

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

Manufacturers' Specialities made into

— CIGARETTES, —

and packed in CARTOONS to order by

BIGGS BROS.,

56, Eagle Street, Holborn,

LONDON, W.C.

TOBACCO CUTTERS & CIGARETTE MAKERS

TO THE TRADE.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING CIGARETTES

ON APPLICATION.

1911

BIGGS BROS.

Get up Designs for Cigarette Labels and Register
the same for Manufacturers, if desired.

HIGHEST AWARDS

PARIS, 1878,



Paris, 1878.
Sydney, 1879.



SYDNEY, 1879.

Melbourne, 1880. Adelaide, 1881.

TIN FOIL

As used by TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.
CHEMICALLY PURE TIN—CONTAINING NO LEAD,
Made in thicknesses from 2,160 to 26,000 square inches to 1 pound.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD FOIL DOUBLE-PLATED with TIN.
PLAIN, EMBOSSED, PAPER BACKED, & PERFORATED.

WAX PAPER,
VEGETABLE PARCHMENT,

For Packing
Tobacco
and Cigarettes.

Samples and Prices on application. All Orders can be executed at
our **LONDON WORKS.**

H. ERHARDT & CO.,
9 & 10, Bond Court,
WALBROOK,

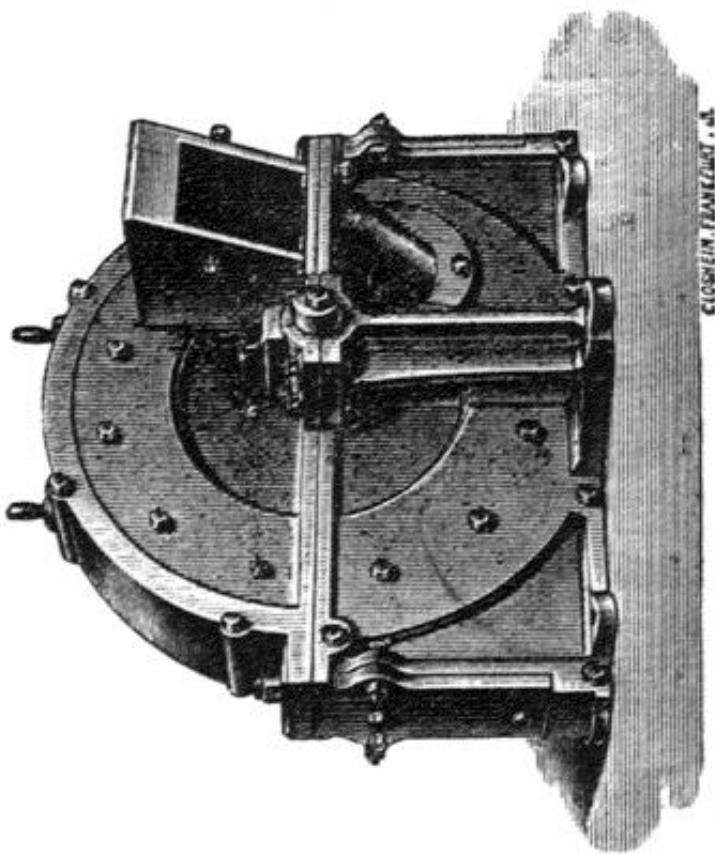
LONDON,
E.C.



MELBOURNE, 1880.



ADELAIDE, 1881.



GOSWELL PATENT

PATENT
 DISINTEGRATORS
 FOR
Snuff Grinding
 ARE
 WORKING SUCCESSFULLY.
 RESULTS GUARANTEED.

J. HARRISON CARTER,
 PATENTEE.
82, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.,
 And at **PARIS-3, RUE DE LOUVRE.**

UNDER THE NEW DUTY.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

**REVISED PRICE LIST NOW READY, POST FREE,
FOR**



CIGARS & TOBACCOS

ALL INFORMATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

THESE GOODS having obtained a firm hold in the Public favour,
wherever introduced, now form a remunerative addenda to all
Stocks.

SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS, in Packets ONLY, 1-32nd, 1-16th, and 1-8th
Five kinds to retail at 3d. per oz.

CIGARS, also in Five sizes, to retail at 2d. and 3d. each.

Trade enquiries only entertained.

Correspondence solicited.

ARTHUR ED. LAW,

BOROUGH TOBACCO MILLS,

SHEFFIELD.

T. H. FITZSIMMONS,

Importer of all Essential Oils, and Manufacturer of
Flavouring Essences, Perfumes and Chemicals em-
ployed in the manufacture of Tobacco and Snuff.

*An Extensive Assortment of Superfine Perfumes for
High-Class Snuffs.*

ARTIFICIAL COLORINGS & DYES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMPORTER OF OLIVE OIL.

Samples and Quotations on application.

MANUFACTURER'S FORMS MADE UP IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE.

All Goods guaranteed to be of finest quality obtainable.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT

Druggist & Manufacturing Chemist

SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to the following Requisites,
which are supplied at lowest possible prices consistent
with absolute purity:—

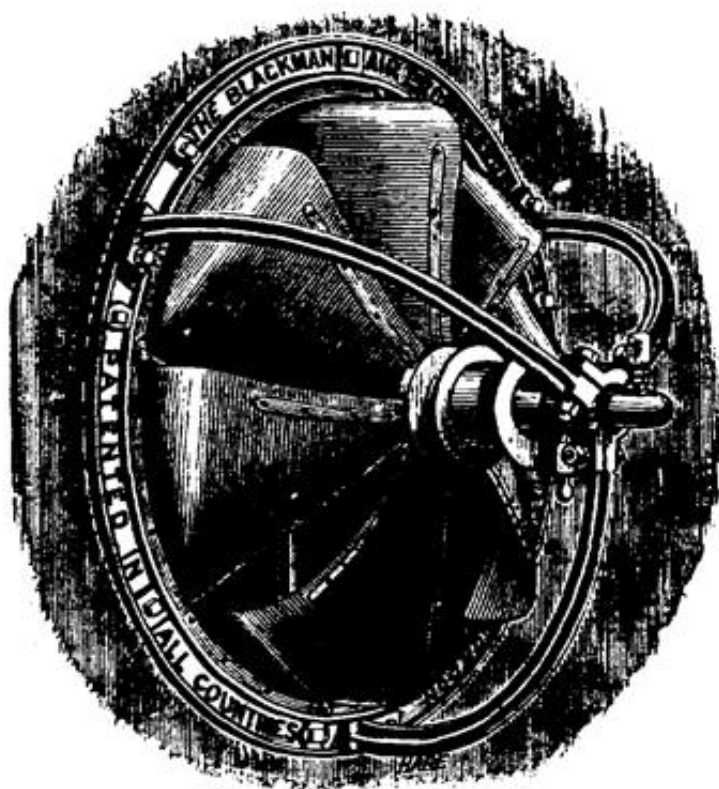
Oil of Aniseed	Oil of Lemon	Catechu or Cutch
Oil of Cassia	Oil of Verbena	Otto of Roses
Oil of Citronelle	Ess. of Tonquin	Rose Geranium
Oil of Lavender	Ess. Vanilla	Tonquin Beans, &c.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS AND
FOR EXPORT.

97 & 99, PORT ST., MANCHESTER.

THE
BLACKMAN
AIR PROPELLER

Is used by many Leading Tobacco Manufacturers
FOR VENTILATING, COOLING, & DRYING



purposes. It moves air through any room or building at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse power per minute, and by using more or less power and speed any required air current is produced under complete control.

The special construction of the **Blackman** is such that when properly applied the movement of the air is general and diffused; no concentrated action, and therefore no unpleasant draught.

Full instructions for any particular

purpose of building supplied gratis, with each Propeller, if required.

WRITE FOR PRINTED MATTER TO THE

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO.,
LIMITED,
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ALSO AT MANCHESTER, BRADFORD, GLASGOW, &c., &c.

"CROWN PIPES."

"CROWN PIPES."

THE NEW

PATENT PIPE



Patent No. 11,162.

Telegraphic Address: "Coronation, London."

WITH FINEST LONDON MADE SILVER MOUNTS.

IS VERY SIMPLE & EFFECTIVE & COMMANDS GREAT ATTENTION.

SPECIALITIES & UNIQUE DESIGNS.

ARTICLES OF TASTE, "RECHERCHE."

A Large Assortment of all Leading Lines & Popular Shapes in Pipes of the Period.

CHAS. MAAS & CO.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED "CROWN PIPES,"

13, JEWIN CRESCENT, LONDON, E.C., and at VIENNA.

LABORATORY: NORTHGATE, BLACKBURN,

**IMPORTANT
TO WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING
TOBACCONISTS, Etc.**



LIST OF THE FINEST FLAVOURS

IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN.

ESSENTIAL OILS :

CASCARILLA.

CINNAMON, LIGHT.

CLOVES.

NUTMEG.

} ENGLISH DRAWN.

NEROLI BIGARADE, FINEST.

ORANGE BIGARADE.

ROSE OTTO (Our own Selection).

FLAVOURING PRINCIPLES :

CUMARIN.

HELIOTROPE.

ORANGE BLOSSOM.

VANILLINE.

*The above represent the true aroma-flavour (artificial), prepared
in a dry state and highly recommended.*

+ *Special Quotations for Quantity on application.* +

AINSWORTH & CLAYTON,

IMPORTERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS,

Pharmaceutical & Manufacturing Chemists,

BLACKBURN,

ESTABLISHED 1845

ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address, "AINSWORTH, Blackburn."

Write for our Special Price List of Fruit Flavours, Extracts, Essences, &c., &c.

GLYCERINE, MUSK, VANILLA, TONQUA, &c. at Market Quotations.

“LE TABAC”

5, BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, 5,
PARIS.

THE ONLY FRENCH TOBACCO TRADE JOURNAL

Founded 1881, and Edited by

JACQUES ZÉBAUME,

who is the Specially Appointed Agent of the Minister of Finance for
the Sale Abroad of

French (Government) Manufactured Cigarettes and Tobaccos.

“LE TABAC”

IS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY.

Subscription per Year (Post Free), 7 f. 20 c.

M. Jacques Zébaume has been commercially connected with the tobacco industry in France for twenty years, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the tobacco-monopoly laws of the French Regie. In 1867, and again in 1878, the French Government appointed him to be Special Commissioner to organise and regulate the sales of foreign manufactured cigarettes, &c., at the great Parisian Universal Exhibitions held on those dates.

M. Jacques Zébaume has central offices at 5 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and these are so arranged as to afford excellent and direct representation for first class American, English, Egyptian, Havana, and other manufacturing firms. By virtue of the French law of May 7, 1881, any brand of manufactured smokeables, which is not included in the Regie lists, may be ordered at these offices; therefore any cigars, cigarettes, tobaccos, &c., not adopted by the French Government may be imported through these offices, and likewise supplied direct from Bond to private consumers.

5, Boulevard des Italiens is in the finest position in Paris. This popular Boulevard is daily traversed by all the foreigners visiting France. The offices are on the ground floor, have an important frontage, and M. Jacques Zébaume keeps them, and their special agencies, prominently advertised in every English journal published in Paris.

M. Jacques Zébaume offers to those Manufacturers who are desirous of concluding business arrangements with him, a real agency and every Commercial facility, on economical terms.

Licences and every formularity conducted promptly, cheaply and efficaciously.

FRENCH AGENCY FOR ALLEN AND GINTER'S
RICHMOND (U.S.) CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.



PRIZE MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION,
FOR
PREPARED HERBS & POWDERS.

.....
ESTABLISHED 1812.
.....

POTTER * & * CLARKE,

WHOLESALE

BOTANIC DRUGGISTS

75,

WESTON STREET, LONDON, S.E.

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SPECIALITIES FOR TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS:

Barks,	Flowers,	Liquorice,
Dyewoods,	Gums,	Roots,
Essences,	Herbs,	Tinctures,
Essential Oils,	Leaves,	Waters,
&c., &c., &c.		

.....
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS

FOR ALL COMPOUNDS MENTIONED IN THIS BOOK.

.....
PRICE LISTS GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

JAMES B. LUTTERMAN'S

CELEBRATED

BROWN



COLORING.

For COLORING and SOFTENING all
BROWN

TOBACCOS



and **SNUFFS.**

TO BE OBTAINED ONLY FROM

STEVENSON & HOWELL,

STANDARD WORKS,

**95a, SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON, S.E.**

AND AT

128, HOPE STREET, GLASGOW.

*Also see Stevenson and Howell's other Advertisements
in this Book.*

ALL SPECIALITIES for the TOBACCO TRADE—Musk, Otto de Rose, Neroli, Lemon, Tonquin, &c.—FIRST HAND.

E. F. LANGDALE,

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1777.)

Wholesale Manufacturing Chemist,

ESSENCE & PERFUME DISTILLER,



GREAT EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1851.
Class 29, No. 55.
Medal & Honourable
Mention.
Essential Oils,
Fruit Essences, &c.



INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION, LONDON,
1862.
Class 2, No. 553.
Chemical Substances
and
Scientific Processes,
Medal and
Honourable Mention.



The Burning of Langdale's Distillery on Holborn Hill by the Lord Gordon Rioters in 1780, of which an interesting account will be found in Charles Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."—Chaps. 62 & 68.

Importer & Distiller

of all

Essential Oils,

Natural and Artificial

Flavouring Essences,

Concentrated Infusions

Decoctions,

Tinctures & Extracts,

Vanillas,

Vanilla Crystals,

&c., &c.

DISTILLERY AND LABORATORY:

72 & 73, HATTON GARDEN, & 5a, CROSS ST.,

HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BONDED & EXPORT FACTORY:

No. 1, WAREHOUSE, ST. KATHERINE & LONDON DOCKS, E.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

**JOHN PUTNEY & SON,
CIGAR, TOBACCO,**

ENEMA, SLIDE LID, & GENERAL

BOX

MANUFACTURERS

MAHOGANY & TIMBER
MERCHANTS.

WORKS:—

CANROBERT STREET,
BETHNAL GREEN ROAD, E.

OFFICES:—



75, Teesdale Street,
HACKNEY ROAD,
LONDON, E.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—

“CEDAR LONDON.”

FLUID LICORICE.

F This is a New Article, and as an endorsement of its worth we can say that all those who have been induced to try it have become Regular Customers, and it is fast becoming generally used by the Manufacturers of TOBACCO and CIGARS.



All we ask for it is a fair trial, and it will be found the best and most handy & economical Licorice Sweetening.

	dols.	cts.	
PRICES in Bbls. or Half-Bbls.	-	1 00	per. gal.
" 10 Gallon Kegs,	-	1 05	"
" 5 Gallon Kegs or Cans,	-	1 10	"
For Sample—1 Gallon Can,	-	1 25	"

Free on Board. No Charge for Packages.

Special Prices to Large Consumers.

Those Manufacturers of CIGARS AND TOBACCOS who require a Pure Sweet should use our

ROCK CANDY CRYSTALS;

For Maple Flavour our

MAPLE SUGAR,

And for Brown Color our

BURNT SUGAR COLORING.

J. H. BARKER & CO.

328, CHERRY STREET,

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

T. K. BELLIS,
6, JEFFREY'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Holds the Largest Stock of

TURKISH, Cutting,
AND
CIGARETTE Tobaccos

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HIGHEST QUALITY. LOWEST PRICE.

SPECIALITY :

THESSALIAN & SMYRNA AROMATIC TOBACCOS.

AGENCIES IN MACEDONIA & EGYPT.

Telegrams :—“LANOLINE, LONDON.”

GLYCERINE
of all Grades.

**WHOLESALE
QUANTITIES
ONLY.**

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GEO. HALLER & Co.
86
LEADENHALL ST.,
LONDON,
E.C.

★

Samples and offers on Application.

C. F. BROWN & CO.

**3, TOWER ROYAL,
CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

WAX-PAPER Manufacturers,

Twice Waxed, Non-Greasy, Non-Odorour,
for Tobacco Wrapping. Cut to Sizes.

TINFOILS.—Pure,—Polished.

And all qualities suitable for Tobacco Wrapping,
also cheap Composition Foils, Embossed Foils, &c.

**WHOLESALE AND EXPORT
STATIONERS,
PAPERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS for PACKING, &c.
SAMPLES & QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.**



HARE & CO.

ARTISTS, ENGRAVERS,

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AND

85, BOULEVARD SEBASTOPOL,
PARIS.

J. & F. BELL,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,
AND
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO MERCHANTS.

Factory, 5 to 41, BRUNSWICK STREET, and
164, TRONGATE.

WAREHOUSE: 43, BRUNSWICK STREET,
GLASGOW,

*Manufacture all Varieties of Roll, Bar, Plug, and Cut
Tobaccos, Snuffs, and Cigarettes.*

Special Attention and Care bestowed in Manufacture.
Goods at very Moderate Prices; Second to none in Quality and
Condition, and Warranted to give Entire Satisfaction to all
Consumers.

LIST OF A FEW SPECIALITIES:—

"THREE BELLS" IMPERIAL ROLL.
BELL'S BEST PIGTAIL. BROWN ROLL.
BELL'S BEST THICK ROLL.
BELL'S "SPECIAL" SMOKING MIXTURE.
BELL'S BRUNSWICK SMOKING MIXTURE.
BELL'S COLUMBA SMOKING MIXTURE.
BELL'S SUPERFINE VIRGINIAN SHAG.
BELL'S BRIGHT VIRGINIAN BIRD'S EYE.
BELL'S SUPERFINE RETURNS.
BELL'S ROYAL NAVY CUT.
BELL'S GOLDEN BAR.
BELL'S CAROLINA BAR.
BELL'S GOLDEN PLUG.
BELL'S MEXICAN PLUG.
BELL'S ROSEWOOD PLUG.
MEXICAN RAPPEE. "BELL'S SCOTCH."
BELL'S PRINCES MIXTURE.
BRUNSWICK CIGARETTES.
LOS-ANGELES CIGARETTES.
CITIZEN CIGARETTES.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

INFORMATION FOR INTENDING PIRATES.

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IMPORTANT OFFER OF REWARD.

I offer a reward, and authorise any solicitor, journalist, printer, publisher, or other person, in any country in the world, to notify me should anyone attempt to reprint or translate for publication any of the matter in this book. I will gladly pay for any such information of a positive character, and prosecute any infringement of my rights to the fullest extent of the law.

Signed, **JAMES B. LUTTERMAN,**
L. S.

Please address all European information to me, thus:—

JAMES B. LUTTERMAN,
Care of "VESUVIAN,"
106, Salcott Road,
Clapham Junction,
London, S.W.
England.

Please address all American information to me, thus:—

JAMES B. LUTTERMAN,
Care of **WILLIAM A. PETERS, Esq.**
39, Nassau Street,
New York City,
United States.

THE TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS' MANUAL.

EVANS, SONS & CO.

56, HANOVER STREET,
LIVERPOOL.

LONDON— EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, 65, Bartholomew Close.	CANADA— EVANS, SONS & MASON (Limited), Montreal, Toronto, and Victoria, B.C.
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**WHOLESALE AND EXPORT
DRUGGISTS**

AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.



E. S. & Co. deal in every kind of Perfumes, Essential Oils, and Chemicals, used by Tobacco Manufacturers.

IMPORTERS OF OTTO DE ROSES, NEROLI, MUSK, VANILLA, ETC., ETC.

E. S. & Co. are also the largest Importers
into England of

FINE OLIVE OIL,

Samples and Prices can be had on application.

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“THE TOBACCO
MANUFACTURERS’
MANUAL,”

A VADE-MECUM FOR THE ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

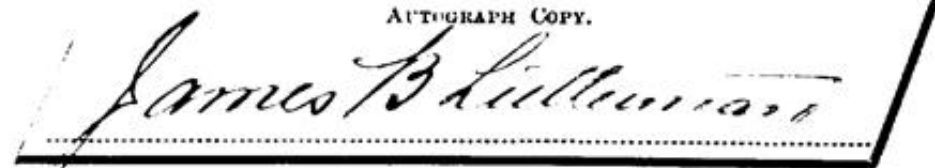
BY

JAMES B. LUTTERMAN,
TOBACCO TRADE CHEMIST.

EDITED BY

“VESUVIAN,”
TOBACCO TRADE JOURNALIST.

AUTOGRAPH COPY.

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James B. Lutterman". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background. The box has a solid top and bottom border and a dashed left and right border.

106, SALCOTT ROAD, CLAPHAM JUNCTION,
LONDON, S.W.

1887.

[All Rights Reserved.]

LUTTERMAN'S

HIGHLY - CONCENTRATED

TURKISH TOBACCO IMPROVER

FOR

**PERFUMING TURKISH TOBACCO,
COLORING TURKISH TOBACCO,
IMPROVING TURKISH TOBACCO,
AND IMPARTING TO IT**

A beautifully Fragrant Aroma while Burning.

The above is Mr. Lutterman's Special Secret Formula, and is prepared solely by

W. J. BUSH & Co.

Ye Oldest Essence Distillers.

ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.

One Bottle will enhance the value of a hundred-weight of Turkish Tobacco fully Six Hundred per cent., and give to Poor and Inferior Tobaccos the character of the finest qualities.

EVERY CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER SHOULD TRY IT.

TO MY FRIEND,
THAT INDEFATIGABLE AND PRACTICAL TRADE JOURNALIST,
WHO, UNDER THE *Nom de Plume* OF
"VESUVIAN,"
HAS DONE MORE THAN
ANY LIVING MAN
TO
BRIGHTEN THE TRADE LITERATURE OF THE DAY,
THIS BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY
AND WITH PERMISSION
DEDICATED.

HE IS ONE OF THE SELECT FEW WHO HAS
THE BUMP OF HUMOUR
FULLY DEVELOPED;
PERFECTLY UNDERSTANDS HIS TRADE AS A
TOBACCO WORKER;
A MASTER IN THE PROFESSION OF JOURNALISM,
A CULTURED AND TRAVELLED GENTLEMAN, AND
A SINCERE FRIEND AND ABLE COLLEAGUE,
TO WHOM I AM MUCH INDEBTED.
I KNOW OF NO PERSON WHO, TO ME, IS MORE ENTITLED
TO THE HONOR OF THIS DEDICATION, AND
SO THIS WORK IS ADMIRINGLY AND
RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO
MY VALUED FRIEND,
"VESUVIAN."

James B. Lutterman.

Tobacco Manufacturers

Wishing to bring their Specialities under the notice of the public in the cheapest and best manner, should use the PATENT "GLACIER" SHOW LABELS.

No advertising medium has had a greater success than these transparent Labels, which have a great advantage over expensive Show Cards, in that, if used at all, they cannot be unnoticed by the public. Affixed to the glass of shop fronts or doors, they will remain unaffected by light, heat, or moisture for a long period, and *must be seen*, not only by the customers of a particular establishment, but also by the public in passing.



