, and apply a little to the part where you would wiſh to deſtroy the Hair, after being clean ſhaved.

159. *An excellent Lip-Salve.*

TAKE an ounce of Myrrh, as much Litharge in fine powder, four ounces of Honey, two ounces of Bees-wax, and

ſix

ſix ounces of Oil of Roſes; mix them over a ſlow fire. Thoſe who are inclined may add a few drops of Oil of Rhodium, and ſome Leaf Gold.

160. *Or,*

TAKE Armenian Bole, Myrrh, and Ceruſs in fine powder, of each an ounce; mix with a ſufficient quantity of Gooſe-greaſe into a proper conſiſtence. It preſently cures chaps in any part of the body.

161. *A Liniment to promote the Growth and Regeneration of the Nails.*

TAKE two drachms of Orpiment, a drachm of Manna, the ſame quantity of Aloes and Frankincenſe, and ſix drachms of White Wax. Make them into a liniment, which apply to the part with a thumb-ſtall.

NAILS.

162. *A certain Remedy for Whitloes; a Diſorder that frequently affects the Fingers.*

TAKE Pellitory of the Wall, cut as ſmall as poſſible, and mix it with a proportionable Quantity of Hog's Lard; wrap it up in ſeveral papers, one over the other, and place it in warm aſhes, which though not hot enough to burn the paper, yet retain ſufficient heat to roaſt the Pellitory of the Wall, and incorporate it thoroughly with the Lard. Then ſpread this Liniment on a piece of brown paper, wrap it round the Whitloe, and apply a freſh dreſſing at leaſt twice a day. That it may give the ſpeedier relief, ſpread the ointment thick.

163. *Another.*

TAKE Vine Aſhes, with which make a ſtrong Lee; and in this, warmed, let the finger ſoak a good while. To keep up an equal degree of warmth, every minute pour into the veſſel a little more hot lees. Repeat this operation two or three times, and you will ſpeedily find the good effect of it.

PERFUMES.

164. *Scented Tables or Paſtils.*

BEAT into a fine powder, and ſift through a hair ſieve, a pound of the Marc or Reſiduum left in the ſtill, after making Angelic Water; then put it into a mortar, with a handful of freſh-gathered Roſe Leaves, and a ſmall porringer full of Gum Tragacanth ſoftened with Roſe Water.

Beat

Beat the whole into a Paſte; roll it out on a dreſſer with a rolling-pin, and cut it into Lozenges with a knife.

To form ſcented Paſtils, roll up bits of this Paſte in the ſhape of a cone, that they may ſtand upright, and ſet them by to dry. Theſe kind of Paſtils are lighted in the ſame manner as a candle. They conſume entirely away; and, while burning, exhale a fragrant ſmoke.

165. *A pleaſant Perfume.*

Take a drachm of Muſk, four Cloves, four ounces of Lavender-ſeed, a drachm and a half of Civet, and half a drachm of Ambergriſe; heat your peſtle and mortar, and rub the Muſk, Cloves, and Lavender-ſeeds together, with a lump of Loaf Sugar and a wine-glaſs full of Angelic or Roſe-

water.

water. Take a handful of powder, and incorporate it well with this mixture, then ſift it through a ſieve; add two or three pounds more powder, or even a larger quantity, till the perfume is brought to a proper degree of ſtrength. As to the Civet, put it on the end of a hot peſtle, and rub it well with a handful of powder; after which add, by little and little, ſix pounds of powder; then ſift the whole through a hair ſieve to incorporate it with the other perfumed powder. The Ambergriſe muſt be well rubbed in the mortar; and by degrees two pounds of powder, either white or grey, muſt be added to it, till the Ambergriſe is thoroughly incorporated with the powder; then ſift through a hair ſieve, and mix all the three powders together. This perfume is to be kept in a

kept

Leather Bag, the ſeams of which are well ſewed with waxed thread.

166. *Common perfumed Powder.*

TAKE Florentine Orrice, a pound, dried Roſe Leaves, a pound; Gum Benjamin, two ounces; Storax, an ounce; Yellow Sanders, an ounce and a half; Cloves, two drachms; and a little Lemon Peel: reduce the whole to a fine powder, and mix with it twenty pounds of Starch, or rather of grey or white powder; incorporate them well, and ſift them through a lawn ſieve.

167. *A Caſſolette.*

INCORPORATE the Powders of Florentine Orrice, Storax, Benjamin and other aromatics, with Orange-flower Water; and put this Paſte into a little Silver or Copper Box lined with Tin. When you have a mind to uſe this perfume, ſet the Box on a gentle

a gentle fire, or on hot aſhes, and it will exhale a moſt delightful odour.

168. *To perfume a Houſe, and purify the Air.*

TAKE a root of Angelica, dry it in an oven, or before the fire, then bruiſe it well and infuſe it four or five days in White Wine Vinegar. When you uſe it, lay it upon a brick made red hot, and repeat the operation ſeveral times.

169. *A Perfume to ſcent Powder.*

TAKE a drachm of Muſk, four ounces of Lavender Seeds, a drachm and a half of Civet, and half a drachm of Ambergriſe. Beat the whole together into powder, and ſift through a hair ſieve. Keep this perfume in a box that ſhuts very cloſe, to ſcent powder with, according to your fancy.

PASTILS.

170. *An excellent Compoſition to perfume a Room agreeably.*

TAKE four ounces of Gum Benjamin, two ounces of Storax, and a quarter of an ounce of Aloes-wood. When theſe ingredients have been well bruiſed, ſimmer them about half an hour over a ſlow fire, in a glazed earthen pipkin, with as much Roſe-water as will cover them, and then ſtrain off the liquor for uſe. Dry the Reſiduum or Marc, and pulverize it in a warm mortar with a pound of Charcoal. Diſſolve ſome Gum Tragacanth in the reſerved Liquor, then add to your powder a drachm of fine Oriental Muſk diſſolved in a little Roſe-water, and form the whole into a Paſte, of which make paſtils about the length and thickneſs of the little finger, narrower at top than at bottom, that

that they may ſtand firm and upright. When they are thoroughly dry, light them at the narrow end, and let them burn till they are wholly conſumed. While burning they afford an exquiſite perfume. To render the perfume ſtill higher, add ſix grains of Ambergriſe.

171. *Or,*

PULVERIZE together two ounces of Gum Benjamin, half an ounce of Storax, a drachm of Aloes-wood, twenty grains of fine Civet, a little Sea Coal, and Loaf Sugar; boil the whole in a ſufficient quantity of Roſe-water, to the conſiſtence of a ſtiff paſte. If you are deſirous of having your paſtils higher flavoured, add twelve grains of Ambergriſe juſt before you take the compoſition off the fire; and the ingredients being thoroughly mixed, form them into paſtils.

172. *Fragrant Paſtils made uſe of by way of Fumigation.*

TAKE the pureſt Labdanum and Gum Benjamin, of each two ounces; Storax and dry Balſam of Peru, of each three quarters of an ounce; choice Myrrh, half a drachm; Gum Tacamahac, a quarter of an ounce; Olibanum, a drachm; Liquid Balſam of Peru, half an ounce; Ambergriſe, a quarter of an ounce; Muſk and Civet, of each a ſcruple; Eſſential Oil of Rhodium, thirty drops; Eſſential Oils of Orange-flowers, Lemons, and Bergamot, of each four drops; Gum Lacque, in fine powder, two ounces and a half; Caſcarilla, Aloes-wood, Roſe-wood, St. Lucia-wood, Yellow Sanders, and Cinnamon, all powdered, of each a drachm. With the aſſiſtance of a vapour-bath reduce them to a maſs, which form into paſtils in the uſual way.

173. *Paſtils of Roſes.*

PULVERIZE a pound of the Marc or Reſiduum left in the ſtill after making Angelica Water; likewiſe a large handful of Roſes; and with a ſufficient quantity of Gum Tragacanth diſſolved in Roſe-water, beat them into a ſtiff paſte, which is to be rolled out upon a marble with a rolling-pin, and cut into Lozenges, or formed into paſtils. If you have a mind to ornament them, cover them with Leaf Gold or Silver.

PASTES.

174. *Paſte of dried Almonds to cleanſe the Skin.*

BEAT any quantity you pleaſe, of Sweet and Bitter Almonds in a marble mortar, and while beating, pour on them a little Vinegar in a ſmall ſtream to prevent their turning

turning oily: then add two drachms of Storax in fine powder, two ounces of White Honey, and two Yolks of Eggs boiled hard; mix the whole into a paſte.

175. *Soft Almond Paſte.*

BLANCH in warm water any quantity of Bitter Almonds, leave them to grow dry, and then beat them in a marble mortar with a little Milk, to form them into a paſte. To prevent their turning oily, afterwards add the Crumb of a light White Loaf ſoaked in Milk. Beat it with the Almonds till they are incorporated into an uniform maſs; then put the whole into a kettle, with ſome freſh Milk, and let them ſimmer over a gentle fire; keeping the compoſition ſtirring, till it is boiled into a ſoft paſte.

176. *Paſte for the Hands.*

TAKE Sweet Almonds, half a pound; White Wine Vinegar, Brandy, and Spring Water, of each two quarts; two ounces of Crumb of Bread, and the Yolks of two Eggs. Blanch and beat the Almonds, moiſtening them with the Vinegar; add the Crumb of Bread ſoaked in the Brandy, and mix it with the Almonds and Yolks of Egg, by repeated Trituration. Then pour in the Water, and ſimmer the whole over a ſlow fire, keeping the compoſition continually ſtirring, till it has acquired a proper conſiſtence.

177. *Or,*

TAKE Bitter and Sweet Almonds blanched, of each two ounces; Pine-nuts, and the four Cold Seeds, of each an ounce; beat the whole together in a marble mortar with

with the Yolks of two Eggs, and the Crumb of a ſmall Wheaten Loaf. Moiſten the maſs with White Wine Vinegar, put it into a deep pan, ſimmer it over a ſlow fire, and when the paſte ceaſes ſticking to the pan, it is ſufficiently boiled.

178. *Or,*

TAKE blanched Almonds, a pound; Pine-nuts, four ounces; beat them together into a paſte with the addition of two ounces of Loaf Sugar, an ounce of the fineſt Honey, the ſame quantity of Bean Flower, and half a gill of Brandy. This paſte may be ſcented with the Eſſences of Cloves, Lemons, Bergamot, Jaſmine, Rhodium, Orange Flowers, &c. or with a few grains of Muſk, Civet, or a few drops of Eſſence of Ambergriſe, for perſons who have no averſion to thoſe perfumes.