Reduced copy of one of the earliest made and most widely circulated "Glacier" Labels, made for Messrs. Allen & Ginter, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

The principal Tobacco Manufacturers and Merchants of the world have used the Patent "GLACIER" Label. Among others may be mentioned W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London; HIGNETT, BROS. & Co., Liverpool; H. K. TERRY & Co., London; LAMBERT & BUTLER, London; H.V. ARCHER & Co., London; LORILLARD & Co., New York; ALLEN & GINTER, Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.; DRUMMOND TOBACCO Co., St. Louis; W. F. KIMBALL & Co., New York; J. W. NOLTE & Co., Bremen; STEPHEN MITCHELL & SON, Glasgow; MURRAY, SONS & Co., Belfast; &c., &c.

* * * * *

For familiarising the public with the name of a maker or special brand, there is nothing to equal a well-designed PATENT

"Glacier" Show Label.

(The word "GLACIER" is registered under the Trade Marks Act.)

Among the advantages claimed for the "GLACIER" Show Labels may be mentioned **Cheapness**, cost in quantity being very low; **Ease of Distribution**, as the Labels can be sent by post, packed with goods without increasing bulk, or carried by travellers; **Effectiveness**, being placed on the glass of shop fronts or doors, they catch the eye of the public, and are equally effective by day or night; **Durability**, a "GLACIER" Label properly affixed remaining good for years.

FOR SPECIMENS AND PRICES APPLY TO

M'CAW, STEVENSON & ORR,
The Linenhall Works, BELFAST,

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOW CARDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
PRINTERS OF TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE LABELS, &c., &c.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

“ Good wine needs no bush.” Good tobacco chemistry needs no puff,—excepting that of the smoker when burning the “fragrant” weed. *He*, however, ought to be in blissful ignorance of the fact that on the face of this earth there dwells such a man as

At your service,

JAMES B. LUTTERMAN.

London, England, 1887.

(*En route* for the United States.)

A WORD OF THANKS.

I have to express my gratitude to numberless friends who have kindly helped me along in one way or other with my laborious task, and hereby take pleasure in doing so.

I head the list with my painstaking, patient, thoughtful and enterprising Editor and Publisher "Vesuvian"—than whom the tobacco industry of the world has no truer friend.

Second in importance is Mr. William A. Peters, Editor and Publisher of "The American Bottler," 39, Nassau Street, New York City, who has carefully watched my American interests throughout, and in whom I have reposed so much confidence as to permit him to sign my name in all things—legal documents not excepted—and full power to act as he may think best on my behalf.

My newly-found young friend Mr. Thomas M. Dodridge of London, also has my thanks, as a patient experimental chemist.

The three under-mentioned English publishers have been particularly kind to me, and have sent me books in the fond hope that such would be (although they have NOT been) useful in my labours. However, I take the will for the deed, and hereby beg to acknowledge the books they kindly sent—each of which will be found worthy of perusal.

From Messrs. Chatto and Windus: "Tobacco: its History and Associations," by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.

From Mr. Edward Stanford: "Tobacco," by John Dunning, and "Tobacco: a Farmer's Crop," by Philip Meadows Taylor.

From Messrs. Gurney and Jackson: "Tobacco, and its Adulterations," by Henry P. Prescott.

The Orange Judd Company of New York have also my thanks for a copy of "Tobacco Culture."

I cannot close these remarks without paying a compliment to my very respected and honoured friend Monsieur Jacques Zébaume, of "Le Tabac," Paris, France; to Mr. F. W. Lyon of the "Tobacco Trade Review," London; and the Editors of "Die Deutsche Tabak-Zeitung," Berlin, Germany; "De Tabaksplant," Kuilenberg, Holland; "Le Fumeur," Brussels, Belgium; "The Tobacco Review," Chicago, U.S.; "Western Tobacco Journal," Cincinnati, U.S.; and also, to a certain extent, to "Die Bremer Tabak und Cigarren-Zeitung," Bremen, Germany.

I also beg to say a good word for the patient printers who have made perfect order out of the chaos of my cramped caligraphy; my various unknown friends, confidential subscribers all over the world (who will, I am sure, appreciate my effort to put on paper the result of my forty-two years international experiences), for the noble manner in which they have supported this volume, and made it the greatest success ever known in tobacco literature, and to whom I commend the many offices tendered by the advertisers herein; and, likewise, all the advertisers themselves.

I came to Europe for pleasure; I had no idea of writing a book, but the persuasion which induced me to do so must be laid at the door of my old friend and colleague "Vesuvian."

Craving indulgence for sins of omission and commission, friends, one and all, I thank you.

Respectfully,
JAMES B. LUTTERMAN.

*Samples and Price Lists
on Application.*

*Telegraphic Addresses:
"ORRIS, London."
"GENERATOR, Glasgow."*

HAYNES & FINEMORE

MANUFACTURERS

OF

SPECIALITIES IN FLAVOURINGS

FOR

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

IMPORTERS AND DISTILLERS

OF

ESSENTIAL OILS;

OTTO OF ROSES;

TONQUIN BEANS;

AND

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ARTICLES USED BY THE TRADE.

**4, WHITFIELD STREET,
FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.**

56, Oswald Street, GLASGOW,

And at 8, Hare Street, CALCUTTA.



P R E F A C E .

PREFACES, as a rule, are not read ; should this one meet a similar fate, I have at least done my duty. In the one or two preceding pages I have thanked everybody, so nothing remains for me to do but to say a few words about myself.

I am a Teuton ; was born in Hamburg ; went to United States with my family when I was only 9 years old ; have been in the tobacco trade for 42 years, and know nothing else but tobacco—it is my very life. I have travelled both hemispheres extensively, and watched the systems of tobacco working in almost every country which takes any interest in this great trade. And what I have learnt and know of that trade I now lay bare in these pages.

Brethren in the trade ! put my experiences to use. I have retired from active work now, but I still take a fatherly interest in what is going on in the tobacco industry around me. By following the tried and approved precepts and formulæ given herein, there is not an article or grade of goods you produce which cannot be improved.

One word in conclusion ; when using drugs, &c., *get them good* ; don't use more, nor don't use less ; be exact in all things, and then you need have no fears as to results.

**PUREST & FINEST ESSENTIAL OILS,
PERFUMES, INFUSIONS,
DECOCTIONS, TINCTURES,
EXTRACTS, BERRIES,
BARKS, FLAVORS, &c., &c.**

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See facing pages 92 and 93 for Price List.



CONTENTS.

(For General Index see end of Book.)

DIVISION I. ASCERTAINING THE QUANTITY OF NICOTINE IN TOBACCOS (ILLUSTRATED)	1—2
DIVISION II. SECTION 1. MEMORANDA AND HINTS FOR TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.	3—5
DIVISION II. SECTION 2. IMPROVING INFE- RIOR LEAF (Twelve Methods).	6—20
DIVISION II. SECTION 3. BLENDINGS, MIX- TURES, &c.	20—23
DIVISION II. SECTION 4. CUT TOBACCOS OF ALL KINDS	25—39
DIVISION II. SECTION 5. CHEWING, SPUN, AND HARD TOBACCOS	40—51
DIVISION III. SECTION 1. TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES	52—60
DIVISION III. SECTION 2. CIGARETTE PAPERS	61—63

DIVISION IV. SECTION 1. THE IMPROVEMENT OF CIGAR-TOBACCOS, &c.	64—67
DIVISION IV. SECTION 2. CIGAR-TOBACCOS AND CIGARS	68—82
DIVISION IV. SECTION 3. OIL OF CEDAR FOR CHEAPENING CIGAR-BOXES	83—84
DIVISION V. SNUFFS OF ALL KINDS.	85—92
DIVISION VI. SECTION 1. PERFUMES, &c.	93—105
DIVISION VI. SECTION 2. COLORINGS, &c.	106—115
DIVISION VI. SECTION 3. PRESERVATIVES	116—118
DIVISION VII. MEDICINAL FACTS ABOUT TO- BACCO	119—121
DIVISION VIII. SECTION 1. MIXTURES AND HERBS FOR MEDICINAL USES	122—126
DIVISION VIII. SECTION 2. HERBAL-MEDI- CINAL SNUFFS	127—132
DIVISION IX. MISCELLANEOUS TRADE RECEIPTS	133—140
DIVISION X. THE DETECTION OF ADULTERA- TIONS IN SOME OF THE ARTICLES MEN- TIONED IN THIS BOOK.	141—144

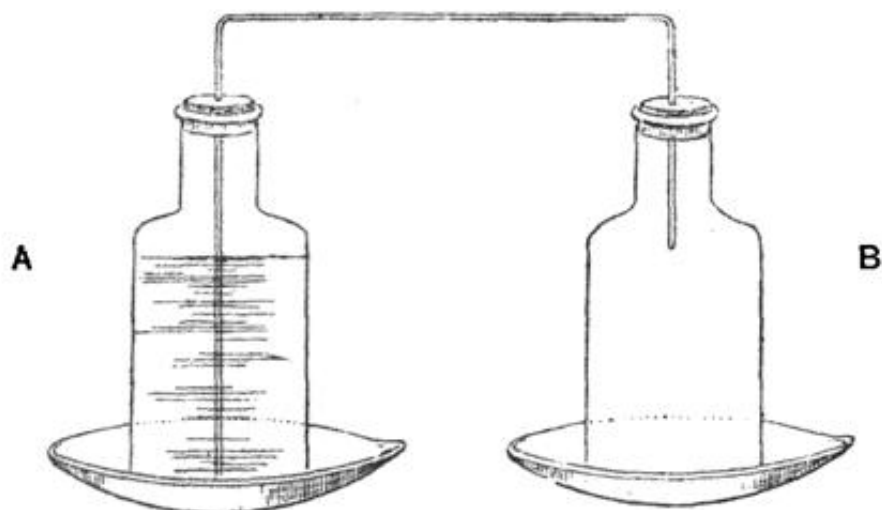
(For General Index see end of Book.)





DIVISION I.

ASCERTAINING THE QUANTITY OF NICOTINE IN TOBACCO.



SCHIEL'S APPARATUS.

TO make the above, procure two stout white flint glass bottles with narrow necks. Have two good corks which fit the necks well; drill holes in them and insert (as shewn) a glass tube bent at right angles at each end, and cover the long end of the tube with fine flannel. Stand both the bottles in lipped saucers.

The procedure is as follows:—cut up the tobacco into fragments and put it in the bottle A—which already contains some ammoniacal ether. Stand the

bottle in the saucer filled with cold water and allow it to remain for some minutes. Now fill the saucer of B with warm water, and *at once* transpose the two bottles in their relative saucers.

The ether vapour, which is formed in the bottle A, will then force the solution of nicotine through the fine flannel which covers the long end of the glass tube and which almost reaches to the bottom of A, directly into the bottle B.

Repeat this whole operation for a dozen times or more successively, and until the tobacco is entirely exhausted and nothing more passes from bottle to bottle. The nicotine can then be determined by volumetric analysis.

Notes :—

1. Before connecting the tube to the empty bottle B a small quantity of ether should be put into that vessel to expel the air.

2. Tie the corks down upon the bottles with wire; let this be done tightly, and in the same manner as champagne bottles are wired.





DIVISION II.

SECTION 1.

HINTS TO THE TRADE, &c.

MEMORANDA AND HINTS FOR TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

THE following introductory and tabulated remarks are intended to be applied to every department of every tobacco factory in the whole world:—

1. It is a well known fact that a scrap of stale or partly smoked tobacco, or a little tobacco ash, or a few bread crumbs,—or in fact almost any foreign substance not estimated for in the manufacture of tobacco,—will spoil, in some way or other, any batch of tobacco in process, in which the said foreign element may find itself.
2. It should, therefore, be made an arbitrary law that no food should be allowed to be consumed within the buildings occupied for tobacco manufacturing, &c.
3. That smoking should only be permitted in the sample room; and suitable receptacles should be there provided for the half-consumed “weed,” spent matches, &c., and these removed daily.
4. Printed notices should be put about on every

staircase and the walls of every department of the factory, and to prevent disfigurement or illegibility these should be replaced monthly with fresh clean ones.

Here are designs for model bills :

SMOKING

in ANY PART of THIS FACTORY
IS PROHIBITED.

ANY OFFENDER

will be

DISCHARGED INSTANTLY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NO PERSON employed in this factory will be allowed to bring any article for

EATING or DRINKING

into this building

ON ANY ACCOUNT WHATSOEVER.

MESSENGERS

with Food or Drink for Workpeople

WILL BE SENT BACK.

**EVERY EMPLOYEE MUST LEAVE THE
FACTORY DURING MEAL TIMES.**

THE DOORS WILL BE BOLTED BETWEEN.....AND.....

A FEW MORE POINTERS.

Before attempting to liquor any American growths of tobacco, for cutting or spinning purposes, steam them; they will then loosen out better in the "hands," and take the casing liquor the more readily.

Be careful to do this with fine Virginias; this growth is often dampened with a thin solution of diluted rum and molasses while in the hogshead and just previous to pressing down.

In the matter of hard tobaccos it will be found a wise policy—in fact it has *proved* itself so,—to press the roll, &c., in canvas and then to boil down the cloths, cords &c., in plenty of soft water afterwards. The liquid thus obtained makes—whether used hot or cold—a better liquor for the casing or wetting of the same class of leaf on subsequent occasions than any clean water obtainable, consequently the use of paper as a pressing wrapper is a mistake.

Always melt molasses, honey, &c., for chewing tobaccos, in *hot* water.

Glycerine does the best work if it is added to water while the latter is warm.

Rum is a good thing for all chewing tobaccos—whether same is given in a receipt in this book or not.

Don't mix spirits and hot water together for tobacco work, if same can be prevented. Let the water be just warm and then add the spirits gently.

A copper stoving plate will be found to do its duty better than one made of any other metal.



SECTION 2.

IMPROVING INFERIOR LEAF.

(Twelve different Methods.)

EACH of all the aftergiven *recipes* is arranged for the treatment of one hundred weight (112 lbs.) of leaf tobacco. Any one will convert the most inferior rubbish it is possible to buy into excellent smoking tobacco. This is absolute fact, and therefore every preparation can be recommended with confidence.

There is no special manipulation of the leaf required; the *recipes* are exceedingly simple and the product in each case is intended to be used for ordinary casing (liquoring) purposes, instead of plain water, &c.

The leaf being once converted into good smoking material, it may be still further improved by the use of any of the various formulæ given throughout this book for flavoring, perfuming, &c.

Common sense will dictate which *recipe* to use—according to the fault, &c., of the poor quality tobacco in hand at the time.

RECIPE No. 1.

Smash up into fragments :

7 oz. Orris Root,
 4½ oz. Cascarella Bark,
 3½ oz. Badiane,
 3½ oz. Galanga Root,
 and
 2½ oz. Cubebs.

Digest the above in a sand bath for 24 to 30 hours in :

4 gallons Clean Soft Water,

And then press out the liquor and divide it into two portions.

Into one half of the liquor

Add :

1½ lbs. Loaf Sugar (in powder),

Upon which has been previously poured and carefully incorporated :

1 fluid oz. Pure Oil of Cloves.

Into the second half of the liquor

Add the following mixture :

1¼ lb. Saltpetre in fine powder,
 and

7 oz. Black Licorice,

Dissolved in :

1 pint Clean Soft Water (*boiling hot*).

When both the latter have been thoroughly dissolved and the mixture strained and cooled, pour it into the second half of the original liquor, and mix the first and second parts of the original liquors together, and the combination is ready for use.

RECIPE No. 2.

This is rather more complicated.

Crush and mix :

1½ lbs. Dried Rose Leaves,

8¾ oz. „ Orange Peel,

and

7 oz. Coriander Seed.

Macerate them for 24 hours in :

2½ gallons Clean Soft Water,

And press out the resulting liquor.

At same time prepare another mixture by macerating for 24 hours :

2¼ oz. Storax,

and

1¾ oz. Fine Oily Nutmeg (*sliced*),

in

½ gallon Sixty per cent. Spirits of Wine.

Press out the liquid and dissolve in it :

1¾ fluid oz. Oil of Bergamot.

Now prepare a third liquid—a thick syrup—with :

1 lb. Loaf Sugar,

and

8 oz. filtered Soft Water (boiling hot),

And when cold add it to the spirituous liquid, and pour that very gradually into the first one.

The whole being now perfectly mixed, dissolve in it :

1½ lb. Powdered Saltpetre.

Strain, and the preparation is ready for use.

Note :—

This will be found a fine “doctor” for “greasy” and leathery tobaccos, which crust or “coal” when burning—that is, *if they will burn at all!*

RECIPE No. 3.

Pulverise :

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Sassafras Wood,
 7 oz. Rosewood Chips,
 7 oz. Fennel Seed,
 4 oz. Cubebs,
 and
 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Cloves.

Macerate the above for 24 hours in :

$\frac{1}{2}$ gall. Sixty per cent. Spirits of Wine,
 And draw off the liquor.

Take the pasty residue and boil it in :

4 gallons of Soft Water

(poured over it while boiling) till quite exhausted, when pour off the fluid and squeezè out every spot of juice from the remaining mass by wringing it in a piece of linen.

Keep this last liquid separate from the others and beat up in it till dissolved :

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pounded White Loaf Sugar,
 and
 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. pounded Pure Saltpetre.

Whisk up the latter combination in a large vessel till it froths pretty well, and then gradually pour in the other two liquids—whisking all the time till completely amalgamated.

The preparation is then ready for use.

RECIPE NO. 4.

(This is prepared very much in the same fashion as Recipe No. 3.)

Convert into coarse powder :

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Orris Root,
 4 oz. Cassia Bark,
 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Cardamoms (with their shells),
 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Cubebs,
 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Mastic,
 and
 1 oz. Cloves,

Digest them for 24 hours in :

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons Clean Soft Water,
 and

1 quart Seventy per cent. Alcohol,
 and then pour off the liquor.

Pour upon the residue :

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons Soft Water,
 and boil, strain, &c. (*See Recipe No. 3.*)

Into the liquid obtained last dissolve :

3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. pounded White Sugar,
 and

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. pounded Pure Saltpetre,
 and proceed *exactly* as *Recipe No. 3*, but add to the
 completed and mixed liquids :

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons Filtered Soft Water (*Cold.*)

RECIPE No. 5.

For "A" Liquid.

Smash up together :

4 oz. Badiane,
4 oz. Cassia Bark,
3½ oz. Purified Potash,
and

2 oz. Fine Oily Nutmeg,

and allow them to digest for 24 hours in :

4 gallons Clean Soft Water.

Pour off the fluid and tightly press out the residue.

For "B" Liquid.

Dissolve in :

1 quart Proof Spirits of Wine :
1 fluid ounce Peruvian Balsam,
and
1 fluid ounce Olibanum.

Now take some of the "A" liquid and dissolve in it :

2 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
and

1¼ lbs. pounded Saltpetre.

Mix this, and the "A" and "B" liquids, together ;
strain all, and it is ready for use.

Note :—

This will be found a fine thing for tobaccos of inferior quality which, *when coaxed into burning a little*, emit an "earthy" smell and have a taste in accordance.

RECIPE No. 6.

Crush to pulp :

1½ lb. Figs,

8¾ oz. Fresh Lemon Peel (cut thin),

8¾ oz. ,, Orange Peel ,,

7 oz. Coriander Seed,

7 oz. Calamus Root,

and

3½ oz. Cubebs.

Macerate the above for 24 hours in :

4 gallons Clean Soft Water.

Strain off the liquid and add to it :

1½ lb. Pure Saltpetre,

and

1 lb. Loaf Sugar,

Dissolved in :

1 lb. *filtered* Soft Water.

RECIPE No. 7.

First Part.

Coarsely pulverise :

7 oz. Cascarilla Bark,

and

4 oz. Cassia Bark.

Digest them for 24 hours in :

4 gallons Clean Soft Water,

and then strain out the liquor and press the residue.

Second Part.

Rub up together in a mortar :

2 lbs. pounded Loaf Sugar,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid oz. Peruvian Balsam,

and

$\frac{1}{2}$,, oz. Finest Oil of Cloves,

and afterwards work into same :

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Pure Saltpetre, in powder.

The next process is to dissolve the whole of the above by pouring upon the mixture :

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons Clean Soft Water,

while *boiling hot*, and then closing or covering the vessel containing it till its contents are quite cold. Then mix the first and second parts together, strain, and all is ready for use.

RECIPE NO. 8.

First Part.

Crush in a mortar :

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Cassia Bark,

7 oz. Orris Root,

7 oz. Angelica Root,

and

1 oz. Vanilla (in bean).

Turn these ingredients, by preference, into an earthenware vessel with a closely fitting lid—or, anyhow, into a covered pan of *some* kind—and pour upon them :

4 gallons clean Soft Water,

while *boiling hot*, close the lid down instantly, make it steam tight with putty, and then allow everything to

stand in a moderately warm place for twenty-four hours. Remove the vessel and allow it to cool down gently for say three or four hours. Then carefully pour off the liquor, and squeeze out every spot of fluid from the pasty residue by wringing it in a stout linen cloth of fine texture. Add the wringings-out to the other liquid.

Second Part.

Throw into a mortar :

1½ lbs. Finely Powdered Loaf Sugar,
 1¼ lbs. „ „ Saltpetre,
 1½ lbs. Rosewood Oil,
 and
 8¾ fluid ounces Oil of Bergamot.

Rapidly work all these up with the pestle till a kind of thin paste is formed. Turn this out into a covered vessel (earthenware by preference) and pour upon this paste :

1½ gallons Clean Soft Water,
 of a slightly more than milk warm temperature. Stir occasionally to dissolve everything—keeping the lid closed as much as ever possible—and finally, when cold, strain through stout linen cloth and add the liquor to that of the first part. It is then ready for use.

Notes :—

1. The most stinking tobacco that ever was grown can be converted into sound smokeable merchandise by the use of *Recipe No. 8* ; but the whole instructions for the preparation of same will have to be most rigorously carried out to attain a perfect result.

2. In the case of *very* bad leaf, especially of a sandy character, a thoroughly good bath in hot water, will help it along wonderfully—if the tobacco is immediately afterwards dried in a gentle heat, and well shaken up while drying.

3. If the tobacco is of a “greasy” type, pursue the same course; but give it an hour in the press (not too powerful a squeeze) before drying.

4. When dealing with such inferior leaf as that under discussion, it will be found a good policy to butt off the thick ends of the stalks before treating the tobacco with the “Improver,” otherwise they will suck up such a quantity of the liquid as to cause a needless waste.

RECIPE No. 9.

Weigh off into a mortar :

2 lbs. Fresh Walnut Leaves,

1½ lbs. Fresh Bay Leaves,

1½ lbs. Juniper Berries,

and

8¾ ounces Whole Oranges (the entire fruit),

and smash the lot into a pulp.

Put this pulp into a stewpan with :

4 gallons Clean Soft Water,

and allow all to simmer very gently for 24 hours, when strain off the liquid and squeeze the residue for more fluid. When all possible has been obtained, allow it to cool.

Now pound together in the mortar till an impalpable soft powder is formed :

3¼ lbs. Loaf Sugar,
1 fluid ounce of Finest Oil of Lemon,
and
½ ounce (avoirdupois) of Amber,*

Then, when finished, add :

2 lbs. Pure Saltpetre in fine powder.