179. *Or*,

Beat half a pound of blanched Almonds, with half an ounce of Yellow Sanders, half an ounce of Florentine Orrice, and an ounce of Calamus Aromaticus, in fine powder; pour on them gradually an ounce of Roſe-water, and then add half a Pippin ſliced ſmall, a quarter of a pound of ſtale Crumb of White Bread ſifted fine, and knead the whole into a paſte with two ounces of Gum Tragacanth diſſolved in Roſe-water.

180. *Or*,

Beat ſome peeled apples (having firſt taken out the Cores) in a marble mortar, with Roſe-water, and White Wine, of each equal parts. Add ſome Crumb of Bread, blanched Almonds, and a little White

White Soap; and ſimmer the whole over a ſlow fire till it acquires a proper conſiſtence.

181. *Or*,

Infuse ſome blanched Almonds, two or three hours, in Goat's or Cow's Milk, and beat them into a paſte. Strain the infuſion through a linen cloth with a ſtrong preſſure, and add to the ſtrained Liquor half a pound of the Crumb of White Bread, a quarter of a pound of Borax, and as much Burnt Roch Alum. Simmer the whole together, and when almoſt boiled enough, add an ounce of Spermaceti. Stir the compoſition well with a ſpatula to prevent it from burning to the bottom of the pan; and let it ſimmer but very gently.

182. *Or,*

DRY, before the fire, half a pound of Bitter Almonds blanched, then beat them in a marble mortar as fine as poſſible, and add a little boiled Milk to prevent the Almonds from turning oily. Beat in the ſame manner the Crumb of two French Bricks, with four Yolks of Eggs boiled hard, and with the addition of ſome freſh Milk knead them into a paſte, which incorporate with that of the Almonds.

POMATUMS.

183. *Cold Cream, or Pomatum for the Complexion.*

TAKE White Wax and Spermaceti, of each a drachm; Oil of Sweet Almonds, two ounces; Spring Water, an ounce and a half;

a half; melt the Wax and Spermaceti together in the Oil of Almonds, in a glazed earthen pipkin, over hot aſhes, or in a vapour-bath; pour the ſolution into a marble mortar, and ſtir it about with a wooden peſtle, till it grow cold, and ſeem quite ſmooth; then mix the Water gradually, and keep ſtirring, till the whole is incorporated. This pomatum becomes extremely white and light by the agitation, and very much reſembles cream, from its ſimilitude to which it has obtained its name.

This pomatum is an excellent coſmetic, and renders the ſkin ſupple and ſmooth. Some add a little Balm of Gilead to heighten its virtue; and it is ſometimes ſcented, by uſing Roſe-water or Orange-flower Water in the preparation, inſtead of Spring-water, or with a few drops of any

Eſſence, as fancy directs. It is alſo very good to prevent marks in the face from the Small-pox; in which laſt caſe, a little powder of Saffron, or ſome deſiccative powder, ſuch as Flowers of Zinc or French Chalk, is uſually added. Keep it for uſe in a large gallypot tied over with a bladder.

184. *Cucumber Pomatum.*

TAKE Hog's Lard, a pound; ripe Melons, and Cucumbers, of each three pounds, Verjuice, half a pint; two pippins pared, and a pint of Cow's Milk. Slice the Melons, Cucumbers, and Apples, having firſt pared them; bruiſe them in the Verjuice, and, together with the Milk and Hog's Lard, put them into an alembic. Let them infuſe in a vapour-bath eight or ten hours; then ſqueeze out the Liquor through a ſtraining cloth while the mixture is hot,

and

and expoſe it to the cold air, or ſet it in a cool place to congeal. Afterwards pour off the watery part that ſubſides, and waſh it in ſeveral Waters, till the laſt remains perfectly clear. Melt the pomatum again in a vapour-bath ſeveral times, to ſeparate from it all its humid particles, and every extraneous ſubſtance; otherwiſe it will ſoon grow rancid. Keep it for uſe in a gallypot tied over with a bladder.

185. *Or,*

A MORE ſimple Cucumber Pomatum may be made by ſimmering together Hog's Lard and pared Cucumbers cut in thin ſlices. With reſpect to the reſt of the proceſs, follow the method laid down for preparing Lip-ſalve; and keep this pomatum in the ſame manner as the former.

Both theſe pomatums are good Coſmetics; they ſoften the ſkin, and preſerve it cool and ſmooth.

186. *Lavender Pomatum.*

TAKE two pounds and a half of Hog's Lard, ten pounds of Lavender Flowers, and a quarter of a pound of Virgin's Wax; put two pounds of picked Lavender Flowers into a proper veſſel with the Hog's Lard, and knead them with your hands into as uniform a paſte as poſſible. Put this mixture into a pewter, tin, or ſtone pot, and cork it tight; place the veſſel in a vapour-bath, and let it ſtand ſix hours; at the expiration of which time, ſtrain the mixture through a coarſe linen cloth, with the aſſiſtance of a preſs. Throw away the Lavender Flowers as uſeleſs, pour the melted Lard back into the ſame pot, and add four pounds of freſh

freſh Lavender Flowers. Stir the Lard and Flowers together while the Lard is in a liquid ſtate, in order to mix them thoroughly; and repeat the former proceſs. Continue to act in this manner till the whole quantity of Lavender Flowers is uſed. Then ſet in a cool place the pomatum ſeparated from the Lavender Flowers, that it may congeal; pour off the brown aqueous juice extracted from them; and waſh the Pomatum in ſeveral waters, ſtirring it with a wooden ſpatula, to ſeparate any remaining watery particles, till the laſt water remains perfectly colourleſs. Then melt the Pomatum in a vapour-bath, and keep it in that ſtate about an hour, in a veſſel well corked; leaving it afterwards to congeal. Repeat this laſt operation till the aqueous particles are entirely extracted when the Wax muſt be added, and the Pomatum having been again melted, in a

vapour-bath, in a veſſel cloſely corked, be ſuffered to congeal as before. When properly prepared, fill it into gallypots, and tye the mouths over with wet bladders, to prevent the air from penetrating.

This Pomatum is extremely fragrant, but is uſed only for dreſſing the hair.

In the ſame manner are prepared, Orange-flower Pomatum, Jaſmine Pomatum, and all Pomatums made of odoriferous flowers. Common Pomatum ſcented with the eſſences of any ſuch flowers, may be uſed as a good ſuccedaneum.

187. LIP-SALVES.

Take three ounces of Oil of Almonds, three quarters of an ounce of Spermaceti, and a quarter of an ounce of Virgin's

gin's Wax; melt them together over a ſlow fire, mixing with them a little of the powder of Alkanet Root. Keep ſtirring till cold, and then add a few drops of Oil of Rhodium.

188. *Or,*

TAKE prepared Tutty and Oil of Eggs, of each equal parts; mix, and apply them to the lips, after waſhing the latter with Barley or Plantane Water.

189. *Or,*

PLACE over a chafing-diſh of coals, in a glazed earthen pan, a quarter of a pound of the beſt freſh Butter, and an ounce of Virgin's Wax; melt them together; when thoroughly melted, throw in the Stones of half a bunch of ripe Black Grapes, with ſome Alkanet Roots a little bruiſed. Simmer theſe ingredient together for a quarter of

of an hour; afterwards ſtrain the mixture through a fine linen cloth; and pour into your pomatum, which muſt be again ſet on the fire, a ſpoonful of Orange-flower Water. Having let them ſimmer together a little while, take the pan off the fire, and keep the pomatum ſtirring till it become quite cold. It will keep a long while, and is a perfect cure for chapped lips.

190. *A Yellow Lip-Salve.*

Take Yellow Bee's Wax, two ounces and a half; Oil of Sweet Almonds, a quarter of a pint; melt the Wax in the Oil, and let the mixture ſtand till it become cold, when it acquires a pretty ſtiff conſiſtence. Scrape it into a marble mortar, and rub it with a wooden peſtle, to render it perfectly ſmooth. Keep it for uſe in a gallypot, cloſely covered.

It is emollient and lenient; of courſe good for chaps in the lips, hands, or nipples; and preſerves the ſkin ſoft and ſmooth.

A Cruſt of Bread applied hot, is an efficacious remedy for pimples that riſe on the lips, in conſequence of having drank out of a glaſs after an uncleanly perſon.

191. *A Scarlet Lip-Salve.*

TAKE Hog's Lard waſhed in Roſe-water, half a pound; Red Roſes and Damaſk Roſes bruiſed, a quarter of a pound; knead them together and let them lie in that ſtate two days. Then melt the Hog's Lard, and ſtrain it from the Roſes. Add a freſh quantity of the latter, knead them in the Hog's Lard, and let them lie together two days as before; then gently ſimmer the mixture in a vapour-bath.

Preſs

Preſs out the Lard, and keep it for uſe in the ſame manner as other Lip-ſalves.

192. *Or,*

TAKE an ounce of Oil of Sweet Almonds cold drawn, a drachm of freſh Mutton Suet, and a little bruiſed Alkanet Root; ſimmer the whole together. Inſtead of Oil of Sweet Almonds you may uſe Oil of Jaſmine, or the Oil of any other Flower, if you chooſe the Lip-ſalve ſhould have a fragrant ſcent.

193. *Or,*

TAKE Oil of Violets, and the expreſſed Juice of Mallows, of each an ounce and a half; Gooſe Greaſe and Veal Marrow, of each a quarter of an ounce; Gum Tragacanth, a drachm and a half; melt the whole over a gentle fire.

194. *Or,*

TAKE half a pound of freſh Butter, a quarter of a pound of Bee's Wax, four or five ounces of cleanſed Black Grapes, and about an ounce of bruiſed Alkanet Root; ſimmer them together over a ſlow fire till the Wax is wholly diſſolved, and the mixture become of a bright red colour; then ſtrain, and ſet it by for uſe.

195. *Or,*

TAKE Deer or Goat's Suet, ſix ounces; Hog's Lard, four ounces: cut them into little bits, and waſh them five or ſix different times in White Wine; then by hard preſſure ſqueeze out every drop of the Wine. Melt the fats in a new-glazed earthen pan with half an ounce of Orrice Roots cut in thin ſlices, a grated Nutmeg, two or three Pippins pared and ſliced thin,

a pint

a pint of Roſe-water, an ounce of Bee's Wax, and half an ounce of bruiſed Cloves. Simmer the whole over a ſlow fire about half an hour; then ſtrain through a linen cloth into a pan half full of clean Water. Let the pomatum remain in the pan till cold, then waſh it well, and beat it in a marble mortar with two ounces of White Wax, till they be thoroughly incorporated. Apply a little to the lips every night going to reſt; and rub it upon the hands every night and morning.