Rub all together in a mortar a few times, and then dissolve the powder in :

1½ gallons Clean Soft Water,
(milk warm). Allow to get cold, and afterwards strain it into the previously made liquor, when the preparation is ready for use.

Note :—

This is an excellent “improver” for tobaccos with a bitterness about them.

RECIPE No. 10.

(A very simple “improver” for slightly faulty tobaccos. Good for sea-water damaged leaf, if not too far gone.)

Crush up separately :

7 oz. Cassia Bark,
7 oz. Orris Root,
7 oz. Licorice Root,
7 oz. Angelica Root,
7 oz. Rosewood Chips,
4 oz. Lavender (stalks and flowers),
and
1 oz. Vanilla Bean,

* Any clean fragments of amber will answer for this.

And then mix and macerate them in :

4 gallons Clean Soft Water,
for 10 or 12 hours (or more) until all the "goodness"
of each is exhausted. Allow to get cold, strain the
liquor off, and press out as much more fluid as possible
from the residue.

Now dissolve in :

1½ gallons Clean Soft Cold Water,
3¼ lbs. Loaf Sugar,
and
2 lbs. Pure Saltpetre.

Strain it, mix it into the first lot of liquid, and all is
ready for use.

RECIPE No. 11.

Liquid No. 1.

8¾ oz. Juniper Berries,
8¾ oz. Orris Root,
and
8¾ oz. Coriander Seed.

Pour upon the above, when crushed to a coarse
powder :

3½ gallons Clean Soft Water,
and allow all to digest for 24 hours.

Liquid No. 2.

Dissolve in :

1½ gallon Clean Soft Water :
4 lbs. Light Molasses (Golden Syrup),
and
2 lbs. Pure Saltpetre.

Liquid No. 3.

Macerate by heat and in a glass matrass :

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Liquid Storax,

with

2 lbs. weight Proof Spirits of Wine.

Filter the extract from the above, and add it while warm to *Liquid No. 2*, which allow to become cold in a covered vessel. By the time this has taken place, strain and press out the residue of

Liquid No. 1.

and strain into that, the mixture of

Liquids No. 2 and No. 3.

Mix all thoroughly, and keep ready for use in a corked and bladdered jar.

Note :—

As an all round recipe, this one stands unrivalled. It can be used for cigar tobaccos equally as well as for cutting, or any other kind of, leaf.

RECIPE NO. 12.

(Very Simple and Useful.)

Crush and mix :

7 oz. Cascarella Bark,

7 oz. Cinnamon Blossoms,

7 oz. Angelica Root,

7 oz. Badiane,

and

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Cloves.

Pour over them :

4 gallons Clean Soft Water,
and macerate for 24 hours.

Now press out the resulting liquor and add to it a strained solution made of :

2 lbs. Brown Sugar,
1½ lb. Pure Saltpetre,
¾ lb. Light Molasses (Golden Syrup),
and
7 quarts Filtered Soft Water.

When thoroughly mixed the combination is ready for use.

A DIFFERENT SYSTEM FOR
REMOVING DISAGREEABLE TASTE AND SMELL FROM
INFERIOR QUALITIES OF TOBACCO.

First Liquid.

Dissolve in :

100 lbs. (by weight) Clean Soft Water :--
1¾ to 2 lbs. Purified Potash.

Second Liquid.

Dissolve in :

500 lbs. (by weight) Clean Soft Water :
20 lbs. Soda Water-glass, (Silicate of Soda.)

Strain the liquids and mix then. Pour the combined solutions over such a quantity of leaf—say 100 to 150 lbs.—as will enable the latter to be thoroughly immersed.

Allow the leaf to soak for two days—turning frequently during the time.

Take out the tobacco, strain it, dry it rather slow and then apply to use in the ordinary manner.

Notes :—

The most stubborn, foul-tasting, rank, or other, leaf (which is almost useless for the faults named,) can be made so thoroughly good by the above treatment as to be used as a base for good chewing tobacco, if otherwise suitable.

It can be manipulated afterwards for any purpose for which its growth and texture fits it.





SECTION 3.

BLENDINGS, MIXTURES, &c.

BLENDINGS FOR
what is commonly known as
"OSTEND TOBACCO."

IN this there are four varieties or qualities. The standard blends, for 100 lbs. in each case, are as under:

Quality No. 1.

33 lbs. Porto Rico Leaf,
35 lbs. Light Brown Maryland Leaf,
32 lbs. Brown Virginia.

100 lbs.

Quality No. 2.

45 lbs. Louisiana Leaf,
35 lbs. Light Yellow Virginia Leaf,
20 lbs. „ Pennsylvania Leaf.

100 lbs.

Quality No. 3.

25 lbs. Louisiana Leaf,
 30 lbs. Brown Virginia Leaf,
 45 lbs. Good Brown Pennsylvania Leaf

100 lbs.

Quality No. 4.

32 lbs. Long Orinoco Leaf,
 33 lbs. Yellow Virginia ,,
 35 lbs. ,, Maryland ,,

100 lbs.

BLENDINGS FOR "PETIT CANASTER."

Quality No. 1.

10 lbs. Long Orinoco Leaf,
 45 lbs. Louisiana ,,
 45 lbs. Porto Rico ,,

100 lbs.

Quality No. 2.

50 lbs. Brown Virginia Leaf,
 45 lbs. Long Orinoco ,,
 5 lbs. Louisiana ,,

100 lbs.

Petit Canaster is ALWAYS packed in tin boxes as soon as cut.

BLENDINGS FOR MARACAIBO TOBACCO,
OR "VARINAS CANASTER."
(See also Notes on next page.)

Quality No. 1. Finest.

30 lbs.	Stripped Small Havana Leaf,
25 lbs.	„ Small Orinoco „
25 lbs.	„ Genuine Porto Rico Leaf,
10 lbs.	„ Light Yellow Virginia Leaf,
10 lbs.	„ Yellowy-Green „ „
<hr/>	
100 lbs.	

Quality No. 2.

15 lbs.	Stripped Havana Leaf,
20 lbs.	„ Louisiana „
40 lbs.	„ Porto Rico „
15 lbs.	„ Yellow Virginia „
10 lbs.	„ Pale Green „ „ (off color).
<hr/>	
100 lbs.	

Quality No. 3.

5 lbs.	Havana Leaf,
5 lbs.	Louisiana Leaf,
40 lbs.	Porto Rico Leaf,
25 lbs.	Yellow Virginia Leaf,
25 lbs.	Pale Green „ „ (off color).
<hr/>	
100 lbs.	

Notes on the above:—

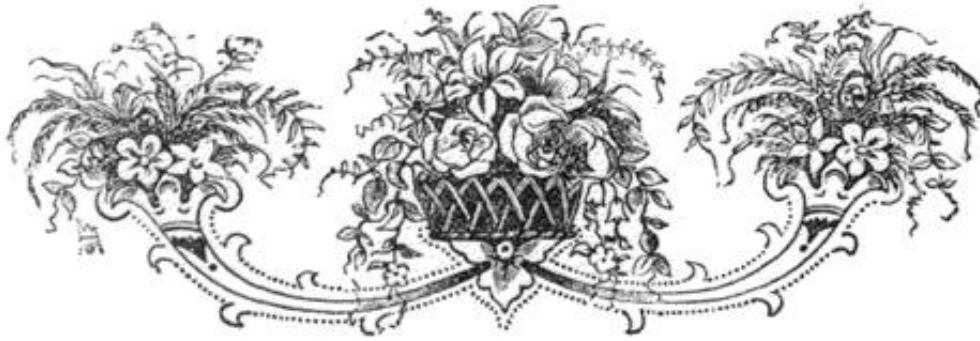
1. All these mixtures have a peculiarly light color which is difficult to match. The advice and proportions are therefore given.

2. To lighten the color to suit any particular locality, the yellow coloring may be carefully used.

3. If a darker colored blend is required, replace the light yellow and green Virginia leaf, with darker yellows and browns of same growth.

4. These tobaccos are cut without steaming or flavorings; the leaf is simply wetted and passed through the machine.





SECTION 4.

CUT TOBACCOS OF ALL KINDS.

FINEST GOLDEN HONEYDEW.

(Use Yellow Virginia, or Virginia and Stripped Bright Western, for this.)

For No. 1 Bottle.

Powder and mix :—

1 lb. Fresh Walnut Leaves,
12½ oz. Angelica Root,
10 oz. Orris Root,
7½ oz. Calamus Root,
and
7½ oz. Elder Blossoms,

Pour over them (by weight) :

12 lbs. Clean Rain Water.

Digest for 24 hours and press out the fluid.

Let the latter cool and then bottle it.

For No. 2 Bottle.

Mix in a glass matrass :

- 1 oz. Benzoine Powder,
 - 1 oz. Cinnamon Blossoms,
 - 7 drachms Pulverised Storax,
 - 2½ drachms Rosewood Oil,
- and

1 lb. Seventy per cent. Rectified Spirits of Wine.

Close the matrass with a piece of wet bladder perforated with a needle. Digest the whole in a sandbath for 24 to 30 hours, and then pour off the liquor, press out the residue, allow to cool, and finally bottle the fluid.

The contents of bottles No. 1 and No. 2 are mixed in the proportions preferred, and then used upon the leaf.

SWEET SCENTED TOBACCO.

(Best Quality.)

For this, fine Virginia leaf should only be used, but where price has to be considered, the manufacturer will do best to make a blend to resemble Virginia as closely as possible.

Crush to fragments :

- 4 lb. Dried Prunes,
 - 2 lb. ,, Orange Peel,
 - 2 lb. Rosewood Chips,
 - 1 lb. Coriander Seed,
- and
- 2 lbs. Raisins.

Pour over them :

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces Purified Potash,

and let the whole stand undisturbed for quite 24 hours. Now heat the whole to *nearly* boiling point—say 200° Fahr. Draw off the liquor, and press out the residue.

Dissolve in the liquid :

2 lbs. Purified and Powdered Saltpetre,

2 lbs. Table Salt,

and

4 lbs. Strained Honey.

Use the above in such quantities as desired upon tobacco which has already been dampened.

A favorite plan for the preparation of *really fine* goods, is to weigh off 40 lbs. of the above liquid and pour it over 100 lbs. of leaf, which has already been but slightly dampened with 15 lbs. of soft water. Allow the leaf to soak in the liquid for an hour, and then press it till dry enough for use.

Special :—

The superfluous liquid can be used again by adding a fresh lot to it, and it will be found that the more often it is used (with new liquid added time after time) the whiter it will make the tobacco burn, and the sweeter the finished article will be in both taste and aroma.

SWEET SCENTED TOBACCO.

Any growth possessing a good "body" may be treated for this purpose.

Macerate for 8 days :

4 oz. Powdered Cascarella Bark,
in

2 lb. weight Rectified Spirits of Wine.

At the end of that period boil the whole for an hour with:

24 lb. Clean Soft Water,
2 lb. White Wine Vinegar,
8 oz. Juniper Berries,
8 oz. Bruised Angelica Root,
and

3 oz. Finely Powdered Saltpetre.

Allow the decoction to get cold ; strain it, and it will then sweetly scent from one to two hundredweight of leaf.

Note:—

A sufficient quantity (according to quality and to fancy) of Tincture of Cascarella may be used to save the trouble, &c., of the first maceration described above.

"LEGITIMO."

(Finest Havana Smoking Tobacco.)

No pipe-smoking tobacco on earth can equal this for its cigar flavor and lovely aroma. Havana leaf alone is used for this purpose, and the article selected is

usually of good quality,—although unfitted for cigar uses by reason of coarseness of texture, thickness of vein, holes, &c.

The most approved manner of treating the leaf before spinning, granulation or cutting—for it is put on market in all three styles,—is to

Boil for six hours :

6¼ lbs.,	by weight,	Powdered Cassia Bark,
18¾ lbs.	„	Loaf Sugar,
		and
140½ lbs.	„	Clean Rain (or other Soft)
		Water,

And allow to get cold.

Now strain and press out the liquor, and add :

6¼ lbs.,	by weight,	Powdered Saltpetre,
7½ lbs.	„	„ Salt,
28 lbs.	„	White Wine Vinegar,
		and
31¼ lbs.	„	Cinnamon Water.

Sprinkle the leaf with this just sufficiently for the purposes of manufacture.

CINNAMON WATER for the above.

See also next page.

1 lb.	Bruised Cinnamon,
1½ oz.	Lump Sugar,
	and

Water, sufficient to prevent a burnt smell. *

* Usually Six Quarts, if the Cinnamon is good.

Macerate the above for from 24 to 30 hours in a low vessel and with a quick fire; then draw off a gallon.

Cinnamon water does not keep well; the essential oil soon losing taste and aroma. For this reason the sugar is added; it makes all blend better.

CINNAMON WATER FOR "LEGITIMO."

(*Simple method.*)

Mix:

1 oz. Oil of Cinnamon,*
 1 pint Rectified Spirits of Wine,
 and
 3 quarts Clean Soft Water.

IMITATION "LEGITIMO."

Good dark brown American cigar tobacco (such as Connecticut Seed leaf) is used for this; but light colors of the growth will answer just as well if dyed by any of the processes given herein.

For one ton, American weight, (2,000 lbs. English weight,) use as under:—

20 lbs. Crushed dried Prunes,
 15 lbs. „ Tamarinds,
 30 lbs. Juniper Berries,
 10 lbs. Figs,
 and
 5 lbs. Bruised Cassia Bark.

* Be sure to have Oil of Cinnamon, as Oil of Cassia is frequently substituted, and the difference is difficult to detect till used.

Smash up all the above till something more like a powder than anything else results, and then macerate it in :

225 lbs. weight of Clean Rain Water
for 24 to 30 hours.

Press and strain, and while warm add :

30 lbs. Crushed Spanish Licorice,

20 lbs. Strained Molasses,

10 lbs. „ Honey,

and

10 lbs. Powdered Saltpetre.

Allow all to get cold, when strain, and bottle for use.

*Ten Pounds weight of White Wine Vinegar may be added
to the above if liked.*

“PETUM OPTIMUM.”

(American Process.)

Boil together for 3 hours, on a good strong fire :

32 lbs. Clean Soft Water,

3 lbs. *Yellow Sugar Candy*,

1 lb. Raisins,

and

4 oz. Bay Leaves.

When cool, strain through linen, and add :

3 lbs. (by weight) Cinnamon Wine.

Work up the tobacco as follows :

Case (liquor) stripped Virginia leaf in water in the ordinary way, and let it stand for fully 24 hours—

during which time it is, of course, covered with a wet canvas, and occasionally shaken up and mixed together. Now cut it in an airy room and spread it out on cooling-racks to dry. When dried *well*, lightly sprinkle the cut tobacco with the above mixture—shaking it repeatedly and sprinkling all the while till the liquid is worked evenly all through. Again lay out the cut tobacco on racks for 24 to 40 hours (according to weather), when pack it down rather (but not *very*) loosely, in a barrel, and stand same in a cool place for 8 days,—to allow everything to mature. It should then have a lovely “nose” and fine aroma, when smoked.

“PETUM OPTIMUM.”

(*Dutch Process.*)

Dissolve :

3 lbs. Brown Sugar Candy,
in

60 lbs. (by weight) Clean Soft Water,

And with same saturate Virginia strips, pack them tightly in a barrel, and 12 hours afterwards cut them.

Thoroughly dry the cut tobacco in the air (not near a fire or any created heat), and then slightly moisten it with a mixture composed of :

1 lb. Juniper Wine, by weight,
2 lb. Cinnamon „ „
and

1 lb. Extract of Mastic.

When this moistening has been evenly distributed all over and through the batch, pack it in foil.

SWICENT TOBACCO.

Butt off the thick ends of the stalks from a hundred-weight of any good American leaf, and drench it with sixty per cent. of clean hot water. Squeeze it by screw pressure into a solid block, and then cut it fine. Kiln dry it till it will scarcely bear handling, when dampen it down to a comfortable smoking moisture with the aftergiven mixture, and pack into canisters, boxes, waxed-paper or tinfoil, and seal up the packages.

10 lbs. Clean Rain, or other Soft, Water,
 3 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
 2 lbs. Raisins,

and

4 oz. Bruised Cascarilla Bark:

Boil for three hours, and then allow it to become milk warm. Now strain it through a piece of the finest linen cloth procurable and let it get perfectly cold. (If it can be stood in an ice chest, or cold cellar, let this be done.)

When icy cold, add:

1 lb. Extract of Mastic,
 and
 8 oz. Cinnamon Wine.

Mix well, and the liquid is ready for use as above described.

PORTOCARERO TOBACCO.

The Process :

60 lbs. Maryland Tobacco,

Must be immersed in the following pickling mixture, while hot, and allowed to remain for eight hours. It should then be taken out, wrung between canvas to remove the surplus moisture (which can be used again if a fresh addition is made to it), cut, dried, and packed.

The Formula :

24 lbs. Clean Soft Water,

2 lbs. Loaf Sugar,

8 oz. Powdered Fennel Seed,

4 oz. Cascarilla Bark,

2 oz. Cubebs,

and

2 oz. Cloves.

Boil till it becomes rather a sticky liquid weighing 20 lbs. Then remove, strain, and put in the tobacco.

Note :—

The best way to prepare the above mixture, is to weigh the empty pan or other vessel, put in the ingredients, set them on the fire, and in about one hour and a-half weigh the whole again. If the gross weight is 20 lbs. in excess of the former (net) weight the preparation is ready; if not boil again till it *does* come to that weight.

GENUINE VARINAS TOBACCO (CANASTER).

*(German Method.)**The Blend :*

60 lbs. Yellow Porto Rico Leaf,
40 lbs. Maryland ,,

The Preparation :

45 lbs. Clean Rain (or other Soft) Water,
1 lb. Loaf Sugar,
8 oz. Raisins,
8 oz. Raisin Stalks,
 and
4 oz. Pounded Fennel Seed.

Boil the above for two hours in a covered vessel, strain it, and while milk-warm drench the above blend of leaf with it, and allow the whole to get cold. (This will sufficiently sweat the leaf.) Now cut and kiln dry the tobacco, bring it up to ordinary smoking moisture by sprinkling it with:

1½ lbs. Cinnamon Wine,

And then pack at once.

BEST CANASTER.

(The underquoted is for 500 lbs. of Dry Virginia Leaf.)

Triturate into fine powder :

1¼ lb. Cascarilla Bark,
5 oz. Orris Root,
5 oz. Lavender Blossoms,
 and
11 drachms High Quality Nutmeg.

Pass these through a fine sieve into a tank or other container made of tin, and then pour over them :

11½ lbs. Clean Rain Water (by weight),

Into which has been melted :

1¼ oz. Purified Potash,

and

1¼ oz. Fresh Burnt Lime.

Cover the tin vessel and stand it in a hot place for 24 hours, so that it may remain at boiling point but yet not actually boil at any period. Remove from the fire, allow to get cold, and then strain and press the liquor through stout unglazed linen.

Into the above fluid now thoroughly dissolve :

12 oz. Fine White Sugar,

10 oz. Refined Table Salt,

and

10 oz. Purified and Powdered Saltpetre.

The liquor will then be ready for use.

With a spray diffuser heavily moisten the previously wetted leaves with this; pile them together to sweat,—turning frequently, so that they become completely impregnated with the mixture, which should be applied about twenty times. In about six to eight days the leaf will be ready for cutting; it should then have a final spraying just before putting in the machine. The cut tobacco should dry naturally—without heat or fanning—and be packed in foil or waxed-paper as quickly as the atmosphere allows it to become dry enough.

HALF CANASTER.

4 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
 Dissolved in :
 48 lbs., by weight, Clean Rain or
 other Soft Water,

Add :
 3½ oz. by weight, Cinnamon Wine,
 2 „ „ Extract of Mastic,
 and
 2 lbs. „ Juniper Wine.

With the above dampen three hundredweight of stripped Virginia leaf, and then, at once, press the latter into cakes ready for the cutting machine. Keep these cakes from the air for twenty-four hours (to enable this liquoring mixture to penetrate all through), and then cut and pack in the usual manner.

HALF CANASTER.

(*Another method.*)

Boil together for three hours :

80 lbs. Clean Soft Water,
 3 lbs. Raisins,
 ½ lb. Bay Leaves,
 and

¼ lb. Powdered Cascarilla Bark.

Allow the decoction to cool, and then strain, and
 Dissolve in it :

4 lbs., by weight, Cinnamon Wine,
and

1½ lbs. „ Loaf Sugar.

Half dampen the tobacco with water in the usual way, and then, when passably soft, add such a quantity of the above mixture as will make it quite workable. Let it dry slightly; cut it, allow it to dry a little more by natural means, and then pack.

PORTO RICO TOBACCO.

Imitated from Ordinary Growths.

(*American Method.*)

For this, any good ordinary smoking leaf will answer, provided that it has been cured *at least* one year.

The leaves should be well cased (liquored) with the after given combination; they should then be drained of all surplusage and piled up under heavy weights. Turn and shake up the wetted leaves once every day for eight days, when the liquid should have thoroughly worked its way evenly into all the tobacco. It will then be ready for cutting.

Crush into powder :

1 lb. Dried Lemon Peel,
1 lb. „ Orange Peel,
1 lb. Coriander Seed,
1 lb. Figs,
1 lb. Sassafras Wood,
12 oz. Elder Blossoms,

12 oz. Galanga Root,
 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Broken Cassia,
 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Juniper Berries,
 and

Pour over the above :

60 lbs. weight of Clean Soft Water (*boiling hot*),
 and then allow all to digest for twenty-four hours when
 pour off the liquor and press out the residue through
 linen.

Now dissolve in the above liquid :

4 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
 2 lbs. Pulverised Rock Salt,
 and

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Pure Saltpetre in powder,
 and the product is ready for use.

Note :—

To give the above mixing a magical finishing touch,
 add into it before applying it to the leaf, *one-half* of a
 batch of "Kiss-Kiss" perfume (*See page 96*), and
 sprinkle the tobacco again with "Kiss-Kiss" before
 sending out.





SECTION 5.

CHEWING, SPUN, AND HARD TOBACCO.

THE TREATMENT OF GENUINE PORTO RICO TOBACCO.

(Dutch Method for Spinning.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The after given cannot be vouched for by author; but having been given to him in good faith, he inserts it here. He is inclined to consider that the ingredients are good, but the proportions faulty; besides which the process appears to be needlessly extravagant. The next and succeeding formula is the author's own; but not having yet been tried, is merely a suggested 'improvement,'—the quantities are roughly approximated, and so may require some slight alteration.]

In a covered vessel boil for three hours :

90 lbs. Water,
12 lbs. Wine Vinegar,
3 lbs. Raisins,
1 lb. Honey,
and
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Bay Leaves.

When the above is milk warm, filter it, and drench
100 lbs. Genuine Porto Rico Leaf
with the whole of it. Then allow the tobacco to dry
somewhat till fit for manufacturing purposes.]

THE TREATMENT OF GENUINE PORTO RICO TOBACCO.

(Author's formula.—A Suggestion.)

37 lbs. Soft Water (boiling hot),
 2 lbs. White Wine Vinegar,
 1 lb. Raisins,
 4 oz. Dried Lemon Peel,
 4 oz. ,, Orange ,,
 2 oz. Honey,
 1 oz. Cassia,

and

1 oz. Juniper Berries.