196. *White Pomatum.*

TAKE an ounce of Florentine Orrice-root, half an ounce of Calamus Aromaticus, and as much Gum Benjamin, a quarter of an ounce of Roſe-wood, and a quarter of an ounce of Cloves. Bruiſe the whole into a groſs powder, tie it up in a piece of linen, and ſimmer it in a vapour-

vapour-bath, with two pounds and a half of Hog's Lard well waſhed; add a couple of Pippins pared and cut into ſmall bits, four ounces of Roſe-water, and two ounces of Orange-flower Water. After the ingredients have ſimmered together a little while, ſtrain off the Liquor gently, and let the Pomatum ſtand till cold; then put it by for uſe in the ſame manner as other pomatums.

197. *Red Pomatum*

Is made by adding to the above more or leſs Alkanet Root bruiſed, according to the depth of colour you would wiſh to impart. Simmer the Pomatum and Alkanet together, ſtirring the mixture with a wooden ſpatula, till the Pomatum is ſufficiently tinged; then ſtrain it from the Roots, and ſet it by for uſe.

198. *A Pomatum to remove Redneſs, or Pimples in the Face.*

STEEP in clear Water a pound of a Boar's Cheek till it becomes tolerably white, drain it quite dry, and put it into a new-glazed earthen pan with two or three pared Pippins quartered, an ounce and a half of the four Cold Seeds bruiſed, and a ſlice of Veal about the ſize of the palm of one's hand. Boil the whole together in a vapour-bath for four hours, then with a ſtrong cloth ſqueeze out your pomatum into an earthen diſh placed upon hot aſhes; adding to it an ounce of White Wax, and an ounce of Oil of Sweet Almonds. Stir the pomatum well with a ſpatula till it become cold.

199. *A Pomatum for Wrinkles.*

TAKE Juice of White Lily Roots and fine Honey, of each two ounces; melted White Wax, an ounce; incorporate the whole together, and make a pomatum. It ſhould be applied every night, and not be wiped off till the next morning.

200. *Another for the ſame Intention.*

TAKE ſix new-laid Eggs, boil them hard, take out the Yolks, and fill the cavities with Myrrh, and powdered Sugar Candy, of each equal parts. Join the Whites together neatly, and ſet them on a plate before the fire; mixing the Liquor that exſudes from them with an ounce of Hog's Lard. This pomatum muſt be applied in the morning, and be ſuffered to dry upon the ſkin, which is afterwards to be wiped with a clean fine napkin.

201. *Or,*

TAKE half an ounce of Sallad Oil, an ounce of Oil of Tartar, half an ounce of Mucilage of Quince Seeds, three quarters of an ounce of Ceruſs, thirty grains of Borax, and the ſame quantity of Sal Gem. Stir the whole together for ſome time in a little earthen diſh, with a wooden ſpatula, and apply it in the ſame manner as the former compoſition.

202. *Pomatum for a red or pimpled Face.*

TAKE two pared Apples, Celery, and Fennel, of each a handful; and Barley Meal, a quarter of an ounce. Simmer the whole together a quarter of an hour in a gill of Roſe-water; then add an ounce of fine Barley Meal, the Whites of four new-laid Eggs, and an ounce of Deer's Suet.

Strain

Strain through a canvas bag into a diſh that contains a little Roſe-water; waſh the pomatum well in the Roſe-water, and afterwards beat it in a mortar perfectly ſmooth. This pomatum is to be applied frequently through the day, to remove the redneſs of the face, pimples, and even freckles; but to anſwer the laſt mentioned purpoſe, it muſt be continued till they are entirely effaced. To prevent their return, the perſon muſt avoid the intenſe heat of the ſun, and hot drying winds for ſome time.

203. *A Pomatum for the Skin.*

Take Oil of White Poppy Seeds, and of the four Cold Seeds, of each a gill; Spermaceti, three quarters of an ounce; White Wax, an ounce: mix them into a pomatum according to the rules of art.

A great quantity of a ſubſtance reſembling Butter is extracted from the Cocoa Tree, which is excellent to mollify and nouriſh the ſkin, and has long been uſed for this purpoſe amongſt the Spaniſh Creolian women.

204. *Pomatum to make the Hair grow in a bald Part, and thicken the Hair.*

TAKE Hen's Fat, Oil of Hempſeed, and Honey, of each a quarter of a pound; melt them together in an earthen pipkin, and keep the mixture ſtirring with a wooden ſpatula, till cold. This pomatum, to obtain the deſired effect, muſt be rubbed on the part eight days ſucceſſively.

205. *Another Pomatum for the Hair.*

Cut into ſmall pieces a ſufficient quantity of Hog's Cheek, ſteep it eight or ten days in clean Water, which be careful to change three times a day, and every time the Water is changed, ſtir it well with a ſpatula to make the fleſh white. Drain the fleſh dry, and putting it into a new earthen pipkin, with a pint of Roſe-water, and a Lemon ſtuck with Cloves, ſimmer them over the fire till the ſkum looks reddiſh. Skim this off, and removing the pipkin from the fire, ſtrain the Liquor. When it has cooled, take off the fat; beat it well with cold Water, which change two or three times as occaſion may require; the laſt time uſing Roſe-water inſtead of common Water. Drain the Pomatum dry, and ſcent it with

Violets, Tuberoſes, Orange Flowers, Jaſmine, Jonquils a la Reine, &c. in the following manner.

206. *Manner of Scenting Pomatums for the Hair.*

SPREAD your Pomatum about an inch thick upon ſeveral diſhes or plates, ſtrewing the flowers you make choice of on one diſh, and covering them with another. Change the Flowers for freſh ones every twelve hours, and continue to purſue this method for ten or twelve days; mixing the pomatum well, and ſpreading it out every time that freſh Flowers are added. It will ſoon acquire a fragrant ſcent, and may be uſed in what manner you think proper. It is good for almoſt every coſmetic purpoſe, but more particularly for the hair, which it nouriſhes, ſtrengthens, preſerves, and thickens.

207. *Orange-Flower Pomatum.*

TAKE two pounds and a half of Hog's Lard, and three pounds of Orange Flowers; mix them together in a marble mortar; then put the mixture into an earthen veſſel with ſome Water, and place it in a vapour-bath, where let it ſtand till the Lard is melted, and floats above the Flowers. When it has ſtood till cold, pour away the Water, and ſimmer in the uſual manner, with three pounds of freſh Orange Flowers. Repeat the ſame operation twice more with two pounds of Orange Flowers each time; and the laſt time, while the mixture ſtands in infuſion, add a gill of Orange-flower Water. Strain through a hair ſieve held over an earthen diſh; drain off the Water thoroughly when cold, and keep the Pomatum in a dry

place, in a gallypot close tied over with a bladder.

In the same manner are prepared Jasmine, Jonquil, Tuberose, Lavender Pomatums, and all pomatums scented with Flowers.

208. *Sultana Pomatum.*

This pomatum is made of Balsam of Mecca, Spermaceti, and Oil of Sweet Almonds cold drawn. It clears and preserves the complexion, and is of use for red pimpled faces.

209. *A sweet smelling Perfume.*

Take a pound of fresh-gathered Orange Flowers, of common Roses, Lavender Seeds, and Musk Roses, each half a pound;

pound; of Sweet Marjoram Leaves, and Clove-july-flowers picked, each a quarter of a pound; of Thyme, three ounces; of Myrtle Leaves, and Melilot Stalks ſtripped of their Leaves, each two ounces; of Roſemary Leaves, and Cloves bruiſed, each an ounce; of Bay Leaves, half an ounce.

Let theſe ingredients be mixed in a large pan covered with parchment, and be expoſed to the heat of the ſun during the whole ſummer; for the firſt month ſtirring them every other day with a ſtick, and taking them within doors in rainy weather. Towards the end of the ſeaſon, they will afford an excellent compoſition for a perfume; which may be rendered yet more fragrant, by adding a little ſcented Cypreſs-powder, mixed with coarſe Violet-powder.

210. *Another for the ſame Purpoſe.*

TAKE Orange Flowers, a pound; common Roſes picked without the Yellow Pedicles, a pound; Clove-july-flowers picked with the White End of their Leaves cut off, half a pound; Marjoram, and Myrtle Leaves picked, of each half a pound; Muſk Roſes, Thyme, Lavender, Roſemary, Sage, Chamomile, Melilot, Hyſſop, Sweet Baſil, and Balm, of each two ounces; fifteen or twenty Bay Leaves, two or three handfuls of Jaſmine, as many little Green Oranges, and half a pound of Salt. Put them in a proper veſſel, and leave them together a whole month, carefully obſerving to ſtir the mixture well twice a day with a wooden ſpatula or ſpoon.

At

At the month's end, add twelve ounces of Florentine Orrice-root in fine powder, and the ſame quantity of powdered Benjamin; of Cloves, and Cinnamon finely powdered, each two ounces; Mace, Storax, Calamus Aromaticus, all in fine powder, and Cypreſs-powder, of each an ounce; Yellow Sanders and Cyprus or Sweet Flag, of each three quarters of an ounce. Mix the whole thoroughly, by ſtirring, and you will have a very fragrant perfume.

POWDERS.

211. *Orange-Flower Powder.*

Put half a pound of Orange Flowers into a box that contains twelve pounds and a half of powdered Starch; mix them well with the Starch, and ſtir the mixture at intervals, to prevent the Flowers

from heating. At the expiration of twenty-four hours, remove the old flowers, and mix with the Starch the ſame quantiiy of freſh Orange Flowers. Continue acting in this manner for three days together, and if you think the perfume not ſufficiently ſtrong, add freſh Flowers once or twice more. The box muſt be kept cloſe ſhut, as well after as during the operation.

212. *Jonquil Powder.*

TAKE of Starch Powder and Jonquil Flowers, in the ſame proportion as in the preceding article; ſtrew the Flowers among the Powder, and at the expiration of twenty hours, ſift it through a coarſe ſieve. Then throw away the Flowers, and add to the Powder the ſame quantity of freſh Flowers. Continue this method four or five days, obſerving never to touch

touch the Powder while the Flowers lie mixed with it; and the former will hence acquire a very agreeable perfume.