Proceed with the above exactly as if working the American method for the imitation article. (*See page 38*).

FLAVORING FOR FINEST BRIGHT CHEWING FIGS.

Dissolve in sufficient :

Ninety-five per cent. Alcohol

For the purpose :

8 oz. Oil of Sweet Orange,
 4 oz. ,, Lemon,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ,, ,, *Peel*,
 1 drachm Oil of Rose,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Strongest Extract of Vanilla,

and

1 *drop* Oil of Sweet Almonds.

And then add enough

Ordinary Spirits of Wine

to make $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.

Spray some of the combination over the figs before making them up.

The above is a lovely flavor, and very much approaches the genuine Curaçoa made by the monks; in fact, if a mixture be made, with the Almond and Vanilla left out, and a few drops of it be added to a syrup of loaf sugar and water, the difference could never be detected by the greatest expert living. It could fearlessly be sold for the genuine Curaçoa liqueur.

“DETROIT FLAVORING” FOR FINE BRIGHT CHEWING.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This formula has not been tried by the Author, and he therefore cannot vouch for it. He believes it to be first-class, and it comes to him confidently from an old friend who stands well as a clever man at compounding flavors.]

Crush to fragments :

- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. large Raisins,
- 1 oz. Licorice Root,
- $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Cinnamon,
- $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Vanilla Bean,
- $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Cardamons,
- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Cloves,
- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Galanga Root,
- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Aniseed,
- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Coriander Seed,
- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Gum Ammoniac,
- and
- 1 drachm. Saffron.

Pour on the above.

7 pints Irish Whisky (proof strength),
and let the whole digest for twenty-five days. Then press
out every spot of liquid, filter it, and add enough of
the following mixture to make one gallon :

3 quarts Rose Water

and

1 pint Orange Flower Water,

In which has been beaten up :

6 oz. Honey,

1 oz. Molasses,

and

3 oz. Glycerine.

Strain this and add to the first liquor in quantity
described.

DRESSING FOR IRISH TWIST.

4 lbs. Black Licorice,

Dissolved in :

1 gallon Warm Soft Water,

Add :

2 lbs. Strained Molasses,

2 lbs. Pure Glycerine,

$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Fine Salt,

and

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Oil of Aniseed.

Mix all, then strain carefully and bottle.

Use with water and oil while in the process of spinning.

DRESSING FOR NAIL-ROD AND CHEAP CAKE-CAVENDISH
FILLERS.

After straining the previous mixture,

Add to it a strained mixture composed of :

1 lb. Sweet Olive Oil,

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Extract of Wild Vanilla (*Liatris Odora-*
tissima),

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Oil of Nutmeg,

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ,, Cassia,

and

1 drachm Oil of Cinnamon.

And use this dressing for the fillers only.

DRESSING FOR NAIL-ROD AND CHEAP CAKE-CAVENDISH
WRAPPERS.

4 lb. Black Licorice

Dissolved in :

1 gallon of Warm Soft Water.

Add :

2 lb. (strained) Molasses,

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Oil of Aniseed,

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Oil of Nutmeg,

and

1 drachm Oil of Cinnamon.

Mix all, then strain carefully and bottle.

*Use with water and oil while in the process of spinning or
wrapping.*

TO PREPARE LICORICE PASTE FOR CHEWING TOBACCO.

4 lbs. Black Licorice (in block),
 2 lbs. Gum Arabic,
 and

Boiling Water to suit.

Chop the licorice into pieces and pour boiling water over them—stirring frequently to help dissolution. When everything has dissolved, and the impurities (if any) fallen to the bottom of the vessel, pour off the licorice liquid free from sediment, and dissolve the gum in the clear part of it. Next day, when the gum is all dissolved, frequently stir, so as to allow all to settle afterwards; then pour off the liquid into a broad flat pan through a wire sieve fine enough to keep back any impurities, and put the pan on a gentle fire. Let its contents *boil* very slowly, and be sure to stir continuously (it burns very rapidly) until the whole is reduced to a paste of the consistency required.

Doubtless it will be found cheaper to buy licorice-paste ready made; but this is the very best way to prepare “the old reliable.”

“ITALIAN PASTE.”

This fabulously high-priced article, which is sold under numberless fancy names, is thus prepared:—

Crush to fragments :

1 lb. fresh Rose Leaves,

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Jasmine Blossoms,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Orange Blossoms,
 3 oz. Orris Root,
 1 oz. Cinnamon,
 1 oz. Vanilla Bean,
 and
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Cloves.

Pour upon them :

5 pints Deodorised Alcohol

(proof strength),

and stand all in a warm place to macerate for twelve days—shaking up frequently during the first eleven days. Pour off the liquid, powerfully express the pulpy residue while hot, and keep the two liquids separate.

Now prepare a second mixture, by dissolving in the last-obtained liquid, when cold :

3 lbs. Black Licorice (crushed),

and

2 lbs. Brown Sugar Candy (crushed).

Make a third mixture of :

1 quart Tincture of Torrefied Prunes,*

and

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Molasses.

Mix everything together and add enough :

Burnt Sugar (Caramel),

Tincture of Saffron,

and

„ Cochineal,

To give the whole a heavy golden brown color ; then

* See next page

force all through a hair sieve, and a thin paste will be the result.

Note:—

This article will amply repay for all the (apparent) trouble spent upon its preparation. Used with clean soft water it is a splendid thing, but is better by far (and more economical) when used in the proportion of :

1 lb. "Italian Paste,"
5 lbs. Clean Soft Water,
and
 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Glycerine.

TINCTURE OF TORREFIED PRUNES.

Take :

5 lbs. Dried Prunes

and put them in an *iron* pan and stand it over a sharp fire. With a common *iron* spoon turn them over and over in the pan for quite five minutes, by which time they should all be sufficiently scorched. Now pound and bruise them unmercifully till all the stones are broken and everything is a sticky pulp. Remove the mass from the iron pan into some other vessel and pour on the prunes :

1 gallon "Arrack Rum,"*

reserving a little of it to wash anything adhering to the iron pan, so that nothing may be lost.

Add to the prunes and rum :

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fresh Lemon Peel (in shreds),

* See page 51.

and allow all to stand for a week—stirring frequently at intervals.

Poor off the liquor through stout linen, squeeze out the residue into it, and it is ready for use.

The above makes a good flavoring for chewing tobacco if soft water is added, although many add glycerine, molasses, licorice, &c.

PRUNE JUICE.

10 lbs. Crushed Prunes (Stones included),
 2½ lbs. „ Raisins,
 ¼ lb. Dried Lemon Peel,
 3 gallons Proof Spirits of Wine,
 and
 7½ gallons Filtered Rain Water.

Macerate the above for fourteen days and then filter.

PEACH JUICE.

10 lbs. Dried Peaches (stones and fruit crushed),
 2½ lbs. „ Apples,
 4 gallons Proof Spirits of Wine,
 and
 5 gallons Filtered Rain Water.

Macerate the above for fourteen days and then filter.

RAISIN EXTRACT.

5 lbs. Raisins (pounded to pulp),

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Licorice Root (in shreds),

and

1 gallon Proof Spirits of Wine.

Macerate for fourteen days and then filter.

One part of the above to nine parts of filtered water makes a first-class Raisin Wine.

RAISIN WINE.

Smash to a pulp :

6 lbs. Raisins,

and

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Brown Sugar Candy.

Put them in a keg and pour on them :

1 gallon Soft Water (boiling hot),

when all has got cold, bung up the hole, and let the lot macerate for eighteen days—during which time roll the keg over the floor two or three times a day to mix everything. Now strain all the liquor off, squeeze the raisins under great pressure to remove any remaining sweet liquid, and

Add to the result :

$\frac{1}{4}$ pint Spirits of Wine,

into which has been dissolved :

2 drops Oil of Sweet Almonds.

Stir well and all is ready for use.

ST. JOHN'S BREAD EXTRACT.

St. John's Bread is the bean *Ceretonia Siliqua* which is known under various names, the most common of which are carob beans, locust beans, &c. Before using for chewing tobacco purposes, it should be crushed into a mass (stones and all), so as to smash all the cells of the flesh and enable it to deliver its sweet sap freely.

10 lbs. Crushed St. John's Bread,

2½ lbs. „ Dates,

4 gallons Proof Spirits of Wine,

and

5 gallons Filtered Rain Water.

Macerate the above for fourteen days and then filter.

DECOCTION OF ST. JOHN'S BREAD.

Boil together, sharply, for 5 minutes ;

5 lbs. Crushed St. John's Bread,

3 lbs. „ Malaga Raisins,

1 lb. Crushed Dates,

and

½ oz. Fresh Lemon Peel in Shreds,

in

1½ gallons Clean Soft Water.

Remove from the fire, let all stand in a warm place for an hour—stirring frequently. Now allow to get cold and finally filter through stout linen.

DECOCTION OF LICORICE ROOT.

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Licorice Root (in shreds),
and

1 gallon Strained Strong Tobacco Water.*

Boil the above together, precisely as in the previous receipt.

IMITATION "ARRACK RUM" FOR CHEWING TOBACCOS.

Reduce :

2 scruples Flowers of Benzoin,
into fine powder, and add them to :
1 quart good Rum.

Cork up the mixture, and let it stand for three or four days, by which time the powder should be dissolved. If this has not taken place, let it all rest till it does.

Strain, and it is ready for use.

TEA EXTRACT FOR CHEWING TOBACCO.

Macerate for 14 days :—

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Green Tea,
and

1 lb. Dried Currants,
in

$\frac{1}{4}$ gallon Spirits, Sixty over proof,
and then filter.

This is a splendid addition to cut tobaccos for chewing.

* See page 72.



DIVISION III.

SECTION 1.

TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

THIS is rather a ticklish subject to handle, because Turkish tobacco deteriorates rapidly if touched too much; even the warmth of one's hand being sufficient to sensibly affect the higher qualities. Nevertheless, a great deal of the Turkish-tobacco-worship now existing is utter nonsense—sheer lunacy. The leaf has a peculiar aroma *which is really artificial* and does not depend nearly so much as is generally supposed upon climatic conditions, soil, and a particular dressing or sauce, as the peculiar treatment of the leaf both before and after it is harvested.

The greatest trouble with all the numerous Oriental growths which, whether natural or hybrid, good or bad, properly or improperly cured, yellow, brown, or all or any shade between, so long as by a stretch of imagination (or otherwise) they come from *somewhere* in the Levantine district and so are classed down as "Turkish tobacco," is this: Ten per cent. of the whole is good,

thirty per cent. is but indifferent, and the remaining sixty per cent. is such abominable rubbish that the commercial name "Turkish Tobacco" is a misleading and farcical piece of downright humbug.

The value set upon Turkish tobacco is a highly fictitious one; not one-thousandth per cent. of all that is grown is honestly worth more than one-half of what is asked for it.

Its aroma is "all on the top"—superficial—and so perishable is this precious(?) and unstable volatile element, that the leaf isn't deserving of one-tithe of the trouble, and mysterious worship which are given to it.

There never was yet any Turkish (*i.e.* Oriental) tobacco grown which by itself would either burn well or afford a good, solid, "square" smoke—a satisfying cloud for an average smoker,—nor, so long as the present system of handling the leaf is in vogue, will there *ever* be any.

Simply, Turkish tobacco "isn't worth its salt."

Almost any other bright growth can be manipulated to beat the average "Turkish" hollow, and at same time afford more satisfaction to both manufacturer and smoker.

Turkish leaf is ruined before it is fully grown; the manuring of the crop is on a level with all the other doings of the lazy "unspeakable Turk" and his neighbouring kith and kin. As a result, the cured tobacco is choek full of uric acid (which has no right to be there,) and a vile sort of an imitation of the opiumised flavor of the leaf grown in the Phillipine Islands and known as "Manilla."

THE TREATMENT OF TURKISH TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES.

Open the bale and separate and spread out the leaves upon the wooden floor of a room, which, although it has a warm temperature is well open to the air.

With a very fine spray diffuser scatter upon the leaves a small quantity of :

Clean, Cold, Soft Water,

to which, according to the class of leaf under treatment, there has been added some

Liquid Cumarin.*

Now stack up the leaves into layers, but spread lightly and sparingly between each layer a small quantity of Melilot (*Herba Meliloti*).

Pack down the layers rather closely, shut up the room, and allow the leaf to ferment for a few days—during which period it will become hot and emit a pungent and stupefying smell.

When the fermentation has ceased—the proof of which is that the pile of leaf has become cold—widely open the apartment and gently separate the layers.

With a jerk of the leaf free the adhering Melilot from the tobacco, pass a cord through the holes at the butt ends of the leaves (already made on the plantations), and let them hang up to dry.

The above will produce good, sound, free-burning and thoroughly aromatic tobacco—“ Turkish ” by courtesy, or, of course, *real* Turkish if grown in that country.

20 to 40 drops to the Quart of water.

TO IMITATE TURKISH TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES.

The result of this operation largely depends upon the growth selected for the purpose. Virginia will make a better article by this treatment than will the best genuine Turkish.

Take fine small yellowy-brown (*not* yellow) leaves, but select those which are somewhat inclined to be "fleshy," without being too thick in themselves or coarsely veined, &c.

Commence by threading a fine packing needle with stout thin cord, fasten loosely upon the latter (in groups of a few leaves each), about five pounds weight of leaf, and make up as many strings in this manner as required.

Wet them well with a mixture of:

1 oz. Pure Glycerine,
1 lb. Pure Strained Honey,
and

6 quarts Clean Soft Water (*boiling hot,*)

which has been allowed to become milk warm and then strained through stout linen while in that condition.

Pack the strings of wet leaves one above the other, put a heavy weight on top and allow to stand for two days. Now take the leaves down, shake them well, "book" each one open quite flat, and lay the lot out to dry in piles of five to ten leaves each and in a current of warm air. (To allow of this the cord need not be cut.)

Now proceed *exactly* as for Turkish tobacco (see

previous page) and if all the operations have been well and properly performed upon a good growth, Turkish tobacco itself, of even the finest quality, will be entirely eclipsed by reason of its pectine substances.

Special Note:—

If a really extra-fine aroma is wanted for the above, the aftergiven will do it :

Just when the tobacco is wanted and immediately previous to putting it into the "horse-shoe" machine for hand cutting, *lightly* dampen it through a spray diffuser, with the following mixture and then cut it *at once* :

2 oz. Orange-Zest Sugar,*

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Lemon ,, *

Dissolved in :

$\frac{3}{4}$ pint Distilled (or Filtered Soft) Water,
and

$\frac{1}{8}$ pint St. Croix Rum.

Strain the above through linen and tightly press what little residue it leaves behind it ; then

Add to the liquid :

3 drops Fine Oil of Aniseed,

1 ,, ,, Cloves,

5 ,, ,, Lavender,

5 ,, Fine Tincture of Cascarilla,

10 ,, Pure Extract of Vanilla,

2 ,, ,, Jargonelle Pear,

10 ,, ,, Pine Apple,

and

6 ,, Otto of Rose.

* These are obtained by rasping off as much of the yellow rind of the fresh fruit as the pieces of lump sugar will take up.

AN "IMPROVER FOR"
TURKISH TOBACCO.

Squeeze the juice of several Sweet Oranges.

Strain them, and to :

4 oz. Sweet Orange Juice,

Add :

1 oz. Bitter Orange Juice,

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Oil of Orange *Peel*,

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Oil of Lemon *Peel*,

1 oz. Honey,

1 oz. Essence of Vanilla,

1 oz. Rectified Spirits of Wine,

1 oz. Concentrated Extract of Coffee,

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. " " Saffron,

and

4 oz. Soft Water,

in which has been dissolved :

1 drachm of Saltpetre.

Strain again, and all is ready for use.

STARCH-PASTE FOR CIGARETTES.

(*The best in the World—without exception*).

[For cigarette work the ordinary starch of commerce should *never* be used; there are a hundred objections to it. Use the best quality of what is known in America as "Corn Starch," and in England as "Corn Flour;"]

prepare the starch-paste according to the undergiven directions, and every person who touches it will be pleased, and the cigarettes made with it will never stink while burning.]

4 oz. Fine Corn Starch (sifted),
 ½ oz. Finest Rye Flour „
 Pinch of Powdered Alum (sifted),
 1 oz. (by weight) Good Clean Turpentine,
 and
 Lime Water, *boiling hot*, to suit.

Mix the first three ingredients together in an earthenware pan which is perfectly dry, and gradually pour upon them enough cold water to form a mass about as thick as gruel. Be sure to stir rapidly all the time, and allow no lumps to form. Now pour on slowly a gentle stream of the boiling hot lime water, stirring rapidly all the while, until the paste begins to show itself, and the mass appears to be getting more and more transparent, when stop the stream of water and stir the mass vigorously for about a minute. After this, pour on more boiling hot lime water, enough to finish the paste. Stir well again; add and stir in the turpentine, and the starch is ready for use, hot or cold.

The result will be a firm, clear jelly, which goes a long way, is strongly tenacious, practically impervious to any after-resulting moisture, will not crack, peel or chip off, and, when cold, almost odourless.

The smell of the turpentine will soon evaporate—perhaps by the time the starch is wanted for use,—will not affect the tobacco of the cigarette, and the quantity

required to be used for each cigarette will be so trifling that the slight greyish tinge of the jelly will be imperceptible upon it.

Be careful that the paste is *thoroughly* cooked, and not too thick.

MEMORANDA AND HINTS FOR CIGARETTE
MANUFACTURERS.

See that the cut tobacco is quite free from knots or gummy lumps before commencing work.

It is false economy to use low-priced cigarette paper; the cost of paper per thousand cigarettes is but trifling, therefore buy the best and use as little of it as possible.

Be stingy and mean with the quantity of starch-paste and cigarette paper the workpeople use. Smokers want *tobacco*, and not a mixture of tobacco, paper, and starch paste, in undue proportions.

See that all card boxes, &c. are perfectly dry before packing cigarettes into them. The boxes are fastened together with glue, and if they are not dried well, *dry them*. A damp box, label, &c., will ruin the best cigarette ever made; the cut tobacco will draw and absorb the moisture, and then, when smoked, its flavor will be found to be impaired.

Send out all paper-covered cigarettes as fresh as possible; don't let them be more than a week old when they reach the shopkeeper. Keep them in a warm

(not hot) atmosphere where there is a current of dry air; and stack the boxes so that a little of it can get between each.

Doubtless there will be some manufacturers who will object to the whole of the previous paragraph; sensible manufacturers will, however, take it to heart and then go and make money by it—through giving people more satisfaction.

The best burning cigarette that can be made is one that is just barely three inches long, and takes from forty ounces to three pounds of pretty dry cut tobacco per thousand. A thinner cigarette has too much paper, and so chars instead of burning; while a thicker cigarette of cut tobacco doesn't get an even draught of air all through, is likely to burn on one side, char, blister, and have the tobacco "coke together." Such a volume of cut tobacco hasn't a chance for fair combustion in a paper cover, which has to burn with it; it wants a pipe bowl, which will let it burn by itself.





SECTION 2.

CIGARETTE PAPERS.

A NOVEL CIGARETTE PAPER FROM TOBACCO SCRAP.

FIRST remove every atom of stalk from the tobacco, then sieve the scrap (from leaf or cut tobacco) in a hair sieve to remove the dust. Sieve the scrap again through another sieve with holes a little larger than a pin-head, and carefully save what passes through.

Have a strong wooden box or tray, a trifle larger than the size of the sheets of cigarette paper, and let it have a rim all round it about three or four inches deep, and one of the long sides hinged to the bottom of the box. This box, or tray, must have a strong wooden loose flat lid to fit inside the rim, and also a flat sheet of perfectly smooth iron or zinc to fit it in the same way.

The box must fit under a screw press, and likewise be so placed as to be able to be rapidly run in (under) it, and then out again after a slight pressure.

A powerful spray diffuser is also needed, but it must be supplied with a rose, which is pierced with such very fine holes as to emit a spray more like steam or vapour than anything else. The diffuser should be placed

several feet—say twelve to eighteen—away from the cigarette paper which it is to dampen.

Prepare a liquor from tobacco as described on page 72, filter it through a jelly bag when cold, and fill the diffuser with it.

Now lay a sheet of paper upon the bottom of the box, on it spray enough of the tobacco liquor to dampen (but not wet) it, thinly sift a small quantity of tobacco all over this, lay another (dry) sheet of paper on top, and then cover these—first with the sheet of iron and then with the wooden lid,—run the box under the press and give its contents a sharp squeeze, remove the box from the press, and the first two sheets have been prepared.

Take out the wooden and iron lids, and then, on top of the sheets in the box, proceed exactly as before till a sufficient quantity of paper has been prepared; when finally put on both lids,—first the iron one, and secondly the wooden one,—place the box under the press, screw on the greatest possible pressure, and allow all to stand in this way for *at least* sixteen hours (or from that to three days), which time the tobacco will have been completely amalgamated with the moist paper. Then release the pressure, separate the sheets, and the paper is ready for use.

Notes :

1. By means of the proper mixtures (correct as to color, flavor and smell, &c.), *real* “tobacco-papers” of any descriptions may be prepared to closely resemble any desired growth.

2. “Tobacco-papers” prepared by the above system

burn as slowly, uniformly and regularly as the actual leaf they are made from, and will never blister, char, or burn down on one side of a cigarette.

PERFUMING CIGARETTE PAPERS.

Discarding the tobacco liquor and tobacco scrap, but otherwise following the previously described process exactly, any perfume or combination of perfumes can be applied to cigarette papers.

The stipulations are, however, that the spray must be *very* fine, a dry sheet of paper put on top of the dampened one *at once* and both covered with the iron and wood lids, and then put under the press immediately, and an even pressure applied.

“TAR” CIGARETTE PAPER.

(“*Papier Goudron.*”)

This article, which is much advertised in France, can be made very easily.

Prepare an “Essence de Goudron” thus :

1 lb. Swedish Wood Tar,

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pints proof Spirits of Wine.

Let the above stand in a corked vessel for six weeks—shaking them up thoroughly each morning and evening during the period. At the end of that time draw off the liquid which floats on the surface, strain it, and proceed to use it on the cigarette paper with the spray (like any ordinary fluid), and finish as usual.



DIVISION IV.

SECTION 1.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CIGAR TOBACCOS, &c.

MAKING TOBACCO BURN WHITE.

MAKING TOBACCO BURN FREELY.

IMPROVING CIGAR TOBACCOS.

DARKENING CIGAR TOBACCOS.

HOT PROCESS (the only reliable):

Have a large iron boiler, with another and smaller enamelled iron vessel to fit inside it, in such a way as to leave a six-inch vacuum all round it at the side and bottom in the same way as a glue melting-pot is arranged. The inner vessel must have a broad flange round its top edge, so that it will *hang* inside the larger one, and, while preventing the escape of any steam from the latter, will allow the six inches of water to pass all round and under itself. The inner vessel *must* be enamelled iron

inside and be fitted with a lid perforated sufficiently to allow of the escape of the gases which will arise during the heating process. The lid must be equipped with a couple of bolts to hold it down fast. It will usually be found that a boiler of an oblong-square shape inside will be the most useful—a circular one being both awkward and unprofitable.

METHOD (watch these points very carefully):

Fill the inner chamber with ordinarily dry leaf tobacco. Press the latter down gently and add more leaf till the space is full and its contents *firm*, but yet not too tightly packed to allow the forthcoming heat to permeate all through the tobacco.

Now bolt on the lid and partly fill the outer boiler with water at a temperature of 180° Fahr. Put in the tank of tobacco, set the whole on the fire, and *keep the water steadily up to 180° Fahr. for three hours.*

At this time stoke up the fire; put a little more *boiling* water into the outer vessel if needed, and then *keep the water steadily up to 212° Fahr. (boiling point) for three hours longer.*

* * * THE PERIODS AND TEMPERATURES IN THE ABOVE
MUST NOT BE VARIED IN ANY PARTICULAR.

Now throw out the leaf upon a canvas frame, shake it up, and allow it to cool off.

When cold apply to any use it is intended for.

Notes on the above:—

1. This is *the only* infallible process; although others

are given they do not apply equally to all kinds of growths as this does—in fact they cannot.

2. During the hot process the leaf curls, loses a little in weight, assumes a darker color and becomes covered with a greyish dust. (The latter is shaken off while cooling and may be collected for snuff purposes.)

3. This one operation, the details of which must be rigorously carried out, in every particular, without exception, improves tobacco in dozens of ways: gives it a most agreeable odour by freeing it from many of its constituents, and will even make cutting tobacco fit for cigar purposes—provided it is otherwise presentable and fine enough for working.

4. Nothing else is known which will do as many different beneficial services to tobacco as the one given above; all others are quite supplementary and cannot be relied upon.

OTHER PROCESSES

TO MAKE TOBACCO BURN WHITE.

The leaf must be re-sweated or fermented, for which purpose nothing better can be suggested to the manufacturer than

MELILOT

(*See Turkish Tobacco, Section 1, page 54.*)

Melilot gives a peculiar sweetness to the leaf, which is not desirable for cigar work; this, however, can be

nearly wholly removed by washing the leaf well (if it is strong enough to permit it) in a mixture as under, and in *about* the proportions given :—

2 gallons Clean Soft Water,
 Into which has been dissolved :
 1½ oz. Strong Extract of Coffee,
 ¾ oz. Tincture of Cascarella,
 ½ oz. Powdered Saltpetre,
 and
 1 drachm Pure Salt.

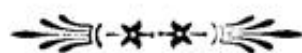
TO MAKE TOBACCOS BURN FREELY.

Perform the previous operation on the leaf, but into the washing liquid *double* the quantity of Saltpetre and leave out the salt.

DARKENING CIGAR TOBACCOS.

Draw off some of the ordinary liquor from the barrel, and add to it a sufficient quantity of any of the brown colorings given in Division VI., Section 2, to impart the desired tint.

Specially prepared colorings are also offered in the advertising pages of this book.





SECTION 2.

CIGAR-TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

THE PREPARATION OF LEAF TOBACCO FOR IMITATION HAVANA CIGARS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.—Hereafter are laid down three totally distinct operations for the conversion of any good average class of leaf (which resembles the genuine Cuban) into perfect representations, by taste and aroma, of the Simon-pure Havana Cigar. Any one operation may be conducted without the assistance of the next, but, if *a positive imitation is desired*, the trio of processes must be carried out in all their entirety. Any one of the operations will be found a good improver, but the processes given are written with the idea of making them as continuous in their action as the growth, circumstances, &c. permit.

Operation I.

Take equal proportions of red beech-ash and white

beech-ash and with them prepare a powerful lye. Filter this while hot, and then heat the liquid up to boiling point (220° Fahr.) and while at that temperature pour it upon the leaves and allow them to soak for 24 hours.

Now throw the leaves into baskets, and hold them under clean running water for several minutes till all traces of the lye are eliminated. Roll up the leaves in canvas and give them a sufficiently hard squeeze to remove the surplusage of moisture; then let them be stripped and "booked up," and finally allowed to dry down to ordinary working condition by remaining under *gentle* pressure.

If this operation is intended for scrap or fillers, the latter operations may be dispensed with; the tobacco only requiring to be laid out to dry after having been washed in baskets.

Explanatory Note:—

This is an excellent system of treatment for thick, leathery, gummy or resinous cigar-tobaccos, and although the theory of twenty-four hours immersion may startle some of the uninitiated, it will be found that when put to practice it will *not* rot the leaf, but on the contrary, improve it.

Operation II.

Boil for one hour, and over a moderate fire :

- 35 lbs., by weight, best English Porter,
- 2 lbs. Dried Prunes, crushed,
- 8 oz. Coriander Seed,
- 8 oz. Bay Berries,

8 oz. Bruised Juniper Berries.

4 oz. Bay Leaves,

4 oz. Powdered Cubebs,

and

4 oz. Storax,

Several times, during boiling, skim from the above any scum which may arise. When boiled enough remove from the fire, strain through stout unglazed linen, and squeeze out all moisture from the residue.

In a second and well-closed vessel boil for half-an-hour :

4 oz. Cascarilla Bark,

in

1 lb., by weight, French Brandy, Seventeen under proof,

the former of which has previously been soaked in the latter for twelve or more hours.

Strain this and add :

5 drachms Liquid Cumarin,

and shake all in a bottle till the aroma of the latter is readily recognisable. When both liquids are cold they should be mixed and are then ready for use.

Explanatory Note :—

To conduct this operation properly the leaf should first be allowed to become quite dry—*See previous Note on scraps and fillers*—and then be moistened into workable condition with the liquid mixture just described ; but do not let the leaf be made too wet ; let it be worked as dry as possible.



Operation III.

“THE OPENING OUTBURST.”

Smash into fine powder in a mortar :

7½ oz. Best Loaf Sugar.

2 oz. Vanilla Beans,

and

2 oz. Cascarilla Bark,

Put this in a large glass bottle and pour over all :

6¼ lbs. French Brandy, seventeen under proof,

Tie down the cork into the bottle and keep the latter in a warm place for eight days. When this period has elapsed, strain off the warm liquid through a piece of clean—perfectly undyed—silk, and stir well into it :

42 oz. Fluid Extract of Mastic.

When cold, keep this preparation in a closely stoppered bottle.

Explanatory Note :—

After the cigars have been dried and ribboned, spray an infinitesimally small quantity of “THE OPENING OUTBURST” upon them, box them, nail down, and paper round the edges of the boxes to exclude the air. In a few days the contents of the box will, upon opening, give off the correct odour equal to the finest Havanas ever made.

This preparation will answer as a first class “nose” for cigars in all instances, but will be found to be at its best when used upon cigars which have been made from tobacco prepared by the two previously given operations.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF "HAVANA FLAVORING."

"The Doctor."

Take genuine Havana scrap, cuttings, waste, stalks,—*anything*,—so long as of genuine Cuban growth. Simmer or boil these in clean soft water for hours—*days*—till reduced to a "pulpy squash," and the resulting liquid is of dense brown colour, and about as thick as invalid's gruel.

Strain out the most liquid portion, throw the thick part into a mortar and then pound it to a pulp. Put this back into the liquid and let all again simmer slowly for some time—hours or days, according to fancy.

Pulverise a *very small* quantity of:

Purified Saltpetre.

Add it to the decoction and then strain the pulp out.

"*The Doctor*" is then ready for ordinary liquoring uses—either as it is, or diluted with soft water. The pulp can afterwards be dried and used for fillers or snuff.

A good proportion for the above is :

7 lbs. Havana Stalks,
5 lbs. ,, Scrap Leaf,
 and

3 gallons Clean Soft Water.

Boil down to two gallons and add :

$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Purified Saltpetre.

THE TREATMENT OF THE LEAF.

Dissolve out the gummy substances of the leaf by pouring boiling water upon it, and allowing it to soak for six or eight hours. Take out the tobacco and nearly dry it, by squeezing it between canvas.

Dissolve and well mix into :

1 gallon Clean Soft Water :

3 oz. Highly Concentrated Essence of Coffee,
and with this dampen the leaf down once more, and allow it to sodden for an hour or two.

Now open out all the leaves pretty flat, "lay them up" in piles, set several piles side by side upon a board covered with canvas, cover the leaf with more canvas, put a board on top, and put the lot under the press.

Screw on plenty of pressure and allow all to remain over night.

Next day the leaves should nearly be caked together; pick them apart and lay them all out to dry. When dry, liquor down with "*The Doctor*," and proceed to work in the usual manner.

THE BEST GUMS, &c. FOR CIGAR MAKING.

No. 1.

2 lbs. Gum Tragacanth,

and

1 lb. ,, Arabic,

(either in lump or powder)

Converted into a stiff jelly by pouring upon them *about* :

1 quart Boiling Water.

*No. 2. (Never changes.)*1 lb. *Powdered* Gum Tragacanth,

and

1 lb. „ „ Arabic,

Made into a jelly by pouring upon them *about* :1½ pints Hot *Pure* Malt Vinegar.

For fine work substitute for the vinegar

Equal quantities of :

Acetic Acid (Cold),

and

Boiling Water,

Mixed together.

FLOUR PASTE.

(Cheap, always ready, and never sours.)

Dissolve in :

1 gallon Hot Water:

3 oz. Powdered Alum,

And allow to get cold.

Stir into the above as much

Best Biscuit Flour

As will bring it to the consistency of very thick cream.

Make this quite smooth, and free from lumps by beating, and then stir well in :

1 teaspoonful Powdered Resin,

and

20 drops Oil of Cloves,

And pour the whole lot into a vessel which contains

2 quarts Boiling Water,

and is standing upon the fire. Stir all well till thoroughly boiled into a good stiff paste, and then pour it into a glazed earthenware pan, and keep it covered with oiled silk, and in a cool place.

The above paste may either be used as it is, or reduced, as required, with warm water. It is cheaper and better than gum, and will keep in the hottest weather.

MEMORANDA AND HINTS FOR CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

More damage is done to cigar leaf through improper casing or liquoring than by any other means—careless stripping not excepted.

The trouble is that many factories are not properly equipped with common-sense liquoring tackle; and the work is left to a man of small wages (and consequently brain) to do his best, with all kinds and growths of leaf in a barrel of water and a box, and pretty often *his* "best" is his employer's "worst." It is no uncommon thing to find this important duty relegated to some ignorant girl, who knows no more about tobacco leaf and its varied growths, conditions, grades, qualities, and *perfect* treatment, than a chicken does of its grandfather.

If a good cigar is to be made; if it is to be worked economically and produce the best result; if it is to smoke well and burn freely; if it is to taste well and give off a good aroma, then, no matter how expert the

working cigar-maker may be, nor how good is the leaf tobacco, *it must be properly liquored, drained, and soaked*, or every other effort will be futile.

Not one man in a score knows how to liquor cigar leaf properly, and still fewer have the right appliances at hand, to enable them to do so. Leaf for cigars requires more humoring, coaxing, and wheedling than leaf for all other purposes combined, if not, extravagance and loss will be the order of the day.

Coming to the practical issue, it is next to impossible to lay down arbitrary rules for *all* tobaccos. Experience and common sense teach that thick leaf requires more—and hotter—liquoring water than thin; the latter not only requires *less* liquoring, but *less* soddening and *more* canvass wrapping. Leaf tied in “hands” requires to be steamed or splashed with boiling water and then soddened, and the band-leaf-tie carefully removed before the actual liquoring takes place; “laid-up” strips of thin growths (like some of the German, Esmeralda, &c.) scarcely demand any more than to wrap each flat pad in a thick canvas, which has been loosely wrung out in hot—not boiling—water, and then, after the outside first soddening, opened in two or three places, and then re-wrapped as before.

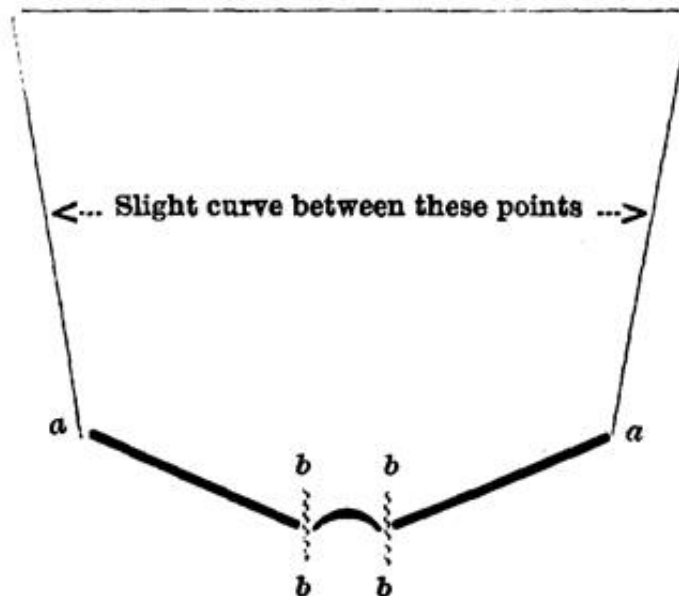
Few cigar factories have real good liquoring equipments, so the details to allow good liquoring work to be done are now given:—

Have a barrel or tub—any size. Let it be water-tight and wide enough at the top to enable a man to get both his arms (full of leaf) into it. Cut two **V** shaped

pieces out of the top edges of the staves so that the draining board will fit in without slipping. Also have a lock-tap in its side, about six inches above the bottom.

Make a draining board to suit your barrel. For this purpose nothing is better than the side of another barrel split lengthwise. Let the board be made after the pattern shown here and the directions below:—

HARD WOOD.



a a Rail made of hard wood on edge. *b b b b* Direction of the holes.

It should be wider at the top than the bottom; dip down with a slight concave from sides to centre (the shape of the barrel will give this); have a small arch cut out of the centre of the bottom, and then all along the bottom (irrespective of shape—as shown by the thick lines) be closely fitted with a rim of wood which stands when on edge about four inches above the draining board itself. In the two bottom points, one each side of the

arch, bore holes about an inch in diameter (as shown by the direction of the dotted lines,) and then, when the board has been firmly bound together on the convex side by strips of copper held with copper nails, it is ready for use, and so should be stood above the liquoring barrel and rest with the bottom rim of the draining board in the V shaped chinks cut in the edge of the barrel.

Now fix up a "press-box." Any large wooden box will do for this. Screw three or four thick strips of wood across its bottom so that a current of air may pass under the box. Have half a dozen or more flat wooden lids made, and let them be just large enough to go *inside* the box and lay flat on its bottom. Let the cross pieces of these lids be as flat as possible, and cut a hand-hole in each lid to allow of its easy removal.

Provide a number of large pieces of canvas or sack-
ing, and the "press box" is ready for work.

Conveniently at hand have one or more wooden pails or brukets, and let these be kept solely for tobacco liquoring purposes; *i. e.*, don't allow anything but tobacco liquor to ever be put in them on any account whatever.

Have a large receptacle of some kind which can be put on the fire to boil plain water, or occasionally tobacco water, in, and let it be understood that it is for no other uses.

With the foregoing once arranged and in order, the liquoring department of any cigar factory may be said to be fully equipped.

A successful liquoring operation for average cigar-wrappers, should be thus conducted :

Carefully take the desired quantity of dry leaf from its package, without breaking anything; *very* gently shake upon a wet canvas any loose scraps, likely to be useful for any other than filler purposes; sprinkle these with tepid soft water, and then cover them up with the wet canvas to sodden a little. In an hour or so roll them up and let them be kept in the press-box, covered with a lid, till next day.

Take the wrapper-leaf and open it *very* slightly, and still move carefully; sprinkle it very lightly with tepid water, cover it with a canvas (loosely wrung-out in tepid water) and let it lie for an hour. Then take up the leaf all one way, hold it loosely in the arms, and with a semi-circular movement *draw it through* the tepid water in the barrel, butt-ends first. Lay it on the draining board (butt ends downwards) to drip for an hour, then roll up gently in a well-damped canvas, lay it rather flatly in the press-box, cover with a lid, frequently apply a little pressure or weight, and next day it will be ready for work and be of finer texture, and more elastic and silky than by any other process.

Steam all Brazil leaf and let it sodden well, before attempting to liquor it. Just before packing a large proportion of this leaf is dampened with a decoction of tobacco (*i.e.* tobacco liquor), in which gum copal has been dissolved. If there is no steam at hand, spray the leaf thoroughly (not to *wet* it—as generally understood by the word) with boiling water, and then allow it to lay

in the box for a couple of hours, covered over with a thick canvas, which has been wrung-out in boiling hot water. Put on a lid at once, and liquor the leaf when partly softened.

Don't use cold water to liquor cigar-leaf with; it is a mistake. Always have tepid water—no matter what growth is under treatment—and let the water be hotter as the leaf is thicker, for the reason that hot water softens the gums and resins in the leaf better than cold.

Draw off a large portion of the clear liquoring-water from the barrel occasionally (through the tap); stir up the balance in the barrel, pour all this and the slime sand and scraps of tobacco, &c., into a boiler and boil up the lot together. Then strain off the liquid from this into the barrel again, through canvas, and keep for use. The tobacco-liquor will be better for this trick, and will make the leaf wetted in it burn better, while the scrap, &c. will be no worse for common fillers or snuff—after being “mess-picked” over.

Never case Havana leaf in the liquor used for other growths; it improves the liquor, but impoverishes the leaf. Therefore always liquor Havana in its own water.

Don't sell the liquoring-water; don't let any money purchase it; refuse offers of any kind for it. The older tobacco-water is the better it is,—a quantity of fifty year old Havana-leaf-water would be worth a small fortune. To a cigar manufacturer old tobacco-water is a boon that is priceless, and consequently should not be parted with. If in summer the water

becomes stagnant, skim off the top mould and throw it away and then boil up *all* the other part, scald out the cask, and when that is cold and the tobacco-water is cold too, strain the water into the cask again through canvas. If in winter the water freezes over, wait till it is required for use ; then take off the ice, melt it in the boiler and put the resulting liquid back amongst the other to sufficiently heat it for casing purposes.

Let the liquoring-barrel be cleaned out *with its own liquor* at least once a month ; then scald out the barrel, boil up the scraps, &c., in some of the liquor, and, when the result is cold, strain it into the barrel again along with the other strained liquor which has not been boiled.

Note :—

At the time of these monthly clearings, it is a good plan to put a good sized lump of licorice *root* into the boiler, with the tobacco scraps, &c.

A FEW OTHER POINTS FOR THE WORK-ROOMS, &c.

Never allow cigar makers to “*bite* out ;” let the order be to “*cut* out ;” under pain of instant dismissal.

Have a trough around the edge of every cigar-maker’s table, to prevent cuttings, scraps and fillers falling on the floor unnecessarily.

Compel every cigar-maker to have board, knife and gum-pot, scrubbed clean every week ; a piece of hard gum is not “a thing of beauty,” nor “a joy for ever,” if worked up into a cigar.

Prohibit the consumption of food, or drink, in the factory.

Never attempt to dry a cigar in too high a temperature. When first put into the drying room, that place should only be ten degrees higher than the surrounding atmosphere; this can be increased at short intervals, and it must be lowered again to a normal state, before the finished goods can be removed.

No fixed rules for either period or temperatures can be given for drying *all* cigars; much depends upon the tobacco, size of the cigar, custom of the district, &c., but inattention to the hints in the previous paragraphs, is the cause of goods "drawing dampness" (or sweating) after they have been sent out.





SECTION 3.

OIL OF CEDAR FOR CHEAPENING CIGAR BOXES.

HOW TO MAKE AND TO USE IT.

Cedar-wood cigar boxes are fast becoming costly things, but, thanks to the fact that there is yet plenty of baywood obtainable at reasonable rates, and large quantities of cedar-wood shavings, sawdust and scraps, are made by the cigar-box and lead-pencil makers, there is no reason why imitation cedar boxes of *better* aroma, and at *lower* prices than the genuine article, cannot be produced.

Baywood can hardly be told from cedar by its appearance to the uninitiated, and even poplar, alder, elm, and other woods can also be pressed into service for cheap goods, by adopting the plan given in this chapter.

Baywood will need no colouring, but the whiter woods should be *lightly* stained brown, before their edges are papered. After the coloring has been done, a very thin painting over with :

Oil of Cedar

should be given, and the illusion will then be completed.

METHOD OF EXTRACTION.

One hundred pounds of shavings or sawdust, of real cedar-wood, will yield by powerful expression from twenty to twenty-five ounces of oil of cedar, and this oil can be further reduced down and made to do perfect work. The proportions most suitable are as under :

1 oz. Oil of Cedar Wood,

to be dissolved in :

18 oz. Ninety-five per cent. Alcohol,

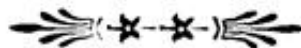
to which add :

5 oz. Distilled Water,

and the product is ready for use.

ANOTHER WAY,

To obtain a somewhat similar result is, to steep the cedar-wood-refuse directly into the Ninety-five per cent. Alcohol for several days, and, by pressure, afterwards express an extract which can be filtered and used as previously explained.





DIVISION V.

PERFUMES, FLAVORS, AND SAUCES FOR SNUFFS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Each of the undernoted receipts is for the real old original article—the favorite in its own country—and in every case is given for 112 pounds of snuff. These receipts have taken many, many years to gather, and may be accepted, not only as authoritative, but are published on the sole representation that they are *the very best and most exact* of any ever committed to paper. As will be readily observed, they cover the principal national snuffs of the world.]

“ESPANIOL” OR “SEVILLA” SNUFF.

(The Spanish National Favorite.)

This is made from either clear Havana, or Havana and Orinoco, leaf and stems.

Approximate weights and measures :

2¼ oz. Tonka Beans,
4¼ lbs. Purified Potash,
5½ Rock Salt,
½ gallon Melilot Water,
½ gallon Rose Water,
 and
1¼ gallon Cassia Water,

Mix.

For coloring use :

3 lbs. to 4 lbs. Colcothar.

“ MUSINO ” SNUFF.

(The Dutch National Favorite.)

Into a *coarse* grinding of “fat” (thick) Virginia leaf and stems mix the following blending in *fine* powder :

Approximate weights and measures :

1 lb. Dried Orange Peel,
 1 lb. Cassia Bark,
 1 lb. Angelica Root,
 2 lbs. Brazil Wood,
 and
 2 lbs. Galanga Root.

The Sauce is made of :

1 lb. Saltpetre,
 2 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
 3¼ lbs. Sal-ammoniac,
 3¼ lbs. Purified Potash,
 and
 10 lbs. Common Salt.

Dissolved in :

2½ gallons Elder Flower Water.

FINEST “ BERGAMOT ” SNUFF.

Guaranteed to beat any in the World for flavor and perfume.

Exact weights and measures :

½ fluid oz. Oil of Bergamot,
 ½ fluid oz. „ Lemon,
 ½ fluid oz. „ Lavender,

1 lb. Angelica Root,
 2 lbs. Purified Potash,
 2 lbs. Calamus Root,
 2 lbs. Dried Orange Peel,
 4½ lbs. Rasped Rosewood,
 4½ lbs. Crushed *American* Tobacco Stalks—
 butt ends.
 4½ lbs. Elder Flower Water,
 4½ lbs. Loaf Sugar,
 6½ lbs. Rose Water,
 12½ lbs. Pure White Salt,
 and
 2 gallons Filtered Soft Water.