In the ſame manner are prepared, Hyacinth, Muſk Roſe, and Damaſk Roſe Powders, &c.

213. *Coarſe Violet Powder.*

Beat ſeparately into coarſe Powder the following ingredients, viz. half a pound of dried Orange Flowers; of Lemon-peel dried, Yellow Sanders, Muſk Roſes, and Gum Benjamin, each a quarter of a pound; Lavender Tops dried, three ounces; of Roſe Wood, Calamus Aromaticus, and Storax, each two ounces; an ounce of Sweet Marjoram, half an ounce of Cloves, two pounds of Florentine Orrice-root, and a pound of dried Provence Roſes; mix the whole together. When you want to fill

bags with this powder, mix a drachm of Muſk and half a drachm of Civet, with a little Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made with Angelic Water, and a little Sweet-ſcented Water, and rub the inſide of the bag over with the compoſition, before you fill it with the Violet Powder.

214. *Another coarſe Violet Powder.*

Mix together a pound of Florentine Orrice-roots, half a pound of dried Orange Flowers, a quarter of a pound of Yellow Sanders; of Coriander Seeds, Sweet Flag, and of the Marc or Reſiduum left after making Angelic Water, each two ounces; an ounce and a half of Calamus Aromaticus, and an ounce of Cloves; bruiſe the whole into a coarſe Powder, and keep it for uſe in a jar, cloſe ſtopped.

215. *Jaſmine Powder.*

POWDER French Chalk, ſift it through a fine ſieve, put it in a box, and ſtrew on it a quantity of Jaſmine Flowers; ſhut down the lid cloſe, and add freſh Flowers every four and twenty hours. When the Powder is well impregnated with the ſcent of Jaſmine, rub together a few grains of Civet, Ambergriſe, and a little white Sugar Candy, and mix them with the Powder.

216. *Ambrette Powder.*

TAKE ſix ounces of Bean Flour, and the ſame quantity of worm-eaten Wood, four ounces of Cyprus Wood, two ounces of Yellow Sanders, two ounces of Gum Benjamin, an ounce and a half of Storax, a quarter of an ounce of Calamus Aromaticus,

Aromaticus, aud as much Labdanum; beat the whole into a very fine powder, and ſift it through a lawn ſieve. Add four grains of Ambergriſe, and half an ounce of Mahaleb or Muſk Seeds; mix them with the reſt of the powder, and keep the whole in a bottle cloſe ſtopped for uſe. You may put any quantity you pleaſe of this Perfume into common powder, to give it an agreeable flavour.

217. *Cyprus Powder.*

Fill a linen bag with Oak Moſs, ſteep it in water, which change frequently, and afterwards dry the Moſs in the ſun. Beat it to powder, and ſprinkle it with Roſe-water; then dry it again, ſift it through a fine ſieve, and mix with it a ſmall quantity of any of the preceding powders.

218. *Another Cyprus Powder more fragrant.*

WASH Oak Moſs ſeveral times in pure water and dry it thoroughly; then ſprinkle over it Orange Flower and Roſe-water, and ſpread it thin upon a hurdle to dry. Afterwards place under it a chafing-diſh, in which burn ſome Storax and Benjamin. Repeat this operation till the Moſs becomes well perfumed; then beat it to fine powder, and to every pound add a quarter of an ounce of Muſk, and as much Civet.

219. *Perfumed Powder.*

TAKE a pound of Florentine Orrice-root, two ounces of Gum Benjamin, a pound of dried Roſes, an ounce of Storax, an ounce and a half of Yellow Sanders, a quarter of an ounce of Cloves, and a ſmall

small quantity of Lemon-peel; beat the whole together into fine powder, and then add twenty pounds of Starch-powder. Sift through a lawn sieve; and colour the powder according to your fancy.

220. *The White Powder that enters into the Composition of the Delightful Perfume.*

TAKE a pound of Florentine Orrice-root, twelve Cuttle-fish Bones, eight pounds of Starch, and a handful of Sheep or Bullock's Bones calcined to whiteness; beat the whole into a powder, and sift it through a fine hair sieve.

221. *Prepared Powder.*

POUR a quart of Brandy, or an ounce of highly rectified Spirit of Wine, on a pound or a pound and a half of Starch, mix them together; then dry the Starch,

beat

beat it to powder, and ſift it through a fine lawn ſieve. If you pleaſe you may add a little powder of Florentine Orrice-root.

222. *A Powder to nouriſh the Hair.*

TAKE Roots of the Sweet Flag, Calamus Aromaticus, and Red Roſes dried, of each an ounce and a half; Gum Benjamin, an ounce; Aloes Wood, three quarters of an ounce; Red Coral prepared, and Amber prepared, of each half an ounce; Bean Flour, a quarter of a pound, Florentine Orrice-roots, half a pound; mix the whole together, then beat into a fine powder, and add to it five grains of Muſk, and the ſame quantity of Civet. This powder greatly promotes the regeneration of the hair, and ſtrengthens and nouriſhes its roots. The property of enlivening the imagination, and helping the memory is alſo attributed to it.

223. *Common Powder.*

THE beſt Starch dried is generally the baſis of all Hair-powders: as are, ſometimes, worm-eaten or rotten Wood, dried Bones, or Bones calcined to whiteneſs, which are ſifted through a fine hair ſieve after they have been beaten to powder. This kind of Powder readily takes any ſcent, particularly that of Florentine Orrice, a root which naturally poſſeſſes a violet ſmell. Of theſe Roots, the whiteſt and ſoundeſt are made choice of; they are to be powdered as fine as poſſible, and this can only be done during the ſummer.

224. *White Powder.*

TAKE four pounds of Starch, half a pound of Florentine Orrice-root, ſix Cuttle-fiſh Bones; Ox Bones and Sheeps Bones

Bones calcined to whiteneſs, of each half a handful; beat the whole together, and ſift the Powder through a very fine ſieve.

225. *Grey Powder.*

To the Reſiduum of the preceding add a little Starch and Wood-aſhes in fine powder; rub them together in a mortar ſome time, and then ſift through a fine hair ſieve.

226. *Another.*

Take the Marc or Reſiduum of the White Powder, mix with it a little Starch, Yellow Ochre, and Wood-aſhes or Baker's Coals to colour it. Beat the whole well in a mortar, then ſift it through a hair ſieve. Beat the coarſer parts over again, and ſift a ſecond time; repeating theſe operations till all the compoſition has paſſed through the ſieve.

227. *Flaxen coloured Powder.*

ADD to the White Powder a very little Yellow Ochre. The White Powder may be tinged of any colour, by adding ingredients of the colour you fancy.

228. *Bean Flour.*

GRIND any quantity of Beans, and ſift the Meal through a very fine lawn ſieve. It will take no other ſcent than that of Florentine Orrice.

229. *To ſweeten the Breath.*

ROLL up a little ball of Gum Tragacanth, ſcent it with ſome odoriferous Eſſence or Oil, and hold it in the mouth. A little Muſk may be added to the ball while rolling up, where that perfume is not diſagreeable.

230. *Or,*

AFTER having eat Garlic or Onions, chew a little raw Parſley. It will infallibly take away their offenſive ſmell.

231. *A Remedy for ſcorbutic Gums.*

BRUISE Cinquefoil in a marble mortar, ſqueeze out the Juice, warm it over the fire, and rub the Gums with it every night and morning.

232. *A Remedy for Moiſt Feet.*

TAKE twenty pounds of Lee made of the Aſhes of the Bay Tree, three handfuls of Bay Leaves, a handful of Sweet Flag, with the ſame quantity of Calamus Aromaticus, and Dittany of Crete; boil the whole together for ſome time, then ſtrain off the liquor, and add two quarts of Wine.

Wine. Steep your feet in this bath an hour every day, and in a ſhort time they will no longer exhale a diſagreeable ſmell.

FLEAS.

233. *A certain Method of deſtroying Fleas.*

SPRINKLE the room with a decoction of Arſmart, Bitter Apple, Briar Leaves, or Cabbage Leaves; or ſmoke it with burnt Thyme or Pennyroyal.

234. *Or,*

PUT Tanſy Leaves about different parts of the bed, viz. under the matraſs, or between the blankets.

235. *Or,*

Rub the bed-poſts well with a ſtrong decoction of Elder Leaves.

236. *Or,*

Mercurial Ointment, or a fumigation of Pennyroyal Leaves, or of Brimſtone, infallibly deſtroys Fleas; as likewiſe do the freſh Leaves of Pennyroyal, tied up in a bag, and laid upon the bed.

WRINKLES.

237. *A Secret to take away Wrinkles.*

Heat an Iron Shovel red hot, throw on it ſome Powder of Myrrh, and receive the ſmoke on your face, covering the head with a napkin to prevent its being diſſipated. Repeat this operation three times,

times, then heat the Shovel again, and when fiery hot pour on it a mouthful of White Wine. Receive the vapour of the Wine alſo on your face, and repeat it three times. Continue this method every night and morning as long as you find occaſion.

CARMINES.

238. *A Rouge for the Face.*

Alkanet Root ſtrikes a beautiful red when mixed with Oils or Pomatums. A Scarlet or Roſe-coloured Ribband wetted with Water or Brandy, gives the Cheeks, if rubbed with it, a beautiful bloom that can hardly be diſtinguiſhed from the natural colour. Others only uſe a Red Sponge, which tinges the cheeks of a fine carnation colour.

239. *Another.*

TAKE Brazil Wood Shavings, and Roch Alum, beat them together into a coarſe powder, and boil in a ſufficient quantity of Red Wine, till two thirds of the Liquor are conſumed. When this decoction has ſtood till cold, rub a little on the cheeks with a bit of cotton.

240. *The Turkiſh Method of preparing Carmine.*

INFUSE, during three or four days, in a large jar filled with White Wine Vinegar, a pound of Brazil Wood Shavings of Fernambuca, having firſt beaten them to a coarſe powder; afterwards boil them together half an hour; then ſtrain off the Liquor through a coarſe linen cloth, ſet it

again upon the fire, and having diſſolved half a pound of Alum in White Wine Vinegar, mix both Liquors together, and ſtir the mixture well with a ſpatula. The ſcum that riſes is the Carmine; ſkim it off carefully, and dry it for uſe.

Carmine may alſo be made with Cochineal, or Red Sanders, inſtead Brazil Wood.