Separately powder up all the solid ingredients as finely as possible ; mix them together, and add the oils to them and work the latter well in ; next, gradually add in the perfumed waters, and, when all are blended, pour on the soft water and finish the sauce in the usual way.

“BÄRENBURG” SNUFF.

(*A favorite German article.*)

Approximate weights and measures :

½ fluid oz. Oil of Bergamot,
 1½ ,, Oil of Jasmine,
 1 lb. Light Molasses (Golden Syrup),
 3¼ lbs. Purified Potash,
 6½ lbs. Loaf Sugar,
 8¾ lbs. Rose Water,
 12½ lbs. Ordinary Salt,
 and
 2½ gallons Soft Water.

Keep the above *boiling* for one hour in a covered vessel (enamelled inside by preference), with :

5 gallons Filtered Rain Water.

Have a small clean cask and filter the above boiling hot liquid into it through the bung-hole, by means of a felt or flannel jelly bag laid inside a funnel.

Previously having mixed together :

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Sal-Ammoniac,

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Sulphate of Iron,

1 lb. Purified Potash,

and

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Good Dry Ordinary Salt.

Put a little of the mixture into the cask, bung the latter up and roll it about the floor till all is dissolved. Repeat this till all the mixture has been dissolved by the method indicated, and the liquid has cooled considerably, at which time add to it and well mix in :

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts White Wine Vinegar.

Bung the cask again, and allow to get cold, and it is ready for use.

Instructions for use :

Use the whole contents of the cask to wet up 112 pounds of ground tobacco ; press the latter *tightly* into a barrel or airtight receptacle, and head it up to exclude all air. In six weeks it will be ready for packing into bottles, jars, cans, or tin-foil bags.

This is the snuff which sells at all kinds of ridiculously fancy prices.

“ST. VINCENT” RAPPEE.

Boil for one hour in :

24 lbs. Clean Soft Water (by weight) :

a pounded mass composed of :

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Angelica Root,

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Calamus ,,

1 lb. Juniper Berries,

2 lbs. Purified Potash,

2 lbs. Honey,

2 lbs. Raisins,

puv

4 lbs. Sal-Ammoniac.

Strain while hot, press the residue into the first strainings, and dissolve in same :

12 lbs. Pure Common Salt,

and, when quite cold and mixed, add :

6 lbs. White Wine Vinegar.

Stir well, and it is ready for use.

LIME WATER FOR SNUFF.

4 oz. Quicklime,

and

6 pints Clean Cold Water.

Gradually sprinkle the lime with the water until the former is partly slaked, when add the balance of the water. Allow it to remain for an hour or so in a covered vessel, and then pour off the water for use.

MEMORANDUM AND HINTS FOR SNUFF MANUFACTURERS.

A sufficiently good sauce, for all round purposes, can be made by dissolving :

2 lbs. Strong Marine Salt,

and

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sal-Ammoniac,

in

20 lbs. Filtered Soft Water,

and the above will then do the needful work for 100 lbs. of leaf. Stalks will "drink" a little more.

For high dried snuffs the above proportions are equally good, but lime water should be substituted for the filtered soft water.



STEVENSON & HOWELL

(FELLOWS OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY),

Distillers and Importers of Essential Oils,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF ALL CLASSES OF

TOBACCO PERFUMES, ETC.

STANDARD WORKS, 95a, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

(AND 128, HOPE STREET, GLASGOW.)

PRICE LIST.

Acetic Acid, Strongest, 1-7 .. lb.	/4	Essence, Bouquet lb.	11/6
.. Ether	3/	.. Cavendish	15/
Ambergris, finest grey oz.	100/	.. Cheap Tobaccos	9/
Ammonia, Carbonate, Lump .. lb.	/5½	.. Cut Tobacco	16/
.. Liquid, S.G. 8&0	/6	.. Flake Tobacco	12/
Angelica Root	/7	.. Manilla	15/
Aniseeds, Russian	/5	.. Musk, Tonquin, No. 1 ..	32/
.. .. Powdered	/6 No. 2 ..	20/
Badiane	/9	.. New Mown Hay, very	
Balsam Peruvian	6/3	strong	10/
Bay Berries	/6	.. Pimento	5/
.. Leaves	/4	.. Pineapple, No. 1	5/6
Brazil Wood	/3 No. 2	3/
Burnt Lime	/2	.. Rum	8/
.. Sugar gall.	4/	lb. to 80 gallons spirit)	
Butyric Ether, Absolute .. lb.	6/6	.. Snuff	12/6
Calamus Root	/4	.. Tonquin	6/
.. .. Powder	/9	.. Vanilla, No. 1	12/6
Candy, Brown	/4 No. 2	6/6
.. White	/4	.. Ether Butyric Absolute ..	6/6
.. Yellow	/4	Extract, Coffee	/3
Caramel gall.	4/	.. Mastic	4/
Cardamoms, Whole lb.	4/	.. Tonquin	6/
.. Seeds	3/	.. Valerian Fluid	4/
Cascarilla Bark, No. 1 selected ..	/11	Fennel Seeds, Powdered	/8
.. .. No. 2	/8	Figs	1/
.. .. No. 3	/6	French Plums	1/6
.. .. Powdered	/11	Galangal Root	/3
Cassia Bark, Powdered	/8	Glycerine, Pure S.G. 1.260	/9
.. Buds	/9	Gum Arabic Turkey, sorts	3/9
.. Water, highly conc.	3/6 powdered ..	4/
Castor Sugar	/4	.. Benzoin, Powdered	3/9
Cinnamon Bark, Powdered, best ..	2/4	.. Myrrh, sorts	1/10
.. Water, Concentrated ..	3/6	.. Olibanum	/8
Cloves	1/3	.. Storax	1/2
.. Powdered	1/6	.. Tragacanth. Samples and	
Colcothar	2/	quotations upon application.	
Coriander Seeds	/4	Honey, Chilian	/6
.. .. Powdered	/8	.. English	1/
Coumarin (Tonquin) oz.	6/6	.. Jamaica	/5
Cubeb, Powdered lb.	4/3	Juniper Berries	/2
Elderflowers	5	Lavender Petals	/6
Elderflower Water	/4	Lemon Peel, Dried	1/8
Elecampane	8		
.. Powdered	/10		

Special quotations for quantity. Samples upon application. Subject to market fluctuation

Liquorice, Extract Liquid .. lb.	2/4	Orange Flower Water lb.	9
" " Block Juice ..	/8	Orange Peel	2 6
" Paste	1/6	Orris Root Florentine	/6
" Root	/6	" " " Powdered ..	8
" " Powdered	/8	Otto de Rose, Virgin, opt. ..	oz. 25
Locust Beans	—	" " No. 2	22
Mellilot, Powder	/6	" " No. 3	16 6
Molasses, heavy or light ..	/3	" " Commercial	12 6
		" " Artificial	4 6
Oil, Almonds, Essential	14/	Peaches, Dried lb.	1 6
" " " free from		Potash Bicarbonate	6
" Prussic Acid	16/	Raisins	6
" Aniseed, China	8 6	Rose Leaves, English	6 6
" Bay	18/	" " Foreign	2
" Bergamot, Extra	9 6	" Water, Triple	9
" Cascarilla oz.	3 6	Rosewood Chips	3
" Cassia lb.	3 9	Saffron, No. 1	56
" Celery oz.	3/	" No. 2.	48
" Cinnamon, finest heavy ..	4/	" Liquid	4 6
" " No. 2 leaf	/3	Sal Ammoniac lb. /5 cwt.	45
" Citronella	/2	Saltpetre, Powdered lb.	/5 cwt. 33
" Cloves, English lb.	7/	Salts Tartar lb. /5 cwt.	35
" Coriander	30/	Sassafras Wood, Incis.	5
" Coronaria (Tonquin)	3 6	Soda Glass	3 6
" Fennel	3 6	Spirits Wine, Rectified, 56 o.p.	gall. 21
" Fœnugreek	4/	(Inodorous.)	
" Geranium, Rose	48/	Syrup Simple cwt.	26
" Jasmine	9/	" Golden	20
" Lavender, finest Mitcham	oz. 3	Tamarinds, W. I. .. cwt. 10/ to	20
" " Foreign, best .. lb.	6 6	Tincture Cascarilla lb.	2 2
" " No. 2	4 6	" Myrrh	3 2
" " good	1 8	" Sassafras	2
" Lemon, Selected	8 6	" Valerian	2 2
" Lign-Aloe	30/	" Vanilla	6 6
" Mace		Tonquin Beans, Angostura	All quali- ties in stock Samples upon appli- cation.
" Neroli oz.	13	" " Surinam	
" Nutmeg	/8	" " Para	
" Olive, finest sublimed ..	gall. 7/6	Valerianic Acid oz.	1
" Orange, finest sweet .. lb.	8 6	Valerian Root, English	lb. 11
" " bitter	16/	" " Foreign	7
" Patchouli oz.	4/	" " Powdered	1 6
" Petit-Grain	3 6	Vanilla Beans lb. 15/ to	30
" Pimento lb.	14/	" Sugar lb.	15
" Rosewood	33/	Vanilline Crystals oz.	23
" Sandal Wood oz.	1 6	White Wine Vinegar lb.	3
" Syringa (Lilac) lb.	10/	Brown Malt	3
" Verbena (Lemon-Grass) oz.	/3		
" Wintergreen lb.	10/		
" Ylang-Ylang oz.	26/		

Stevenson & Howell's Brown Colouring for Tobacco and Snuff (Lutterman's). Price 1/6 lb.

Prices subject to market fluctuations.

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Distillers and Importers of Essential Oils, and Manufacturers of all classes of Tobacco Perfumes, Colourings, Flavourings, Etc.,

STANDARD WORKS, 95A, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

(And 128, HOPE STREET, GLASGOW.)



DIVISION VI.

SECTION 1.

PERFUMES, &c., FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.

NEW MOWN HAY.

(Not suited for very Bright Tobaccos.)

Thoroughly mix and keep in a well-closed bottle :

- 1½ lbs. Extract of Tonquin Beans,
- 10 oz. ,, Vanilla,
- 8 oz. ,, Iris,
- 6 oz. ,, Musk,
- 4 oz. ,, Cascarilla,
- 1 oz. ,, Styrax,
- 1 oz. Oil of Bergamot,
- 1½ drachms Benzoic Acid,
- 1 drachm Oil of Sandalwood,
- 15 minims Neroli ,,
- 10 minims ,, Rose,
- 10 minims ,, Patchouli,
- 6 minims ,, Cloves,
- and
- 3 pints Deodorised Alcohol, Sixty over proof.

NEW MOWN HAY PERFUME FOR GOLDEN HONEYDEW—
IN CAKE OR FLAKE-CUT.

(Compound this very carefully.)

15 minims Oil of Bergamot,
2 minims „ Rose,
1 minim „ Neroli,
1 minim „ Lavender,
1 drop „ Cloves,
1 oz. Tonquin Beans (crushed),
2½ oz. Orris Root (crushed),
8 grains Vanillin,
3 grains Patchouli Herb,
8 grains Benzoic Acid,
1 drachm Nettle Herb,
and
3 fluid oz. Deodorised Alcohol.

All the above are to be digested in a closed vessel for fourteen days and then filtered through paper.

Note :—

These two New Mown Hay Perfumes must not be confounded with those put up under the same name (for handkerchief purposes) by perfumers.

A FINE ODOUR FOR ANY PURPOSE.

Mix together :

10 drops	Oil of Cinnamon,
10	„ „ Cloves,
20	„ „ Neroli,
20	„ „ Rose,
20	„ „ Calamus,
30	„ „ Bigarade,
75 minims	„ Verbena,
150	„ „ Geranium,
240	„ „ Lemon,
	and
2 fluid oz.	„ Bergamot.

And keep in a well-corked bottle.

A SPLENDID ALL-ROUND PERFUME

(An entirely New Combination.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Extract of Amberggris, (7·900.)
1 oz.	Extract of Vanilla, (20·450)
1 oz.	Extract of Musk, (7·900.)
$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Extract of Jasamine,
$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Extract of Cascarilla,
$2\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Extract of Florentine Orris,
4 oz.	Extract of Roses,
	and
15 oz.	Deodorised Alcohol.

Mix all the above and then add :

17 oz. Distilled Water,
and it is ready for use.

" KISS-KISS."

(A Splendid Aromatic Perfume for Smoking Tobaccos.)

2½ oz. Cinnamon,
 4 ,, Cassia,
 2½ ,, Benzoin,
 1 ,, Mastic,
 8¾ ,, Myrrh,
 and

1½ pints, Sixty per cent. Spirits of Wine.

Digest for 24 hours, strain, and it is fit for use.

The above should be sprayed over the tobacco *after* steaming and stoving, and just before sending out.

FLAVORING FOR SMOKING TOBACCO.

(Very extensively used.)

Mix together :

6 fluid oz. Tincture of Cascarella,
 4 ,, ,, Tonquin Beans,
 2 ,, ,, Tolu,
 2 ,, ,, Orris Root,
 2 ,, ,, Valerian,
 4 drachms Oil of Nutmeg,
 2 ,, Cloves,
 and
 1 ,, Rhodium.

Note :—

1 fluid oz. of Proof Spirit,
 and

1 ,, ,, Pure Glycerine,
 may be added to the above with advantage.

“NOSEGAY” PERFUME FOR SMOKING TOBACCOS.

Mix and keep in a well closed bottle :

- 1 drop Oil of Cloves,
 - 2 drops Oil of Nutmeg,
 - 1 oz. Extract of Musk,
 - 1 „ „ „ Neroli,
 - 2 „ „ „ Vanilla,
 - 2 „ „ „ Tonquin Beans,
 - 2 „ „ „ Rose Geranium,
 - 2 „ „ „ Sandal Wood,
 - 2 „ Triple Extract of Roses,
 - and
 - 2 „ Tincture of Cascarella.
-

“DEER TONGUE” FLAVORING.

It is not generally known that the above, which is exceedingly popular for flavoring smoking tobaccos in the United States, is a species of vanilla, which grows wild in great abundance in the state of Florida, and also the southern part of Georgia.

It can be (*and is*) perfectly imitated, by mixing together equal quantities of :

Extract of Tonquin Beans,
and

Extract of Sweet Scented Vernal-grass,

and, if this combination is made of good ingredients, it will be found to be far better, and go further, than much of the rubbish on market, under the names of “Deer-tongue flavoring,” and “Hounds-tongue flavoring.”

“PEACH BLOOM” FOR SMOKING TOBACCO.

2 lb. well-dried, Good, Ripe, Peaches,
and
3 quarts Clean Soft Water.

Boil the above for three hours, remove from the fire,
and strain out all the hot liquid.

Into the latter throw :

2 lb. Black Stick Licorice,

(Broken small), and put it on the fire, and stir well
till all the licorice is melted. Then let it get nearly
cold ; strain it, and

Add :

1 pint Cinnamon Spirit,

And when quite cold it will be ready for use.

Keep in well closed bottles.

CINNAMON SPIRIT—for the above.

1 pint Strong Rectified Spirits,
and

1½ oz. Cinnamon Bark (broken).

Let these stand in a covered vessel in a warm place
for twenty-four hours. Then allow to get cool, and
strain off the spirit.

“PEACH BLOOM” FOR CHEWING TOBACCO.

Proceed as if for “Peach Bloom” for smoking
tobacco, but

Add to the Peaches :

1 lb. Prunes,

And to the product :

4 oz. Pure Glycerine,

2 oz. Strained Honey or Molasses,

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Salt,

and

10 drops Essence of Vanilla.

Substitute :

French brandy, or Irish whisky, for the spirits in
the Cinnamon Spirit, and

Add to its ingredients :

1 oz. Bay Leaves.

GERMAN "KÜMMEL" ESSENCE FOR FINE CAKE TOBACCOS.

Dissolve in sufficient

Ninety-five per cent. Alcohol,

for the purpose ;

16 oz. Oil of Carraway Seed,

2 oz. ,, Anise,

and

2 oz. ,, Dill,

and then add enough ordinary Spirits of Wine

to make 2 gallons.

Spray some of this over the fillers of the cake before
blocking.

SPICE FLAVORING FOR CHEWING TOBACCO.

Mix together :

- 1 oz. Oil of Cloves,
- 2 „ „ Almonds (free from Prussic Acid),
- 3 „ „ Mace,
- 5 „ „ Cinnamon,
- 3 „ „ Lemon,
- and
- 50 „ Absolutely Pure Alcohol,*

And a thin Paste composed of :

- 2 lb. Powdered Loaf Sugar,
- 1 lb. Fine Table Salt,
- 15 oz. Pure Glycerine,
- 4 „ Black Licorice,
- and
- 3 „ Strong Mucilage of Gum Arabic.

Then strain the whole, and it is ready for use.

Keep in a closed bottle.

PERFUME FOR "QUEEN'S SNUFF."

Mix perfectly :

- 1 oz. English Oil of Lavender,
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Finest Oil of Lemon,
- and
- 4 oz. Essence of Bergamot.

* 10 oz. Pure Alcohol and 42 oz. Prune Wine (Strained), may be substituted with advantage for the 50 oz. of Alcohol only.

THREE EASILY PREPARED CIGAR PERFUMES.

(Weigh and measure VERY carefully.)

No. 1.

3 drachms Valerianic Acid,
10 minims Butyric Aldehyde,
and ..
40 ,, Acetic Ether,

Rectified and deodorised *proof* Alcohol to make:
64 ounces.

Mix.

No. 2.

1 oz. Fluid Extract of Valerian,
8 oz. Tincture of Tonquin Beans,
and

23 oz. Rectified and deodorised *proof* Alcohol.

Mix.

No. 3.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tincture of Valerian,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Butyric Aldehyde,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Strong Tincture of Vanilla,
1 drachm Ethyl-Nitrite,
5 oz. Rectified and deodorised *proof* Alcohol,
and

Distilled Water to make

16 ounces.

Mix.

Explanatory Note :—

The above mixtures are to be kept in well stoppered bottles. When required for use, spray a very small

quantity upon the already dried and ribboned cigars, before boxing — See “*Explanatory Note*” attached to “**THE OPENING OUTBURST,**” page 71.

ELDER BLOSSOM PERFUME FOR SNUFF.*

Upon
 1 oz. Tincture of Benzoin,
 gradually pour
 3 pints Elder Blossom Water.
 When mixed and filtered it is ready for use.

A GOOD SNUFF PERFUME.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Tincture of Vanilla,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ” ” ” Musk,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ” Balsam of Peru,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ” Oil of Mace,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ” ” ” Cinnamon,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ” ” ” Cloves,
 2 ” ” ” Sweet Orange,
 2 ” Tincture of Benzoin,
 and
 48 ” Rectified Spirits,
 to be well mixed together.

*Also good for Cigarette Papers.

VIOLET PERFUME FOR SNUFF.

1 oz. Essence of Violets,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Spirit of Rosemary,
 1 drachm *Essence* of Lemon,
 8 oz. Rose Water,
 and

24 oz. Rectified Spirits, Sixty over proof,
 to be well mixed together.

LAVENDER PERFUME FOR SNUFF.*

(*Compound this very carefully.*)

10 minims Oil of Lemon,
 20 „ Otto of Roses,
 20 „ Essence of Bergamot,
 1 drachm „ Ambergris,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. finest English Oil of Lavender,
 4 oz. Orange Flower Water,
 12 oz. Rose Water,
 20 grains Burnt Alum,
 and

3 pints Rectified Spirits of Wine, Sixty over
 proof.

All the above ingredients are to be put into a well-stoppered glass bottle, kept in a cold place for a week—shaking all up several times a day during the time—and finally filtered through paper and kept in well-closed bottles.

*Also good for Cigarette Papers.

COMBINATION LAVENDER PERFUME.

Carefully mix and keep in a well-closed bottle :

- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Tincture of Benzoin,
- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. „ Ambergris,
- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. „ Storax.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. „ Musk,
- 1 oz. Oil of Cloves,
- 1 oz. Portugal Oil,
- 1 oz. Distilled Water,
- 1 oz. Burnt Sugar (Caramel),
- 2 oz. Oil of Bergamot,
- 3 oz. Tincture of Violets,
- 4 oz. Deodorised Spirits of Wine, Sixty over
Proof,
- and
- 6 oz. „ Lavender.

This is first-class for snuff, and is also good for tobacco intended for “Ladies’ Cigarettes,” and likewise for cigarette papers.

PERFUME FOR CIGARETTE PAPERS.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Oil of Lemon,
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tincture of Vanilla,
- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. English Oil of Lavender
- and
- 6 drops Otto of Rose.

To be thoroughly blended with :

- 3 oz. Essence of Bergamot,
- and
- 2 oz. Tincture of Cascarella.

A FINE PERFUME FOR SNUFF.*

4 oz. Fresh Lemon Peel, in shreds,
 1½ oz. Fresh Orange Peel, ,, ,,
 ½ oz. Coarsely Powdered Cascarilla Bark,
 1 drachm Fresh Coriander Seed,
 ½ ,, ,, Cloves,
 1 quart Proof Spirits of Wine,
 ½ pint Distilled Water.

Macerate the above for three days, then filter and add:

1 lb. Castor Sugar,

which is quite dissolved in:

½ lb. Distilled Water.

Strain again; then mix in:

10 drops Otto of Rose,

and it is ready for use.

ROSE PERFUME FOR CIGARETTE PAPERS.

3 grains Patchouly Herb,
 3 ,, Musk,
 25 drops Oil of Rose,
 7 troy oz. Deodorised Alcohol, Sixty over
 Proof,
 and
 4 troy oz. Distilled Water.

Digest the above mixture for fourteen days, and then filter out the liquid.

* Also good for Cigarette Papers, by omitting the Sugar,



SECTION 2.

COLORINGS, &c., FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.

TO MAKE TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

The following is a good proportion :

1 oz. Best Hay Saffron,
Pinch of Powdered Alum,
and

1½ pints *boiling* Soft Water.

Pour the *boiling* water on the saffron, &c., in an earthenware jar. Cover it, and allow it to stand in an oven, or other hot place, till the contents are

Reduced to One Pint.

Strain off the liquid and add :

One Wineglassful of Spirits of Wine to
“set” the color.

YELLOW COLORINGS

Of various kinds and shades can be obtained by boiling logwood chips in water, in which a pinch of alum has been dissolved, and also from Persian-yellow berries, Turkey-yellow berries, fustic, &c., but none of the three latter are to be commended.

YELLOW COLORING.

Mix together :

1 oz. Highly Concentrated Tincture of Saffron,

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ,, ,, ,, Annatto,

1 drachm,, ,, Extract of Coffee,

and

1 oz. Rectified Spirits of Wine.

*All of the above must be very powerful ; weak qualities
will not do.*

SPIRITUOUS YELLOW COLORING.

Shred up :

6 lb. Curcuma Root,

and pour over it

1 gallon Proof Spirits of Wine.

Allow it to steep for twenty-four hours, when filter
and press out the residue.

Note :—

The above will generally “bite” a yellow color into
the most obstinate leaf in creation. It will, if persevered
in, convert a black leaf into a yellow one.

2. Popularly, the ground turmeric of commerce is
supposed to be made of curcuma root, but if both articles
be separately tried for the same purpose, the result will
dispel that illusion.

YELLOW COLORING.

Dissolve any weight of :
 Turmeric
 in
 Clean Cold Soft Water,
 in such quantity as fancy dictates, and strength of color
 requires. Strain through linen, and it is ready.

BLACK TEA COLORING FOR TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pour :
 7 oz. Boiling Soft Water,
 upon
 1 oz. Best *Black* Tea,
 and let it draw for half-an-hour. Filter it through
 flannel, and then, at a low temperature, evaporate the
 infusion down to three ounces.

When cold it is ready.

To make a good coloring, mix together :

1 oz. Tea Coloring,
 and

1 oz. Tincture of Saffron.

COLORING FOR BRIGHT HONEYDEW.

Mix together :

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. *Green* Tea Coloring,

1 oz. Tincture of Saffron,

and

1 drachm Extract of Coffee.

One drop of liquid cochineal may be added, if liked.

GREEN TEA COLORING FOR BRIGHT HONEYDEW AND
CIGARETTE TOBACCOS.

(*Must not be used for Turkish Tobaccos on any account.*)

1½ oz. Best *Green* Tea,*

put in an earthenware vessel :

1 pint Filtered Soft Water,

Boiling hot and freshly boiled. Close the vessel so that no vapour can escape, and then let the tea draw for seven minutes. (Time this correctly, or something else than the extract of tea will be imparted to the water.)

Now pour off the liquid and allow it to get cold. When cold, filter through fine linen and add to each pint of tea,

1 oz. Arrack Rum,

It is then ready for use.

GOLDEN BROWN COLORING.

Mix together :

1½ oz. Concentrated Extract of Coffee,

½ oz. Caramel (Burnt Sugar),

4 oz. Highly Concentrated Extract of Saffron,

¼ oz. " " " Cochineal,

1 oz. Pure Glycerine,

and

Soft water to suit.

Strain, add a trifling quantity of :

Rectified Spirits of Wine,

and then bottle.

* Let the tea be *good* ; an inferior kind will spoil the whole thing.

BURNT SUGAR (CARAMEL) BROWN COLORING.

7½ lbs. White Sugar,
 and
 ½ gallon Soft Warm Water.

Put the sugar into a pan which will hold four or five gallons. (This must be done to prevent the liquid flowing over the sides.) Pour upon it three quarters of the warm water, stand the boiler on a brisk fire, and stir and skim repeatedly till it is quite finished. Frequently dip in a "boiling stick," which has been plunged into cold water and the surplusage shaken off (a piece of a broom handle about eighteen inches long does capitally), and, as soon as the sugar which adheres to the stick become so hard and brittle that it can be chipped off, add the rest of the warm water *very slowly, very gradually, and stirring constantly all the while*, and let the lot burn to a brown color. Strain through coarse canvas and it is ready.

Note :—

If care is not taken when adding the warm water, something about as interesting as an explosion will occur, and it won't wait to wipe its boots on the mat before making itself known—and felt.

MOLASSES BROWN COLORING.
 (*The approved Southern Receipt.*)

First read all the notes which comprise the previous receipt, and as the whole apply

exactly to this one also, remember them all; likewise, that want of care in making this article will make widows and orphans instead.

Take :

$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon Strained Heavy Molasses,
and boil it.

Add :

4 lbs. White Sugar,
and just let the lot boil and boil till it becomes thick,
ropy and dark; then reduce by adding :

3 pints of Warm Soft Water,
very gradually and stir it well in. Strain through canvas
while hot; and when cold the coloring is ready for use.

Notes :

This is a splendid thing to give color and aroma at one time. If used for smoking tobaccos *a very minute quantity* must be made to suffice, or it will stink while burning.

If added to "Italian Paste" for chewing tobacco, the latter will have a "nose" and flavour which will be hard to beat.

This coloring is also a tip-top thing for moist brown snuffs.

TO MAKE A SIMPLE COFFEE EXTRACT FOR TOBACCO
PURPOSES.

Have a double boiler, the inner vessel of which can be surrounded with water.

Into the inner vessel put :

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Freshly Roasted Jamaica Coffee,
and

A pinch of fine salt—the size of a pea.

Pour on these :

3 pints boiling Soft Water,
and boil down to two pints.

Now, into this liquid, repeat the quantities of :

Coffee and Salt as before,

boil all down to *one* pint; strain while hot, and when cold it is ready for use.

SPIRITUOUS COFFEE EXTRACT.

(Equally good for coloring or flavoring purposes.)

Take :

1 pound Jamaica Coffee Beans,
hot and fresh from the roaster. Pound them at once,
and immediately put into a bottle and pour on :

1 gallon, Ninety-five per cent. Alcohol,
cork down tightly, cover over with a piece of wet
bladder, and let all stand for four or five days, then
dissolve into the bottle :

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Finely Powdered Table Salt,

and

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Finely Powdered Saltpetre.

Strain the liquid, express the residue under pressure,
and all is ready.

WALNUT-SHELL-COLORING FOR ALL HARD BLACK
TOBACCOS.

Take fresh green-walnut shells and beat them to a pulp in a clean canvas bag, which will hold considerably more than is put into it. Lay the bag in a wooden tub without a top, and pour on enough clean soft water to a little more than cover it. Let all remain for at least a week, but several times daily give the bag a thoroughly good shaking about in the water.

At the end of the week thoroughly squeeze every drop of moisture out of the bag and the shells it contains, and take this liquid, as well as that in the tub, and mix and filter them through fine flannel—adding to every quart of filtered liquid :

1 oz. Deodorised Alcohol, Sixty over proof,

Mix, and all is ready.

This coloring is good for all purposes, but must only be *very* sparingly used in chewing goods, on account of its powerful astringent properties.

SPIRITUOUS GREEN-WALNUT-SHELL-COLORING,

Is made by crushing the shells to pulp, covering them with Ninety-five per cent. Alcohol, digesting for ten days, and then filtering through filter paper.

CATECHU FOR BROWN COLORING.

Select the dark, liver-colored Catechu (or Cutch) for this purpose. Crush it to powder, beat it to a paste with Spirits of Wine, and then dissolve it completely in soft water, in any quantity choice may dictate.

Stir well and strain, and it is then ready.

Note :—

This coloring must *not* be used for chewing tobaccos; it is too bitter and astringent, although it has a sweetish after-taste.

THE CLARIFICATION OF TURBID WATER.

Where rain-water is required for the preparation of some of the receipts in this book, it is understood in all cases that it must be clean.

In cities and smoky places, where the rain washes down into the water-tub the dirt, &c., off the roof, it is not politic to put the dirty water into a filter; therefore slightly crack a dozen dried peach-kernels and throw them into the water-tub, and they will clear sixty gallons of dirty water in two hours. The clean water can then be drawn off and filtered.

A POWDER TO RENDER HARD WATER SOFT.

For tobacco factories, &c., located in districts where soft water is scarce, this preparation should be invaluable.

It is a well known fact that while hard water impoverishes tobaccos, soft water slightly improves them.

Dissolve :

2 lbs. Silicate of Soda,
in

2 lbs. Hot Water,

And allow it to get cold.

Pulverise :

2 lbs. Calcined Soda,
and

1 lb. Bi-carbonate of Soda,

And pour them into the above liquid.

Let all stand uncovered for twenty-four hours, and by that time (if the ingredients are good) a substance will have formed, which can be rubbed into powder between the fingers.

It is then ready for use, and

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of the Powder

Will generally soften

25 gallons of Hot Water,

Which may be used at once, or after it has become cold.





SECTION 3.

PRESERVATIVES, &c., FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.

A SIMPLE PRESERVATIVE, &c., FOR SMOKING TOBACCO ONLY.

No. 1.

1 pint St. Croix Rum,
2 oz. Pure Glycerine,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Strained Honey,
and

15 grains Salicylic Acid.

Blend the whole carefully, and spray it on the tobacco.

A SIMPLE PRESERVATIVE &c., FOR MANUFACTURED TOBACCO OF ANY KIND.

No. 2.

Add to Preservative No. 1:

15 drops Tincture of Cascarella,
5 „ Oil of Tonka,
3 „ Oil of Cinnamon,

3 drops Oil of Lavender,

and

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Concentrated Extract of Coffee.

Blend the whole carefully, and spray it on the tobacco.

A SIMPLE PRESERVATIVE, &c., FOR CHEWING

TOBACCO ONLY.

No. 3.

Add to Preservative No. 1 :

2 oz. Prune Wine,

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Strained Molasses,

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Licorice Paste,

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Concentrated Extract of Coffee,

10 drops Oil of Lemon.

5 drops Oil of Nutmeg,

and

1 drachm Powdered Saltpetre.

Also, *as extras*,

5 grains Salicylic Acid,

and

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Strained Honey.

Blend all these ingredients *very* carefully, apply evenly all over the cut tobacco, press the latter together for an hour, and afterwards shake it up well.

TO PRESERVE HONEY FOR CHEWING TOBACCOS.

Add to the Honey :
1 per cent. of Formic Acid,
And stir it well in.

TO PRESERVE GUMS OF ALL KINDS FROM CHANGING
OR SOURING.

Into the liquid before it is quite "set" as thick gum,
add and stir well :

A few drops of Sulphuric Acid,*

Which will precipitate the lime in the gum. After
standing, strain off the mucilage, and it will never
change afterwards.

* Not more than three per cent. of the whole.





DIVISION VII.

MEDICINAL FACTS ABOUT TOBACCO.

A FEW MEDICINAL AND OTHER FACTS WHICH ARE NOT
VERY GENERALLY KNOWN.

EXTRACT of tobacco (page 125) when mixed into an ointment with equal parts of cocoa-butter and vaseline, is a well-known article for the effective riddance of insects which affect the skin of the human race. If of a greater strength it will have a similar effect on the coats of dogs, horses, &c.

In the shape of an ointment of milder form than the first one given above, there is no better thing for the cleansing of old ulcers, &c. on man or beast.

Tobacco leaf of a growth which is very powerful in nicotine, has been used with great success by medical men for the removal of hard tumours from sufferers. The

tobacco was beaten to a pulp with acetic acid, and applied in the form of a poultice.

The *most obstinate* case of inflammation of the lungs ever known, was cured in an amazingly short time by a certain Dr. Page, who injected into the patient's rectum an infusion of one drachm of tobacco, in twelve ounces of water. The Edinburgh (Scotland) *Medical Journal* published a very long report of the case and its cure, and pointed out that ninety-five pounds weight of blood had been abstracted from the patient's body, and vesicatories had been applied without avail, yet, tobacco—and only one drachm of it,—effected this marvellous cure!

Tobacco water, when mixed with an equal volume of brandy, is the best emetic known.

The same mixture, when snuffed up the nose, in small, but frequent doses, will generally cure catarrh (cold in the head), and also relieve bronchitis.

An injection of tobacco-smoke is one of the best things known for restoring an apparently-drowned, or suffocated, person.

“Tobacco Wine,” is considered a first-class diuretic in cases of dropsy. The dose, as given by the celebrated Dr. Fowler, is 30 drops, gradually increasing to 80 drops, per day, and the “Wine” is made by macerating one ounce of tobacco-leaf in one pound weight of sherry for a week and then filtering it through ordinary filter paper.

Some years ago, when there was a fearful outbreak of scarlatina in Germany; hundreds of children died

per week; yet the only cure—after Prussic Acid, Belladonna, and other drastic remedies had been tried in vain—was a powder of pure tobacco. It was administered to the children in doses according to the condition and age of the patient—from a quarter of a grain to two grains per day—and *one doctor saved fifty patients per week, through the administration of tobacco after every other so-called remedy had failed!* The London (England) *Medical Gazette* gives copious particulars of these remarkable cases.

An injection of an infusion of tobacco into the anus has been followed with great benefit in stubborn cases of incarcerated hernia, obstinate constipation, ascarides, spasmodic asthma, &c.

A syrupy preparation of a decoction of tobacco has long been acknowledged as a radical cure for internal worms of man and beast, but in these cases each dose has to be minute.

Tobacco ash* is a well-known dentifrice; whether used alone or mixed with camphorated chalk, as a remover of tartar from the teeth it has many devotees.

The same substance* is also an excellent cleaner of electro plate, jewellery, plate glass, &c., &c.

Yet again, tobacco ash* will give the painter quite a long series of variously delicate greys, according to the quantity of poppy oil it is ground with.

* Cigar ash is most to be preferred for all these purposes.



DIVISION VIII.

SECTION 1.

MIXTURES AND HERBS FOR MEDICINAL USES.

MEDICINAL-HERBAL-TOBACCOS AND HERBAL- CIGARETTES.

These articles (as generally prepared) are nostrums, or, plainer language, Ninety per cent. of the ordinary "Herbal-Cigarettes" of commerce are downright swindles.

There never was yet prepared, nor will there ever be, any *one* brand or kind of herbal-cigarettes which will be equally good for all mankind, and cure all ills that the inhalation of smoke can grapple with.

Unless advised by and prepared from the prescription of a qualified medical man, and to suit a particular case, "herbal-cigarettes" are frauds, only worthy of quacks, and should be treated accordingly.

Appended are a few different blendings for herbal-mixtures, which are reported to be good by those who have used them. They are placed in their order of merit, and it is hoped they *may* be of some service to suffering mankind.

SMOKING-MIXTURE FOR ASTHMA.

(*Formula largely prescribed by Dr. Woodward, Worcester, Massachusetts.*)

Take in the following proportions:

1 lb. Fine-cut Latakia Tobacco,

1 lb. „ Virginia „

and

1 lb. „ Stramonium Leaves.

Mix all well together, and smoke at night, just before retiring to rest, in a clean clay pipe, with a plug fitted at the bottom of the bowl.

SMOKING-MIXTURE FOR ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Fine-cut Latakia Tobacco,

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. „ Virginia „

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. „ Stramonium Leaves,

3 oz. Granulated Cubebs,

1 oz. Fine-cut Licorice Root,

and

2 oz. „ Coltsfoot Leaves.

Mix the above, and smoke as previously directed, or

make into cigarettes with paper, which has been dampened with equal quantities of :

Rosemary,

and

Myrrh.

(See *Cigarette Papers*.)

HERB AND TOBACCO MIXTURE.

No. 1.

Saturate :

2½ lb. Stramonium Leaves,

¾ lb. Coltsfoot Leaves,

2 oz. Thyme ,,

1 oz. Wood-Betony,,

1 oz. Eye-Bright ,,

and

1 oz. Rosemary ,,

in

Extract of Tobacco,

for three days—allowing them to suck up all they will of it. Then squeeze out the surplus liquid, dry the leaves somewhat, cut them fine, allow all to dry again, and the mixture is ready.

Note :—

Use the same tobacco extract again and again—merely adding a little more fresh extract each time.

No. 2.

Saturate :

6 lb. " Papery " Virginia Leaf,
with

3 pints Stramonium Extract,

(prepared as under), and allow it to dry down naturally to a good cutting condition. Then cut fine, shake up, dry a little more by natural means, and it is ready.

STRAMONIUM EXTRACT,
For the above.

1 lb. Stramonium Seeds,
and

1 gallon Distilled Water (*boiling*).

Macerate the above in a lightly covered vessel, by standing it in a strong heat for four hours.

Strain out the seeds, bruise them to a pulp in a stone mortar, return them to the liquor, and boil all down to half a gallon.

Strain through felt, or flannel, while boiling hot, and afterwards evaporate down to three pints.

TOBACCO EXTRACT,
For the above.

1 lb. Leaf Tobacco (Kentucky by preference,)
and

2 lb. Pure Alcohol (specific gravity .900).

Digest the above in a warm place for (say) ten days, and then express with strong pressure. Again digest for twenty-four hours in a mixture of :

1 lb. Distilled Water,

and

1 lb. Pure Alcohol (specific gravity .900).

Press out the resulting liquid, and mix it with the former extract, and evaporate both in a vapour bath, the temperature of which *must not exceed* 167° Fahr.





SECTION 2.

HERBAL-MEDICINAL-SNUFFS.

A FIRST-CLASS SNUFF TO CURE THE HEAD-ACHE.

Mix together by pounding in a mortar :

3 oz. Turbith Mineral,

and

13 oz. Powdered Black Licorice.

Gently drop in and incorporate :

1½ oz. Oil of Rosemary,

then rub the lot through a very finely meshed sieve, and bottle and seal down.

This preparation is sold at extortionate prices, and under various high-sounding names.

MEDICINAL SNUFFS,

(For Catarrh, Cold in the Head, &c.)

No. 1.

Crush to Fine Powder :

1 lb. Lavender Blossoms,

1 lb. Marjoram „

and

3 lb. Witch-hazel Leaves (dried).

Sieve them through a closely-meshed wire sieve, and mix the powder well.

No. 2.

Into

8 lbs. Plain Tobacco Snuff,

Mix the powder obtained by pulverising :

8 lbs. Valerian Leaves (dried).

Then add :

20 drops Oil of Lavender,

and

12 drops Oil of Marjoram.

Rub these well into the powder, and then sift it through a finely-meshed wire sieve.

Keep in closed packages.

No. 3.

10 lb. Sodium Salicylate,

20 lbs. Dried Rose Leaves,

70 lbs. Plain Tobacco Snuff,

and

1 drachm Oil of Sweet Orange.

Powder, mix, and rub the above through a finely-meshed wire sieve.

No. 4. "CORRIZINO."

(Sold under various titles, and said to be a very excellent preparation.)

Mix and sift :

4 oz. Salicylic Acid,
2½ lbs. Tannin,
 and
2½ lbs. Powdered Borax.

HERBAL-SNUFFS, OR SNEEZING-POWDERS.

White.

½ lb. White Hellebore,
3 lb. Arum Root,
6 lb. White Castile Soap,
15 lb. Loaf Sugar,
30 lb. Cinnamon,
 and
30 lb. Orris Root.

Convert the above to powder, sift, and rub well in :

25 drops Oil of Marjoram,
 and
50 drops Essence of Ambergris.

Pack down tightly in a closed receptacle till wanted for packing, when sift again into a loose powder.

Variiegated.

Grind to fine powder :
2 lb. Sage Leaves,

2 lb. Savory Leaves,
 2 lb. Marjoram Leaves,
 2 lb. Lavender Flowers,
 2 lb. Common Marigolds,
 and
 2 lb. Dried Corn Flowers,

And sift them.

Powder together :

5 drachms Musk,
 1½ oz. Loaf Sugar,
 ½ lb. Cinnamon,
 ½ lb. Cloves,
 ½ lb. Zeodary,
 ½ lb. Orris Root,
 ½ lb. White Sandal Wood,
 and
 ½ lb. Yellow Sandal Wood.

Sift them, and thoroughly incorporate into the fine powder :

7 drachms Pure Oil of Clove,
 7 drachms ,, Cinnamon,
 7 drachms ,, Cardamoms,
 and
 6 drops Otto of Rose.

When well mixed, throw in the first powder gradually, rub all the combination through a finely-meshed sieve—*making* it all pass through,—and wet it down with

2 lb. weight Seventy per cent. Deodorised
 Spirits of Wine.

Finally pack in well stoppered glass bottles.

Green.

First mix together for the coloring :

1½ lb. Ground and Sifted Fine Indigo,

and

2½ lb. Ground and Sifted Fine Turmeric.

With a very few spots of :

Discoloured Spirits of Wine.

When finished, put this aside, under cover.

Mix together by sifting :

2 lbs. Ground and Sifted Fine Pure Cinnamon,

3 lbs. " " Cloves,

and

15 lbs. " " Orris Root,

and put this aside.

Next triturate into fine powders, and pass separately through a hair sieve :

30 lbs. Marjoram Leaves,

30 lbs. Sage "

30 lbs. Betony "

30 lbs. Origan "

and

30 lbs. Pennyroyal ,, (with their flowers,)

and afterwards mix up *all* the powders in the receipt together into a perfect blending.

Now thoroughly incorporate the coloring, and while doing so work in :

Oil of Marjoram,

Oil of Cajeput,

Oil of Bergamot,

and

Oil of Lavender,

in equal proportions till the desired strength of perfume is obtained.

About thirty drops of each oil is usually sufficient, but frequently half-an-ounce of each has been used, and sometimes an extra half-ounce of Oil of Bergamot has also been added.





DIVISION IX.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE RECEIPTS.

CEMENTS FOR MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Egg Cement, No. 1.

Take equal quantities of :

White of Egg,

and

Soft Clean Water,

and whip them well together. Then pour in sufficient
Slacked Lime

to make a thin paste.

Use at once, because it sets in a few moments.

Egg Cement, No. 2.

1 oz. Freshly Burnt Lime,

and

5 oz. „ Plaster of Paris.

Egg-white enough to make a paste of medium
consistency.

Reduce the lime and plaster to a very fine dry powder,

mix, and sift them through a hair sieve. Moisten the broken edges of the meerschaum with some egg-white, and be sure they fit properly. Now mix the powder and egg-white together *very rapidly*, apply a little of the mixture to the broken surfaces, press them firmly together (afterwards tying them into position), and leave the pipe to dry for a day or two.

Egg Cement, No. 3.

Mix together sufficient :

Egg-white,

and

Finely Powdered and Sifted Quicklime

to form a thick cream, and apply it to the breakage in the manner previously described.

GARLIC CEMENT.

This is very suitable for finest goods, makes a clean joint, and by its process, afterwards allows the pipe to color better and more evenly than it otherwise would.

Pound some garlic in a mortar, till it is an impalpable mass, almost like loose dough: then thinly spread the "dough" over both surfaces of the fracture and press them together. Tie the pipe *very* firmly with fine wire, boil it in milk for half-an-hour, and then remove it and allow the joint to set.

CASEINE CEMENT.

(*The Finest Meerschaum Cement in existence.*)

Dissolve in a small quantity of :

Water-Glass (Silicate of Soda)

about one-half its weight of

Pure Caseine,

and add to it enough

Finely Powdered and Sifted Burnt Magnesia,
to form a cream.

Use *at once*, or it will set solid.

IMITATION MEERSCHAUM GOODS

Are made of the above cement, into which finely powdered genuine meerschaum has previously been mixed with the magnesia.

CEMENTS, &c., FOR AMBER.

No. 1. (Hot process.)

Smear the broken surfaces with

Boiled Linseed Oil,

and then tie the two pieces together with the fine soft iron wire known as "Binding Wire." Heat them over a clear charcoal fire, and, when cold, a perfectly firm union will be the result.

No. 2. (Cold process.)

Make a strong
 Solution of Potash,
 and wet both the broken edges of the amber with it.
 Tightly tie the pieces together with "binding wire,"
 and allow them to set for a day or two.

No. 3. (German process.)

Dissolve together
 Hard Copal,
 and
 Pure Ether,
 to the consistency of castor oil. Carefully clean the
 fracture, coat both edges with the above solution, press
 them together, tie with "binding wire," and allow to
 set for two days.