241. *A Liquid Rouge that exactly imitates Nature.*

TAKE a pint of good Brandy, and infuſe in it half an ounce of Gum Benjamin, an ounce of Red Sanders, and half an ounce of Brazil Wood, both in coarſe powder; with half an ounce of Roch Alum. Cork the bottle tight, ſhake it well every day, and at the expiration of twelve days the

the Liquor will be fit for uſe. Touch the cheeks lightly with this Tincture, and it will ſcarcely be poſſible to perceive that rouge has been laid on, it will ſo nearly reſemble the natural bloom.

242. *An Oil that poſſeſſes the ſame Property.*

TAKE ten pounds of Sweet Almonds, an ounce of Red Sanders in powder, and an ounce of bruiſed Cloves; pour on them a gill of White Wine, and three quarters of a gill of Roſe-water; ſtir them well every day. At the end of eight or nine days, ſqueeze the paſte in a preſs in the ſame manner as when you mean to extract Oil of Almonds.

SWEET-SCENTED BAGS.

243. *A ſweet-ſcented Bag to wear in the Pocket.*

TAKE thin Perſian, and make it into little bags about four inches wide, in the form of an oblong ſquare. Rub the inſide lightly with a little Civet, then fill them with coarſe powder a la Marechale, or any other odoriferous Powder you chooſe; to which add a few Cloves, with a little Yellow Sanders beaten ſmall, and ſew up the mouths of the bags.

244. *Bags to ſcent Linen.*

TAKE Roſe Leaves dried in the ſhade, Cloves beat to a groſs powder, and Mace ſcraped; mix them together, and put the compoſition into little bags.

245. *An agreeable sweet-scented Composition.*

TAKE Florentine Orrice, a pound and a half; Rose Wood, six ounces; Calamus Aromaticus, half a pound; Yellow Sanders, a quarter of a pound; Gum Benjamin, five ounces; Cloves, half an ounce; and Cinnamon, an ounce: beat the whole into powder, and fill your bags with it.

246. *Ingredients for various Sorts of these little Bags or Satchels.*

FOR this purpose may be used different parts of the Aromatic Plants; as Leaves of Southernwood, Dragon-wort, Balm, Mint both garden and wild, Dittany, Ground-ivy, Bay, Hyssop, Lovage, Sweet Marjoram, Origanum, Pennyroyal, Thyme,

Roſemary, Savory, Scordium, and Wild Thyme. The Flowers of the Orange, Lemon, Lime, and Citron Tree, Saffron, Lavender, Roſes, Lily of the Valley, Clove-july-flower, Wall-flower, Jonquil, and Mace. Fruits, as Aniſeeds, &c. The Rinds of Lemons, Oranges, &c. Small green Oranges, Juniper-berries, Nutmegs, and Cloves. Roots of Acorus, Bohemian Angelica, Oriental Coſtus, Sweet Flag, Orrice, Zedoary, &c. The Woods of Rhodium, Juniper, Caſſia, St. Lucia, Sanders, &c. Gums, as Frankincenſe, Myrrh, Storax, Benjamin, Labdanum, Ambergriſe, and Amber. Barks, as Canella Alba, Cinnamon, &c.

Care muſt be taken that all theſe ingredients are perfectly dry, and kept in a dry place. To prevent their turning black, add a little common Salt. When you

chooſe

chooſe to have any particular Flower predominant, a greater quantity of that plant muſt be uſed in proportion to the other ingredients.

WASH-BALLS.

247. *White Soap.*

This ſoap is made with one part of the Lees of Spaniſh Pot-aſh and Quick-lime, to two parts of Oil of Olives or Oil of Almonds.

248. *Honey Soap.*

Take four ounces of White Soap, and as much Honey, half an ounce of Salt of Tartar, and two or three drachms of the diſtilled Water of Fumitory; mix the whole together. This Soap cleanſes the

ſkin well, and renders it delicately white and ſmooth. It is alſo uſed advantageouſly, to efface the marks of burns and ſcalds.

249. *A perfumed Soap.*

TAKE four ounces of Marſh-mallow Roots ſkinned and dried in the ſhade, powder them, and add an ounce of Starch, the ſame quantity of Wheaten Flour, ſix drachms of freſh Pine-nut Kernels, two ounces of blanched Almonds, an ounce and a half of Orange Kernels huſked, two ounces of Oil of Tartar, the ſame quantity of Oil of Sweet Almonds, and thirty grains of Muſk: thoroughly incorporate the whole, and add to every ounce, half an ounce of Florentine Orrice-root in fine powder. Then ſteep half a pound of freſh Marſh-mallow Roots bruiſed

bruiſed in the diſtilled Water of Mallows, or Orange Flowers, for twelve hours, and forcibly ſqueezing out the liquor, make, with this mucilage, and the preceding Powders and Oils, a ſtiff Paſte, which is to be dried in the ſhade, and formed into round balls. Nothing exceeds this Soap for ſmoothing the ſkin, or rendering the hands delicately white.

250. *Fine ſcented Waſh-ball.*

TAKE of the beſt White Soap, half a pound, and ſhave it into thin ſlices with a knife; then take two ounces and a half of Florentine Orrice, three quarters of an ounce of Calamus Aromaticus, and the ſame quantity of Elder Flowers; of Cloves, and dried Roſe Leaves, each half an ounce; Coriander-ſeeds, Lavender, and Bay Leaves, of each a drachm, with three

drachms of Storax. Reduce the whole to fine powder, which knead into a Paſte with the Soap; adding a few grains of Muſk or Ambergriſe. When you make this Paſte into Waſh-balls, ſoften it with a little Oil of Almonds to render the compoſition more lenient. Too much cannot be ſaid in favour of this Waſh-ball, with regard to its cleanſing and coſmetic property.

251. *A Waſh-ball, an excellent Coſmetic for the Face and Hands.*

Take a pound of Florentine Orrice, a quarter of a pound of Storax, two ounces of Yellow Sanders, half an ounce of Cloves, as much fine Cinnamon, a Nutmeg, and twelve grains of Ambergriſe; beat the whole into very fine pow- and ſift them through a lawn ſieve, all except

cept the Ambergriſe, which is to be added afterwards. Then take two pounds of the fineſt White Soap, ſhaved ſmall, and infuſe it in three pints of Brandy, four or five days. When it is diſſolved, add a little Orange Flower-water, and knead the whole into a very ſtiff Paſte with the beſt Starch finely powdered. Then mix the Ambergriſe, with a little Gum Tragacanth liqueſied in ſweet-ſcented Water. Of this Paſte make Waſh-balls; dry them in the ſhade, and poliſh them with a Paſte-board or Lignum Vitæ cup.

252. *Bologna Waſh-balls.*

Take a pound of Italian Soap cut in ſmall bits, and a quarter of a pound of Lime; pour on them two quarts of Brandy, let them ferment together twenty-four hours, then ſpread the maſs on a ſheet of

filtring paper to dry. When quite dry, beat it in a marble mortar, with half an ounce of St. Lucia Wood, an ounce and a half of Yellow Sanders, half an ounce of Orrice-root, and as much Calamus Aromaticus, all finely powdered. Knead the whole into a Paſte with Whites of Eggs, and a quarter of a pound of Gum Tragacanth diſſolved in Roſe-water, and then form it into Waſh-balls according to the uſual method.

264. *An excellent Waſh-ball for the Complexion.*

Take two ounces of Venetian Soap; diſſolve it in two ounces of Lemon Juice, an ounce of Oil of Bitter Almonds, and the ſame quantity of Oil of Tartar. Mix the whole together, and ſtir the mixture till it acquires the conſiſtence of a thick Paſte.

254. *Seraglio Waſh-balls.*

TAKE a pound of Florentine Orrice-roots, a quarter of a pound of Gum Benjamin, two ounces of Storax, two ounces of Yellow Sanders, half an ounce of Cloves, a drachm of Cinnamon, a little Lemon-peel, an ounce of St. Lucia Wood, and one Nutmeg. Reduce the whole to fine powder; then take about two pounds of White Soap ſhaved thin, ſteep it with the above Powder in three pints of Brandy, four or five days. Afterwards kneading the maſs with a ſufficient quantity of Starch, and adding to it the Whites of Eggs, with Gum Tragacanth diſſolved in ſome odoriferous Water, form the Paſte into Waſh-balls of what ſize you pleaſe. A few grains of Muſk or Civet, or a little Eſſential Oil of Lavender, Bergamot, Roſes, Cloves, Clove-july-

flowers, Jaſmine, Cinnamon, in ſhort, any that beſt pleaſes the fancy of the perſon who prepares theſe Waſh-balls, may be incorporated with the Paſte while forming into a maſs.

255. *A Hepatic Salt, to preſerve the Complexion.*

Take Roots of Agrimony, two pounds; Roots of Succory and Scorzonera, of each a pound; Bitter Coſtus and Turmeric, of each half a pound; Calamus Aromaticus and Rhapontic, of each a quarter of a pound; Wormwood, Southernwood, Sweet Maudlin, Harts-tongue, Fluellin, Liverwort, Fumitory, and Dodder of Thyme, of each three ounces; calcine the whole in a reverberatory furnace, and add Aſhes of Rhubarb and Caſſia Lignea of each an ounce and a half. Make a lee with theſe Aſhes in a decoction of the Flowers of Liverwort,

Liverwort, and extract the Salt according to art. This Salt cauſes the bile to flow freely, removes obſtructions, cures the jaundice, takes away a ſallow complexion, and imparts to the ſkin the ruddy vermillion bloom of health. Its doſe is from twenty-four to thirty-ſix grains, in any convenient vehicle.

EYE-BROWS.

256. *To change the Eye-brows black.*

Rub them frequently with ripe Elderberries. Some uſe burnt Cork, or Cloves burnt in the candle; others prefer the Black of Frankincenſe, Roſin, and Maſtic. This Black will not melt nor come off by ſweating.

MARKS OF THE SKIN.

257. *To efface Spots or Marks of the Mother, on any Part of the Body.*

STEEP in Vinegar of Roſes, or ſtrong White Wine Vinegar, Borrage Roots ſtripped of their ſmall adhering fibres, and let them ſtand to infuſe twelve or fourteen hours. Bathe the part affected frequently with this Infuſion, and in time the marks will totally diſappear.

268. *Or,*

TAKE, towards the end of the month of May, the Roots and Leaves of the herb Bennet; diſtil them with a ſufficient quantity of Water in an alembic, and frequently foment the marks with the diſtilled Water.

259. *To take away Marks, and fill up the Cavities left after the Small-Pox.*

TAKE Oil of the four larger Cold Seeds, Oil of Eggs, and Oil of Sweet Almonds, of each half an ounce; Plantain and Nightſhade Water, of each three quarters of an ounce; Litharge and Ceruſs finely powdered and waſhed in Roſe-water, of each a drachm. Put the Litharge and Ceruſs into a braſs pot, and incorporate them over a fire, with the Oils, adding the latter gradually, and ſtirring the mixture all the while. Then add by degrees alſo the Nightſhade and Plantain Water, and thus form a Liniment, with which anoint the face of the patient as ſoon as the ſcabs of the Small-pox begin to ſcale off; and repeat the application as occaſion may require.

COMPLEXION.

260. *Certain Methods to improve the Complexion.*

BROWN ladies ſhould frequently bathe themſelves, and waſh their faces with a few drops of Spirit of Wine, ſometimes with Virgin's Milk, and the diſtilled Waters of Pimpernel, White Tanſy, Bean Flowers, &c. Theſe deterſive penetrating applications, by degrees remove the kind of varniſh that covers the ſkin, and thus render more free the perſpiration, which is the only real coſmetic.

261. *The Montpellier Toilet.*

FOR this purpoſe a new light-woven linen cloth muſt be procured, and cut of a proper ſize to make a toilet. The firſt

ſtep

ſtep you take muſt be to waſh the cloth perfectly clean in ſeveral different Waters, then ſpread it out to dry, and afterwards ſteep it twenty-four hours in Sweet-ſcented Water, viz. half Angelic, and half Roſe-water. On removing the cloth out of the water, gently ſqueeze it, and hang it up to dry in the open air. Then lay on it the following compoſition.

Take dried Orange Flowers, Roots of Elecampane, and Florentine Orrice, of each half a pound; of Yellow Sanders, four ounces; of the Marc or Reſiduum of Angelic Water, two ounces; of Roſe-wood and Sweet Flag, each an ounce; of Gum Labdanum, Calamus Aromaticus, and Cloves, each half an ounce; of Cinnamon, two drachms; beat all theſe ingredients into powder, and make them into a Paſte with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth

diſſolved

diſſolved in Angelic Water. Rub this Paſte hard on both ſides of your cloth, leaving on it the little bits that may adhere, becauſe they render the ſurface more ſmooth. Afterwards hang up the cloth, and when half dry, again rub both ſides, with a ſponge wetted with Angelic Water, to render the cloth yet more ſmooth; after which dry it thoroughly, and fo'd it up. This cloth is generally lined with taffety, and covered with ſattin, and is never encloſed within more than two pieces of ſome kind of thin ſilk, as Taffety, &c.

262. *Sweet-ſcented Troches to correct a bad Breath.*

Take Frankincenſe, a ſcruple; Ambergriſe, fifteen grains; Muſk, ſeven grains; Oil of Lemons, ſix drops; double refined Sugar,

Sugar, an ounce. Form these ingredients into little Troches with Mucilage of Gum Arabic, made with Cinnamon Water. Hold one or two in the mouth as often occasion requires.

263. *A curious Varnish for the Face.*

FILL into a bottle three quarters of a pint of good Brandy, infusing in it an ounce of Gum Sandarach, and half an ounce of Gum Benjamin. Frequently shake the bottle till the Gums are wholly dissolved, and then let it stand to settle.

Apply this varnish after having washed the face clean, and it will give the skin the finest lustre imaginable.

WARTS.

264. *A Medicine to cure Warts.*

TAKE the Leaves of Campanula, bruiſe them, and rub them upon the warts. Repeat this operation three or four times, if they prove obſtinate; and they will afterwards ſoon waſte away without leaving the leaſt mark behind. This plant perhaps is not to be met with every where, but Botaniſts have deſcribed it by the following marks. Its leaves, ſay they, reſemble thoſe of the Blue Bell Flower, or Ivy, are ſtringy, compoſed of five lobes, without down, are ſmall at the end, and have a looſe flabby ſtalk.

265. *Another.*

TAKE the inner Rind of a Lemon, ſteep it four and twenty hours in diſtilled Vinegar,

gar, and apply it to the warts. It muſt not be left on the part above three hours at a time, and is to be applied afreſh every day.

266. *Or,*

DIVIDE a Red Onion, and rub the warts well with it.

267. *Or,*

ANOINT the warts with the milky Juice of the herb Mercury ſeveral times, and they will gradually waſte away.

268. *Another ſafe and experienced Method.*

RUB the warts with a pared Pippin, and a few days afterwards they will be found to diſappear.

VINEGARS.

269. *Diſtilled Vinegar.*

FILL a ſtone cucurbit about three parts and a half full of White Wine Vinegar; place the veſſel in a furnace ſo contrived as to contain three parts of the height of the cucurbit; mould the openings that remain between the ſides and the upper part of the veſſel with clay tempered with water; lute the veſſel, fix on a receiver, and begin your diſtillation with a moderate fire, which is to be increaſed by degrees till about five ſixths of the Vinegar are drawn off, which is called Diſtilled Vinegar. A ſmall quantity of acid Liquor ſtill remains in the cucurbit of the conſiſtence of Honey, which if you think proper may be dried hard by the aſſiſtance of a vapour-bath. The Vinegar diſtilled

from

from this ſubſtance is infinitely more acid, than that which was drawn off by the firſt proceſs.

To rectify diſtilled Vinegar, put it into a clean veſſel, ſetting it in the ſame degree of fire as at firſt to ſeparate more phlegm, and in every thing proceed as before, till the bottom is almoſt dry. Neither the fire nor diſtillation however muſt be urged too far, for fear of giving an empyreumatic flavour to that which is already diſtilled.

Diſtilled Vinegar is uſed externally, mixed with Water, to waſh the face: it is cooling, and takes away the troubleſome little pimples that ſometimes affect this part.

270. *Diſtilled Lavender Vinegar.*

Put into a ſtone cucurbit any quantity of freſh-gathered Lavender Flowers picked

clean from the Stalks; pour on them as much diſtilled Vinegar as is requiſite to make the Flowers float; diſtil in a vapour-bath, and draw off about three fourths of the Vinegar.

In the ſame manner are prepared the Vinegars from all other vegetable ſubſtances. Compound Vinegars are made by mixing ſeveral aromatic ſubſtances together; obſerving only to bruiſe all hard woody ingredients, and to let them infuſe a ſufficient time in the Vinegar before you proceed to diſtillation.

Lavender Vinegar is of uſe for the Toilet; it is cooling, and when applied to the face, braces up the relaxed fibres of the ſkin.

271. *Vinegar of the Four Thieves.*

TAKE of the tops of Sea and Roman Wormwood, Roſemary, Sage, Mint and Rue, of each an ounce and a half; Lavender Flowers two ounces, Calamus Aromaticus, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmeg, and Garlic, of each a quarter of an ounce; Camphire, half an ounce; Red Wine Vinegar, a gallon. Chooſe all the foregoing ingredients dry, except the Garlic and Camphire; beat them into groſs powder, and cut the Garlic into thin ſlices; put the whole into a matraſs; pour the Vinegar on them, and digeſt the mixture in the ſun, or in a gentle ſand-heat, for three weeks or a month. Then ſtrain off the Vinegar by expreſſion, filter it through paper, and add the Camphire diſſolved in a little rectified Spirit of Wine. Keep it for uſe in a bottle, tightly corked.

The Vinegar of the Four Thieves is antipeſtilential, and is uſed ſucceſsfully as a preſervative againſt contagious diſorders. The hands and face are waſhed with it every day; the room fumigated with it, as are alſo the cloaths, in order to ſecure the perſon from infection.

EYES.

272. *To cure watery Eyes.*

PREPARE a decoction with the Leaves of Betony, Fennel Roots, and a little fine Frankincenſe, which uſe as an Eye-water.

273. *Or,*

FREQUENTLY bathe the Eyes with a decoction of Chervil.

274. *Or,*

DROP into the Eyes now and then a little Juice of Rue, mixed with clarified Honey.

275. *An excellent Ophthalmic Lotion.*

TAKE White Vitriol and Bay Salt, of each an ounce; decrepitate them together, and when the detonation is over, pour on them, in an earthen pan, a pint of boiling Water or Roſe-water. Stir them together, and let them ſtand ſome hours. A variouſly coloured ſkin will be formed on the ſurface, which carefully ſkim off, and put the clear liquor into a bottle for uſe.

This was communicated to the author as a great ſecret; and indeed he has found it by experience very ſafely to cool

and repel thoſe ſharp humours that ſometimes fall upon the Eyes, and to clear the latter of beginning films and ſpecks. If too ſharp, it may be diluted with a little Roſe-water.

276. *An Ophthalmic Poultice.*

TAKE half a pint of Alum Curd, and mix with it a ſufficient quantity of Red Roſe Leaves powdered, to give it a proper conſiſtence. This is an excellent application for ſore moiſt eyes, and admirably cools and repreſſes defluxions.

277. *A Poultice for inflamed Eyes.*

TAKE half a pint of a decoction of Linſeed in Water, and as much Flour of Linſeed as is ſufficient to make it of a proper conſiſtence. This Poultice is preferable to a Bread and Milk Poultice for inflamed Eyes, as it will not grow ſour and acrid.

278. *Sir Hans Sloane's Eye Salve.*

TAKE prepared Tutty, one ounce; prepared Bloodſtone, two ſcruples; Aloes in fine powder, twelve grains; mix them well together in a marble mortar, with as much Viper's Fat as is requiſite to bring the whole to the conſiſtence of a ſoft ſalve. It is to be applied with a hair pencil, the eyes winking or a little opened. It has cured many whoſe eyes were covered with opake films and ſcabs, left by preceding diſorders of thoſe parts.

279. *An Ophthalmic Fomentation.*

TAKE three quarters of an ounce of White Poppy Heads bruiſed with their Seeds, and boil them in Milk and Water, of each half a pint, till one half is waſted away; then diſſolve in the ſtrained Li-

quor a ſcruple of Sugar of Lead. This is an excellent application for moiſt, or inflamed Eyes.

280. *A ſimple Remedy to ſtrengthen the Sight.*

SNUFF up the Juice of Eyebright, and drop a little into the eyes. It not only clears and ſtrengthen the ſight, but takes off all ſpecks, films, miſts, or ſuffuſions.

Herb Snuffs are alſo excellent to ſtrengthen and preſerve the ſight; various Receips for making which will afterwards be given.

SUPPLEMENT.

Manner of taking out all Kinds of Spots and Stains from Linen and Stuffs; and various other uſeful Receipts.

281. *To take Iron Mould out of Linen.*

Hold the Iron Mould over the Fume of Boiling Water for ſome time, then pour on the ſpot a little Juice of Sorrel and a little Salt, and when the cloth has thoroughly imbibed the Juice, waſh it in Lee.

282. *To take out Stains of Oil.*

Take Windſor Soap ſhaved thin, put it into a bottle half full of Lee, throw in the ſize of a Nut of Sal Armoniac, a little Cabbage Juice, two Yolks of new-laid Eggs, and Ox-gall at diſcretion, and laſtly an ounce of powdered Tartar: then cork

the bottle, and expoſe it to the heat of the noon-day ſun four days, at the expiration of which time it becomes fit for uſe. Pour this Liquor on the ſtains, and rub it well on both ſides of the cloth; then waſh the ſtains with clear Water, or rather with the following ſoap, and when the cloth is dry, they will no longer appear.

283. *Scowering Balls.*

TAKE ſoft Soap, or Fuller's Earth; mix it with Vine Aſhes ſifted through a fine ſieve, and with powdered Chalk, Alum, and Tartar, of each equal parts; form the maſs into balls, which dry in the ſhade. Their uſe is to rub on ſpots and ſtains, waſhing the ſpotted part afterwards in clear Water.

284. *To take out Stains of Coomb.*

PUT Butter on the ſtain, and rub it well with a piece of brown paper laid on a heated ſilver ſpoon; then waſh the whole

whole in the ſame manner as directed for ſpots of Wax.

285. *To take out Stains of Urine.*

WASH the ſtained place well with boiled Urine, and afterwards waſh it in clear Water.

286. *To take out Stains on Cloth of whatever Colour.*

TAKE half a pound of Honey, the ſize of a Nut of Sal Armoniac, and the Yolk of an Egg; mix them together, and put a little of this mixture on the ſtain, letting it remain till dry. Then waſh the cloth with fair Water, and the ſtains will diſappear. Water impregnated with mineral Alkaline Salt or Soda, Ox-gall, and Black Soap, is alſo very good to take out ſpots of greaſe.

287. *To take out Spots of Ink.*

As ſoon as the accident happens, wet the place with Juice of Sorrel, or Lemon,

or with Vinegar, and the beſt hard White Soap.

288. *To take out Spots of Pitch and Turpentine.*

Pour a good deal of Sallad Oil on the ſtained place, and let it dry on it four and twenty hours; then rub the inſide of the cloth with the Scowring Ball and warm Water.

289. *To take out Spots of Oil on Sattin and other Stuffs, and on Paper.*

If the ſpot be not of long ſtanding, take the Aſhes of Sheep's Trotters calcined, and apply them hot both under and upon the ſpot. Lay on it ſomething heavy, letting it remain all night; and if in the morning the ſpot is not entirely effaced, renew the application repeatedly till it wholly diſappear.

290. *To take out Spots on Silk.*

RUB the Spots with Spirit of Turpentine; this Spirit exhaling, carries off with it the Oil that cauſes the Spot.

291. *Balls to take out Stains.*

TAKE an ounce of Quick-lime, half a pound of Soap, and a quarter of a pound of White Clay; moiſten the whole with Water, and make it into little balls, with which rub the ſtains, and afterwards waſh them with fair water.

292. *To clean Gold and Silver Lace.*

TAKE the Gall of an Ox and of a Pike, mixed well together in fair Water, and rub the gold or ſilver with this compoſition.

293. *To reſtore to Tapeſtry its original Luſtre.*

SHAKE well, and thoroughly clean the tapeſtry; then rub it twice over with Chalk,

Chalk, which, after remaining ſeven or eight hours each time, is to be bruſhed off with a hard bruſh; the tapeſtry being likewiſe well beaten with a ſtick, and ſhaked.

294. *To clean Turkey Carpets.*

To revive the colour of a Turkey Carpet, beat it well with a ſtick, till the duſt is all got out; then with Lemon or Sorrel Juice take out the ſpots of ink, if the carpet be ſtained with any; waſh it in cold Water, and afterwards ſhake out all the Water from the threads of the carpet. When it is thoroughly dry, rub it all over with the Crumb of a hot Wheaten Loaf; and if the weather is very fine, hang it out in the open air a night or two.

295. *To refreſh Tapeſtry, Carpets, Hangings, or Chairs.*

Beat the duſt out of them on a dry day as clean as poſſible, and bruſh them well

well with a dry bruſh. Afterwards rub them well over with a good lather of Caſtile Soap, laid on with a bruſh. Waſh off the froth with common Water; then waſh the tapeſtry, &c. with Alum Water. When the cloth is dry, you will find moſt of the colours reſtored. Thoſe that are yet too faint, touch up with a pencil dipped in ſuitable colours, and indeed you may run over the whole piece in the ſame manner with water colours, mixed with weak gum water, and, if well done, it will cauſe the tapeſtry, &c. to look at a diſtance like new.

296. *To take Wax out of Silk or Camblet.*

Take Soft Soap, rub it well on the ſpots of wax, dry it in the ſun till it grows very hot, then waſh the ſpotted part with cold Water, and the wax will be entirely taken out.

297. *To take Wax out of Velvet of all Colours except Crimſon.*

TAKE a Crummy Wheaten Loaf, cut it in two, toaſt it before the fire, and while very hot, apply it to the part ſpotted with wax. Then apply another piece of toaſted Bread hot as before, and continue to repeat this application till the wax is entirely taken out.

299. *To waſh Gold or Silver Work on Linen, or any other Stuff, ſo as to look like new.*

TAKE a pound of Ox-gall; Honey and Soap, of each three ounces; Florentine Orrice in fine powder, three ounces; mix the whole in a glaſs veſſel into a Paſte, and expoſe it to the ſun during ten days; then make a decoction of Bran, and ſtrain it clear. Plaſter over with your bitter Paſte, the places you want to clean, and

after-

afterwards wash off the Paste with the Bran-water, till the latter is no longer tinged. Then wipe with a clean linen cloth the places you have washed; cover them with a clean napkin, dry them in the sun, press and glaze, and the work will look as well as when new.

299. *To take Spots out of Silken or Woollen Stuffs.*

TAKE a sufficient quantity of the finest Starch, wet it in an earthen pipkin with Brandy, rub a little on the spots, let it dry on them, and then brush it off; repeat this operation till the spots are wholly taken out. You must be careful to beat and brush well the place on which the Starch was applied.

300. *To take Stains of Oil out of Cloth.*

TAKE Oil of Tartar, pour a little on the spot, immediately wash the place with warm

warm Water, and two or three times after with cold Water, and the ſpot will entirely diſappear.

301. *To take Stains out of White Cloth.*

Boil an ounce of Alum in a gallon and a half of Water, for half an hour, then add a piece of White Soap, and half a ounce more of Alum, and after it has ſtood in cold infuſion two days, waſh with this mixture ſtains in any kind of white cloth.

302. *To take Stains out of Crimſon Velvet, and coloured Velvets.*

Take a quart of ſtrong Lee made with Vine Aſhes, diſſolve in it half an ounce of Alum; and when the mixture has ſettled, ſtrain it through a linen cloth. Then take half a drachm of ſoft Soap, and the ſame quantity of Caſtile Soap, a drachm of Alum, half a drachm of Crude Sal Armoniac,

niac, a ſcruple of common Salt, a little Loaf Sugar, Juice of Celandine, and the Gall of a Calf; mix the whole well, and ſtrain off the Liquor. When you want to uſe it, take a little Brazil Wood Shavings with ſome Scarlet Flocks, boil them in this Liquor, and when ſtrained off, it will be very good to take ſpots or ſtains out of crimſon velvet or cloth. For velvets or cloths of other colours, you dye your Liquor of the proper colour, by boiling in it ſome Flocks of the ſame colour as the cloth you intend to clean.

303. *A Soap that takes out all manner of Spots and Stains.*

TAKE the Yolks of ſix Eggs, half a table ſpoonful of bruiſed Salt, and a pound of Venetian Soap; mix the whole together with the Juice of Beet-roots, and form it into round balls, that are to be dried in the

the ſhade. The method of uſing this Soap is to wet with fair Water the ſtained part of the cloth, and rub both ſides of it well with this Soap; then waſh the cloth in Water, and the ſtain will no longer appear.

304. *Another Method to take Spots or Stains out of White Silk or Crimſon Velvet.*

First ſoak the place well with Brandy or Spirit of Wine, then rub it over with the White of a new-laid Egg, and dry it in the ſun. Waſh it briſkly in cold Water, rubbing the place where the ſpot is, hard between the fingers; and repeat this operation a ſecond and even a third time, if it has not previouſly ſucceeded.

305. *A Receipt to clean Gloves without wetting.*

Lay the Gloves upon a clean board, and mix together Fuller's Earth and Powder

Powder of Alum very dry, which lay over them on both ſides with a moderately ſtiff bruſh. Then ſweep off the Powder, ſprinkle them well with Bran and Whiting, and duſt them thoroughly. If not very greaſy, this will render them as clean as when new; but if they are extremely greaſy, rub them with ſtale Crumb of Bread, and Powder of burnt Bones, then paſs them over with a woollen Cloth dipped in Fuller's Earth or Alum Powder.

306. *To colour Gloves.*

If you want to colour them of a dark colour, take Spaniſh Brown and Black Earth; if lighter, Yellow Ochre and Whiting, and ſo of the reſt; mix the colour with Size of a moderate ſtrength, then wet the Gloves over with the Colour, und hang them to dry gradually. Beat out the ſuperfluous Colour, ſmooth them over with a ſleeking ſtick, and reduce them to a proper ſize.

307. *To wash Point Lace.*

DRAW the Lace pretty tight in a frame, then with a lather of Caſtile Soap a little warm, rub it over gently by means of a fine bruſh. When you perceive it clean on one ſide, turn it, and rub the other in the ſame manner; then throw over the Lace ſome Alum-water, taking off the Suds, and with ſome thin Starch go over the wrong ſide of the Lace; iron it on the ſame ſide when dry, and raiſe the flowers with a bodkin.

308. *To clean Point Lace without waſhing.*

FIX the lace in a frame, and rub it with Crumb of ſtale Bread, which afterwards duſt out.

309. *To waſh black and white Sarcenet.*

LAY the ſilk ſmooth upon a board, ſpread a little Soap over the dirty places, make

make a lather with Caſtile Soap, and with a fine bruſh dipped in it, paſs over the ſilk the right way, viz. lengthways, and continue ſo to do till that ſide is ſufficiently ſcowered. Then turn the ſilk, ſcower the other ſide in the ſame manner, and put the ſilk into boiling Water, where it muſt lie ſome time; afterwards rince it in thin Gum Water; if white ſilk, add a little Smalt. This being done, fold the ſilk, clapping or preſſing out the water with your hands on a dry Carpet, till it become tolerably dry; if white, dry it over the Smoak of Brimſtone till ready for ſmoothing, which is to be done on the right ſide with an Iron moderately hot.

310. *A Soap to take out all Kinds of Stains.*

Boil a handful of Strawberries or Strawberry Leaves in a quart of Water and a pint of Vinegar, adding two pounds of Caſtile

Caſtile Soap, and half a pound of Chalk in fine powder; boil them together till the water has evaporated. When you uſe it, wet the place with the ſharpeſt Vinegar or Verjuice, and rub it over with this Soap; dry it afterwards before the fire or in the ſun.

311. *An expeditious Method to take Stains out of Scarlet, or Velvet of any other Colour.*

TAKE Soapwort, when bruiſed ſtrain out its Juice, and add to it a ſmall quantity of black Soap. Waſh the Stain with this Liquor, ſuffering it to dry between whiles; and by this means, in a day or two the Spots will diſappear.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF PREPARING SNUFF.

312. *Method of making Snuff.*

FIRST ſtrip off the Stalks and large fibres of the Tobacco, then ſpread the Leaves

Leaves on a mat or carpet to dry in the ſun, afterwards rub them in a mortar, and ſift the powder through a coarſe or fine ſieve, according to the degree of fineneſs you would have your ſnuff; or grind the Tobacco Leaves, prepared in the manner before directed, in a ſnuff-mill, either into a groſs or fine powder, according as you preſs cloſe or eaſe the mill-ſtone.

313. *Method of cleanſing Snuff in order to ſcent it.*

Fix a thick linen cloth in a little tub that has a hole in the bottom, ſtopped with a plug that can eaſily be taken out, to let the water run off when wanted. This cloth muſt cover the whole inſide of the tub, and be faſtened all round the rim. Put your Snuff in it, and pour on the Water. When it has been ſteeped twenty-four hours, let the Water run out,

and pour on freſh; repeat this operation three times, if you would have the Snuff thoroughly cleanſed, and every time ſqueeze the Snuff hard in the cloth, to diſcharge the Water entirely from it. Then place your Snuff on an ozier hurdle covered with a thick linen cloth, and let it dry in the ſun; when it is thoroughly dry, put it again into the tub, with a ſufficient quantity of Angelic, Orange Flower, or Roſe-water. At the expiration of twenty-four hours take the Snuff out of the water, and dry it as before, frequently ſtirring it about, and ſprinkling it with the ſame ſweet-ſcented Water as was uſed at firſt. The whole of this preparation is abſolutely neceſſary to render Snuff fit to receive the ſcent of Flowers.

If the Snuff is not required to be of a very excellent quality, and you are unwil-

ling

ling to waſte more of it than can poſſibly be avoided, waſh it only once, and ſlightly cleanſe it. This purgation may the better ſuffice, if while drying in the ſun, you take care to knead the Snuff into a cake ſeveral times, and often ſprinkle it with ſome ſweet-ſcented Water.

314. *Method of ſcenting Snuff.*

THE Flowers that moſt readily communicate their flavour to Snuff are Orange Flowers, Jaſmine, Muſk Roſes, and Tuberoſes. You muſt procure a box lined with dry white paper; in this ſtrow your Snuff on the bottom about the thickneſs of an inch, over which place a thin layer of Flowers, then another layer of Snuff, and continue to lay your Flowers and Snuff alternately in this manner, until the box is full. After they have lain together four and twenty hours, ſift your Snuff through a ſieve to

ſeparate it from the Flowers, which are to be thrown away, and freſh ones applied in their room in the former method. Continue to do this till the Snuff is ſufficiently ſcented; then put it into a canifter, which keep cloſe ſtopped.

215. *Or,*

Put your Flowers that are placed over each layer of the Snuff, between two pieces of white paper pricked full of holes with a large pin, and ſift through a ſieve the Snuff that may happen to get between the papers. To ſcent the Snuff perfectly it is neceſſary to renew the Flowers four or five times. This method is the leaſt troubleſome of the two.

A very agreeable ſcented Snuff may be made with Roſes, by taking Roſe-buds, ſtripping off the green cup, and piſtil

piſtil that riſes in the middle, and fixing in its place a Clove; being careful not to ſeparate the Leaves that are cloſed together. The Roſe-buds thus prepared, are to be expoſed to the heat of the ſun a whole month, incloſed in a glaſs well ſtopped, and are then fit for uſe.

To make Snuff ſcented with a thouſand Flowers, take a number of different Flowers, and mix them together, proportioning the quantity of each Flower, to the degree of its perfume, ſo that the flavour of no one particular Flower may be predominant.

316. *Perfumed Snuff.*

TAKE ſome Snuff, and rub it in your hands with a little Civet, opening the body of the Civet ſtill more by rubbing it in your hands with freſh Snuff; and when you have mixed it perfectly with the Snuff,

put them into a caniſter. Snuff is flavoured with other perfumes in the ſame way.

317. *Or,*

PERFUME your Snuff by mixing it well with the hands, in a heated iron or braſs mortar, beſmeared with a few grains of Ambergriſe.

318. *Snuff after the Malteſe Faſhion.*

PERFUME with Ambergriſe, in the manner already deſcribed, ſome Snuff previouſly ſcented with Orange Flowers. Then grind in a mortar a little Sugar with about ten grains of Civet, and mix by little and little with about a pound of the foregoing Snuff.

319. *The Genuine Malteſe Snuff.*

TAKE Roots of Liquorice, and Roots of the Roſe-buſh, peel off their outer ſkin, dry them, powder them, and ſift the powder

powder through a fine ſieve, then ſcent them according to your fancy, or in the ſame manner as French Snuff, adding a little White Wine, Brandy, or a very little Spirit of Wine, and rubbing the Snuff well between your hands.

320. *Italian Snuff.*

PUT into a mortar, or other convenient veſſel, a quantity of Snuff already ſcented with ſome Flower, pour on it a little White Wine, and add, if agreeable, ſome Eſſence of Ambergriſe, Muſk, or any other Perfume you like beſt; ſtir the Snuff and rub it well between your hands. Scent Snuff in this manner with any particular flavour, and put the different ſcented Snuffs in ſeparate boxes, which are to be marked, to prevent miſtakes.

321. *Snuff ſcented after the Spaniſh Manner.*

TAKE a lump of double-refined Sugar, rub it in a mortar with twenty grains of Muſk;

Muſk; add by little and little a pound of Snuff, and grind the whole with ten grains of Civet, rubbing it afterwards well between your hands.

Seville Snuff is ſcented with twenty grains of Vanilloes only. Keep your Snuff in caniſters cloſely ſtopped, to prevent the ſcent from exhaling.

As Spaniſh Snuff is very fine and of a reddiſh colour, to imitate it nicely, take the beſt Dutch Snuff, well cleanſed, granulated, and coloured red; beat it fine, and ſift it through a very fine lawn ſieve. After it has been cleanſed according to the foregoing directions, it is fit to take any ſcent whatever.

There is no riſk in uſing a ſieve that retains the ſcent of any Flower, to perfume your Snuff with the flavour of Muſk, Amber-

Ambergriſe, or any other Perfume. On the contrary, the Snuff receives the Perfume the more readily, and preſerves its flavour the longer on that account.

322. *Method of dying Snuff Red or Yellow.*

TAKE the ſize of a nut or two of Yellow or Red Ochre, and to temper the colour mix with it a little White Chalk. Grind theſe colours on a marble, with a little leſs than half an ounce of Oil of Sweet Almonds, and moiſten with as much Water as the colour will take up, till it becomes a ſmooth Paſte. Then mix it with a thin Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth to a proper conſiſtence, and put it into an earthen diſh, ſtirring into it about a pint more of Water. Aftewards take any quantity of cleanſed Snuff you pleaſe, throw it upon the colour, and rub it well between your hands. When the Paſte is thoroughly

tinged,

tinged with the colour, leave it till next morning to ſettle, then ſpread it thin on a cloth to dry, and place it in the ſun, ſtirring it about every now and then that it may dry equally. When dry, gum it with a very thin Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made with ſome ſweet-ſcented Water. To gum the Snuff as equally as poſſible, wet the palms of your hands with this Gum Water, and rub the Snuff well between them. Afterwards dry it in the ſun, and ſift the colour that does not adhere to it through a very fine ſieve. The Snuff is then properly prepared to receive any flavour you chooſe.

323. *Herb Snuff.*

TAKE Sweet Marjoram, Marum Syriacum Leaves, and Lavender Flowers dried, of each half an ounce, Aſarabacca Leaves, a drachm. Rub them all into a powder.

324. *Or,*

TAKE Betony Leaves and Marjoram, of each half an ounce; Aſarabacca Leaves, a drachm. Beat them together into a powder.

325. *Or,*

TAKE Marjoram, Roſemary Flowers, Betony, and Flowers of Lilies of the Valley, of each a quarter of an ounce; Nutmegs, a drachm and a half; Volatile Salt, forty drops. Powder, and keep the mixture in a phial, cloſe ſtopped.

326. *Or,*

TAKE Flowers of Lavender, and Clove-july-flowers, of each a quarter of an ounce; Lilies of the Valley, Tiel-tree Flowers, Flowers of Sage, Betony, Roſemary, and Tops of Marjoram, of each half a drachm;

Cinnamon, Aloes-wood, Yellow Sanders, and White Helebore-root, of each a drachm; Oil of Nutmegs and Oil of Lemons, of each three drops; mix them into a powder.

A pinch or two of any of these Snuffs may be taken night and morning medicinally, or at any time for pleasure. Used externally, they are serviceable for weak eyes and many disorders of the organs of sight and hearing. They also relieve headaches, giddiness, palsies, lethargies, besides a variety of other complaints; and are, though agreeable and simple, far superior to what is sold under the name of Herb Snuff.

FINIS.