The above operations must be rapidly performed,
 because the ether evaporates very quickly. It is
 therefore best to have everything in readiness, before
 preparing the solution, and only to mix as much of
 that as required at the moment.

Special Notes on all the foregoing :—

1. See that the fractures are all clean and fit well,
 before attempting to commence operations.
2. Have everything ready to hand, before applying
 the cements.
3. Be sure to press the junction well together
 before tying it; any air left between the pieces
 prevents proper cohesion.

4. When tying, keep the pieces firmly together ; don't allow them to loosen even a hair's breadth.
5. In repairing tubes, pass a stiff but slender feather through them *as soon as wired*, to remove any superfluous cement.
6. If a tube has to be united, and the case is a very difficult one, thread the pieces of tube upon an oiled cord until the binding has been effected. Then draw out the cord, and pass a feather through. A fresh cord (oiled) can then be pushed in if desired.

PIPE CLEANING, POLISHING, &c.

To CLEAN CLAY PIPES.

If not very much prized, burn them in a clear red fire.

If considered valuable, pour a little spirit into the bowl, let it trickle through the stem, and finally draw a piece of cord through it. The cord should have a tassel on its end, and this is easily done by picking open the strands.

To CLEAN BRIAR PIPES.

Cork the bowl for about half-an-inch from the top. Bore a hole in the cork just large enough to admit the

point of a syringe. Fill the latter with a mixture of hot water and any kind of spirit, and then squirt it through the pipe with as much pressure as possible.

If the pipe is made of wood which is thick enough to permit of it, cork it as before described and blow a jet of steam through it.

TO CLEAN MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Adopt the second method given for cleaning clay pipes, or the first one given for briar pipes.

“MEERSCHAUM POLISHER.”

Wet some

Very Finely Powdered and Sifted Calcined
Magnesia

with

Pure Benzine

until it forms a putty-like paste, which, when pressed will exude a drop of moisture.

Polish the article with a little of this combination upon raw cotton, which has been previously picked free from anything that will scratch, and afterwards give it a few sharp rubs with soft wash-leather.

Note :—

The above mixture must be kept in a glass bottle, with a well fitting and ground glass stopper. Benzine is so volatile that it evaporates almost instantly.

“MEERSCHAUM CLEANER.”

Pour upon

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Powdered Castile Soap

enough

Pure Spirits of Wine

to thoroughly dissolve it. Then add to the solution :

The Yolks of Four Eggs

and

4 fluid drachms Oil of Turpentine.

Whip this mixture well together and it is fit for use. Put a little upon some soft wool and rub the dirty article with it till cleaned.

CACHOU AROMATISE, OR SMOKER'S BREATH CACHOUS.

The undergiven are far better than any that can be bought, irrespective of price, therefore, if at all possible, *make them*.

Dissolve together by heat :

3 oz. Liquorice Paste,

in

3 oz. Boiling Water.

When fluid add :

1 oz. Catechu,

and

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Fine Quality Powdered Gum Arabic

and let the mixture evaporate a little, when stir well in :

$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm Powdered Mastic,

$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm Powdered Cascarilla Bark,

$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm Powdered Charcoal,

and

$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm Powdered Orris Root.

Mix and remove from the fire. Now add :

$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm Oil of Peppermint,

5 drops Essence of Musk,

and

5 drops Essence of Ambergris.

Roll the dough out several times on an oiled marble slab, then cut into small pieces, roll up into tiny pills, and allow to dry in the warmth for a day or so.

They can be silvered, while damp, by rolling the finished pill in thin sheet silver.





DIVISION X.

THE DETECTION OF ADULTERATION IN SOME OF THE ARTICLES MENTIONED IN THIS BOOK.

OLIVE OIL.

This is most frequently adulterated with cotton seed oil, and for detecting the latter the Italian Government has authorised and adopted the after given test :

Mix together

One part of Pure Nitric Acid,
and

$2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of the Suspected Oil.

Hang the end of a piece of copper wire well into the mixture, and stir thoroughly and constantly with a glass rod.

If cotton seed oil is present, the olive oil will turn red in half-an-hour.

SAFFRON.

The only reliable test is by concentrated wetting with sulphuric acid.

The most frequent adulterant of Saffron is the leaves of *Crocus Vernus*, which will soon turn to dark green.

Under the sulphuric acid treatment, the stigmas of the genuine article *immediately* turn indigo color, and then dark red and finally brown, in rapid succession.

ALUM IN WINES, &c.

Boil the suspected wine for a few minutes. The genuine article remains without change, while the adulterated one slightly thickens, and appears somewhat muddy.

WATER IN ESSENTIAL OILS.

(*A simple but infallible test.*)

So long as essential oils are distilled from the plants, flowers, &c., *with* water, they will contain *some* water if even they are of the best quality, and appear perfectly clear.

Test by adding to the suspected essential oil :

3 to 5 times its own volume of Petroleum

Ether, 0.675 specific gravity,

and if water is present there will be an immediate cloudiness. This is caused by the separation of the drops of water.

Note :

The more water there is in the essential oil, the greater its cloudiness will be.

GLYCERINE.

The impurified article is sometimes adulterated with glucose, common syrup, &c. The detection of these foreign substances is rather difficult, and buyers may be readily deceived. The best guides, however, are the fluidity and specific gravity of the article,—the latter is, when pure, 1.267. First class glycerine should be water-white, although for manufacturing purposes, a slightly yellowish tinge is not objectionable, and it makes the article cheaper.

The greatest bugbear about glycerine is, that it sometimes contains lime—an ingredient to be shunned for tobacco uses. The best and most reliable method of detecting this is to put a little of the suspected glycerine in a test-tube, after mixing it with half its volume of pure water, in which a small quantity of oxalic acid has been dissolved. If lime is present it will, after a short rest, throw down a small precipitate.

But the best “rough and ready test,” for impurities of all kinds in glycerine is to put equal quantities *in bulk*

of the suspected article and chloroform in a clear glass bottle, agitate them well, and then allow them to stand for an hour. All impurities that are then present, will soon collect and form an intermediate layer between the glycerine and chloroform.

FINIS.



Ye Oldeste Essence Distillers.

11 GOLD MEDALS & HIGHEST AWARDS.

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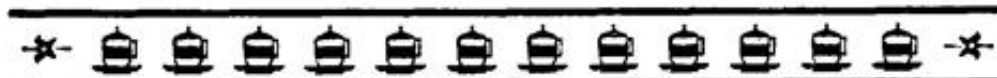
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INDEX.

Adulterations, Detection of	141
A Fine Odour for any Purpose	95
Ailments Cured by Tobacco, with Prescriptions	119
Ailments Cured by Tobacco, with Prescriptions	120
Ailments Cured by Tobacco, with Prescriptions	121
Alum in Wines, to Detect	142
Amber Cement (Cold Process)	136
Amber Cement (German Process)	136
Amber Cement (Hot Process)	135
Amber Cements, Notes on	136
American Method for Porto Rico Smoking Tobacco	38
American Process for "Petum Optimum"	31
Aromatic Cachous	139
Aromatic Perfume for Smoking Tobacco	96
Arrack Rum (Imitation)	51
Ascertaining the Quantity of Nicotine in Tobaccos	1
A Splendid All-round Perfume	95
Asthma and Bronchitis, Smoking Mixture for	123
Asthma, Smoking Mixture for	123
Bärenburg Snuff	87
Bergamot (Finest)	86.

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Best Canaster	35
Best Gums for Cigar Making	73
Best Gums for Cigar Making	74
Black Tea Coloring for Turkish Tobacco	108
Blendings, Mixtures, &c., for Cut Tobaccos	20
" for Maracaibo Tobacco, or "Varinas Canaster"	22
" " Ostend Tobacco	20
" " Petit Canaster	21
Breath Cachous .. .	139
Briar Pipes, Cleaning	137
Bright Chewing Figs (Flavouring)	41
Bright Honeydew, Coloring for	108
Bright Honeydew, Green Tea Coloring for	109
Brown Coloring (Burnt Sugar, Caramel)	110
Brown Coloring, Catechu	114
Brown Coloring, Coffee Extract	111
" " (Golden)	109
Brown Coloring (Molasses)	110
Burnt Sugar Coloring	110
Cachou Aromatisé	139
Cake Cavendish Dressing (For Fillers)	44
Cake Cavendish Dressing (For Wrappers)	44
Canaster (Best)	35
Canaster (Half)	37
Caramel Sugar Coloring	110
Caseine Cement	135
Catarrh, Snuffs for	128
Catechu, Brown Coloring	114
Cement for Meerschaum Pipes, Caseine	135
Cement for Meerschaum Pipes, Egg No. 1	133
Cement for Meerschaum Pipes, Egg No. 2	133
Cement for Meerschaum Pipes, Egg No. 3	134
Cement for Meerschaum Pipes, Garlic	134
Cements for Amber	135
Cements for Amber	136
Chewing, Spun, and Hard Tobaccos	40
Chewing Tobacco, "Peach Bloom"	98
Chewing Tobacco, Preservative for	117
Chewing Tobacco, Spice Flavoring for	100
Cigarette Manufacturers, Memoranda and Hints for	59
Cigarette Paper, Fine Perfume for	105
Cigarette Paper Perfume	104

Coloring, Green Tea, for Bright Honeydew	109
" " " Cigarette Tobacco	109
Coloring, Green Walnut-Shell (Spirituos)	113
" Spirituos Yellow	107
Coloring with Extract of Coffee	111
Coloring, Yellow	107
" " 	108
Colorings for all Departments	106
Colorings (Yellow, Various)	106
Combination Lavender Perfume	104
"Corrizino" Snuff	129
Cure for Headache, Snuff for	127
Cut Tobaccos of all kinds	5
Darkening Cigar-tobacco	64
Darkening Cigar-tobacco	67
Decoction of Licorice Root	1
Decoction of St. John's Bread	50
"Deer Tongue" Flavouring	97
Detection of Adulterations	141
"Detroit Flavoring" for Fine Bright Chewing	42
Diagram of Draining Board	77
Draining Board (Diagram)	77
Dressing for Cake Cavendish Fillers	44
" " Cake Cavendish Wrappers	44
" " Irish Twist	43
" " Nail Rod Fillers	44
" " Nail Rod Wrappers	44
Dr. Woodward's Smoking Mixture	123
Dutch Process for "Petum Optimum"	32
Dutch Snuff	86
Easily Prepared Cigar Perfumes (Three)	101
Egg Cements	133
Egg Cements	134
Elder Blossom Perfume for Cigarette Paper	102
Elder Blossom Perfume for Snuff	102
"Español" Snuff	85
Essence of German "Kümmel" for Cake Tobacco	99
Essential Oils, Water in, to Detect	142
Extraction of Oil of Cedar	84
Extract of Coffee, Coloring	111
Extract of Coffee, Spirituous for Coloring	112

Extract of Coffee, Spirituous for Flavoring	112
Extract of Raisins	49
Extract of St. John's Bread	50
Extract of Stramonium	125
Extract of Tobacco	125
Extract of Tea (for Chewing Tobacco)	51
Facts (Medicinal) about Tobacco	119
Fig Tobacco for Chewing, Flavoring for	41
Fine Bright Chewing ("Detroit Flavoring")	42
Fine Cake Tobacco, German "Kümmel" for	99
Finest Bergamot Snuff	86
Finest Golden Honeydew	25
Finest Southern Rappée Snuff	90
Flavoring, "Deer Tongue"	97
Flavoring for Bright Chewing Figs	41
Flavoring for Smoking Tobacco	96
Flavoring, (Spice) for Chewing Tobacco	100
Flavoring with Spirituous Extract of Coffee	112
Flavors for Snuffs	85
Flour-Paste for Cigar Makers	74
Frankfurter Snuff	88
Free Burning Cigar-tobacco	64
Free Burning Cigar-tobacco	67
Garlic Cement	134
Genuine Canaster Tobacco (German Method)	35
Genuine Porto Rico Chewing Tobacco (Author's Formula)	41
Genuine Porto Rico Chewing Tobacco (Dutch Method)	40
Genuine Rappée Snuff	88
" Varinas	35
German "Kümmel" for Cake Tobacco	99
German Method for Varinas Canaster	35
German Process for Cementing Amber	136
German Snuff	87
" "	88
Glycerine, Adulterated, to Detect	142
Golden Brown Coloring	109
Golden Honeydew	94
Good Snuff Perfume	102
Green Tea Coloring for Bright Honeydew	109
Green Tea Coloring for Cigarette Tobacco	109
Green Walnut-Shell Coloring (Spirituous)	113

Green Sneezing Powder	131
Gums, Preservative for	118
Half Canaster	37
Hard Black Tobacco, Coloring with Walnut Shells	113
Hard Water, to Soften	114
Havana Cigars, Preparation of Leaf for Imitation	68
Havana Cigars, Preparation of Leaf for Imitation	73
" Havana Flavoring " (simple method)	72
Headache Snuffs	127
Herbal-Cigarettes	122
Herbal-Medicinal Snuffs	127
Herbal-Medicinal Snuffs	128
Herbal-Tobaccos	122
Herb and Tobacco Mixtures	124
Herb and Tobacco Mixtures	125
Honeydew Coloring	108
Honey, Preservative for	118
Hot Process for Cementing Ambers	135
Hot Process for Cigar-tobaccos	64
Imitation Arrack Rum	51
Imitation Havana Cigars, preparing Leaf	68
Imitation Havana Cigars, preparing Leaf	73
Imitation " Legitimo "	30
Imitation Meerschaum Goods	135
Imitation Porto Rico Smoking Tobacco (American Method)	38
Imitation Turkish Tobacco for Cigarettes	55
Improvement of Cigar-tobacco	64
" Improver " for Turkish Tobacco	57
Improving Inferior Leaf (12 different methods)	6
Irish Twist Dressing	43
" Italian Paste "	45
Juice (Peach)	48
.. (Prune)	48
" Kiss Kiss " Perfume	96
" Kümmel " Essence, for Cake Tobacco	99
Lavender (Combination) Perfume	104
Lavender Perfume for Cigarette Papers	103
Lavender Perfume for Snuff	103

" Legitimo " (Havana Smoking Tobacco)	28
" (Imitation)	
Licorice Paste	45
Licorice Root Decoction	51
Lime Water for Snuff	91
Liquoring Appliances for Cigar-tobacco	76
Liquoring Barrel	81
Liquoring Cigar-tobacco	75
Liquoring Water	80
Making Cigar-tobacco burn Freely	4
Making Cigar-tobacco burn Freely	67
Making Cigar-tobacco burn White	64
Making Cigar-tobacco burn White	66
Making Cigar-tobacco Darker in Color	64
Making Cigar-tobacco Darker in Color	67
Manufactured Tobacco, Preservative for	116
Maracaibo Tobacco, or " Varinas Canaster "	22
Medicinal Facts about Tobacco	119
Medicinal-Herbal-Snuffs	127
Medicinal-Herbal-Snuffs	128
Meerschaum Cleaner	139
Meerschaum Goods, Imitation	135
Meerschaum Pipe Cements	133
Meerschaum Pipe Cements	134
Meerschaum Pipe Cleaner	139
Meerschaum Pipe Cleaning	138
Meerschaum Pipe Polishing	138
Meerschaum Pipes, Cleaning	138
Meerschaum Polisher	138
Memoranda and Hints for Cigarette Manufacturers	59
" " Cigar	75
" " Snuff	92
" " Tobacco	3
Miscellaneous Trade Receipts	133
Mixtures of Tobacco and Herbs for Medicinal Uses	122
Molasses Brown Coloring	110
" Musino " Snuff	86
Nail Rod Dressing (For Fillers)	44
Nail Rod Dressing (For Wrappers)	44
New Mown Hay Perfume	93
" " " "	94

Nosegay " Perfume for Smoking Tobacco	97
Notes on Blendings, Mixtures, &c	23
Notes on Cementing Ambers	136
Notices for Tobacco Manufacturers	4
Oil of Cedar for Cheapening Cigar Boxes	83
Oil of Cedar (Method of Extraction)	84
Olive Oil, Adulterated, to Detect	141
Ostend Tobacco	20
" "	21
Paste (Starch), for Cigarettes	57
" Peach Bloom " for Chewing Tobacco	89
" Peach Bloom " for Smoking Tobacco	98
Peach Juice	48
Perfumed Cigarette Paper	63
Perfume, (an entirely New Combination)	95
,, Aromatic, for Smoking Tobacco	96
Perfume for any Purpose	95
Perfume for Cigarette Paper	104
Perfume for Cigarette Paper	105
Perfume for Cigarette Paper (Elder Blossom)	102
Perfume for Golden Honeydew	94
Perfume for Queen's Snuff	100
Perfume for Snuff	105
Perfume for Snuff	102
Perfume for Snuff (Elder Blossom)	102
Perfume, " Kiss Kiss "	96
Perfume, Lavender Combination	104
Perfume (Lavender), for Cigarette Papers	103
Perfume (Lavender), for Snuff	103
Perfume, New Mown Hay	93
Perfume, New Mown Hay	94
Perfume, " Nosegay "	97
Perfume (Rose) for Cigarette Paper	105
Perfume (Violet), for Snuff	103
Perfumes for all Departments	93
Perfumes for Cigars, (Three)	101
Perfumes for Snuffs	85
Petit Canaster	21
" Petum Optimum " (American Process)	31
,, " (Dutch Process)	32
Pipe Cleaning	137

Pipe (Meerschaum) Cement	133
Pipe (Meerschaum) Cement	134
Pipe (Meerschaum) Cement	135
Pipe Polishing	137
Pipes, Briar, to Clean	137
Pipes, Clay, to Clean	137
Pipes, Meerschaum, to Clean	138
Pointers for Cigar Manufacturers	81
Pointers for Tobacco Manufacturers	5
Polisher for Meerschaum Goods	138
Portocarero Tobacco	34
Porto Rico Chewing Tobacco (Author's Formula)	41
Porto Rico Chewing Tobacco (Dutch Style. Genuine)	40
Porto Rico Smoking Tobacco (Imitation)	38
Powder to Make Hard Water Soft	114
Preparation of Leaf for Imitation Havana Cigars	68
Preparation of Leaf for Imitation Havana Cigars	73
Preparation of Licorice Paste	45
Prescriptions of Tobacco, for Ailments	119
Prescriptions of Tobacco, for Ailments	120
Prescriptions of Tobacco, for Ailments	121
Preservatives for All Departments	116
Preservative for Gums	118
Preservative for Honey	118
Prune Juice	48
Prunes (Torrefied. Tincture)	47
Queen's Snuff Perfume	100
Quick Process Snuff	90
Raisin Extract	49
„ Wine	49
Rappée Snuff (Finest)	90
Rappée Snuff (Genuine)	88
Rappée Snuff (Southern)	90
Rappée Snuff (St. Vincent)	91
Removing Disagreeable Taste and Smell from Inferior Qualities of Tobacco	19
Rose Perfume for Cigarette Paper	105
Rum (Arrack. Imitation)	51
Saffron, Adulterated, to Detect	142
Saffron Tincture	106

Sauces for Snuffs	85
Schiel's Apparatus for Ascertaining the Quantity of Nicotine in Tobacco (<i>Illustrated</i>)	1
"Sevilla" Snuff	85
Simple Method of "Havana Flavoring"	72
Simple Preservative for Chewing Tobacco	117
Simple Preservative for Manufactured Tobacco of All Kinds ..	116
Simple Preservative for Smoking Tobacco	116
Simple Preservatives	116
Simple Preservatives	117
Smokers' Breath Cachous	139
Smoking Mixture for Asthma	123
Smoking Mixture for Asthma and Bronchitis	123
Smoking Tobacco, "Nosegay" Perfume	97
Smoking Tobacco, "Peach Bloom"	98
Smoking Tobacco, Perfume for	96
Smoking Tobacco, Preservative for	116
Sneezing Powder, Green	131
Sneezing Powder, Variegated	129
Sneezing Powder, White	129
Snuff Bärenburg	87
" Bergamot (Finest)	86
" "Corrizino"	129
" Dutch	86
" "Español"	85
" Fine Perfume for	105
" Flavors	85
" Frankfurter	88
" Genuine Rappée	88
" German	87
"	88
" Lavender Perfume for	103
" (Lime Water for)	91
" Manufacturers, Memoranda and Hints for	92
" Musino	86
" Perfume, (a Good One)	102
" Perfume, Elder Blossom	102
" Perfumes	85
" (Queen's), Perfume for	100
" Quick Process	90
" Sauces	85
" "Sevilla,"	85
" Southern	90

Snuff, Spanish	85
„ St. Vincent Rappée	91
„ Violet Perfume for	103
Snuffs	85
Snuffs, Catarrh	123
Snuffs for Cold in the Head	123
Snuffs, Headache	127
Snuffs, Herbal-Medicinal	127
Snuffs, Herbal-Medicinal	123
Softening Hard Water	114
Southern Rappée Snuff	90
Spanish Snuff	85
Spice Flavoring for Chewing Tobacco	100
Spirit, Cinnamon	98
Spirituos Coffee Extract for Coloring	112
Spirituos Coffee Extract for Flavoring	112
Spirituos Green Walnut-Shell Coloring	113
Spirituos Yellow Coloring	107
Spun Porto Rico Chewing Tobacco (Author's Formula)	41
Spun Porto Rico Chewing Tobacco (Dutch Process)	40
Starch Paste for Cigarettes	57
St. John's Bread Decoction	50
St. John's Bread Extract	50
Stramonium Extract	125
St. Vincent Rappée Snuff	91
Sweet Scented Tobacco	28
„ „ „ „ (best quality)	26
Swicent Tobacco	33
Tar Cigarette Paper	63
Tea (Black), Coloring for Turkish Tobacco	108
Tea Extract (for Chewing Tobacco)	51
Tea (Green) Coloring for Bright Honeydew	109
„ „ „ „ Cigarette Tobacco	109
“The Doctor”	72
“The Opening Outburst”	71
The Treatment of Turkish Tobacco for Cigarettes	54
Tincture of Saffron	106
Tincture of Torrefied Prunes	47
Tobacco and Herb Mixtures	124
Tobacco and Herb Mixtures	125
Tobacco Extract	125
Tobaccos, Herbal	122

XV

Tobacco Manufacturers, Memoranda and Hints for	3
Tobacco-Scrap Cigarette Paper	61
Tobacco Water	80
Torrefied Prune Tincture	47
Turkish Tobacco	52
Turkish Tobacco, Black Tea Coloring for	108
" " (Imitation for Cigarettes)	55
Turkish Tobacco "Improver"	57
" " (Treatment for Cigarettes)	54
Turbid Water, Clarification of	114
Variegated Sneezing Powder	129
Various Yellow Colorings .. "	106
Violet Perfume for Snuff	103
Walnut-Shell Coloring for Hard Black Tobaccos	113
Walnut-Shell Coloring (Spirituos, Green)	113
Water, Hard, to Render Soft	114
Water in Essential Oils, to Detect	142
Water, Turbid, to Clarify	114
White Burning Cigar-tobacco	64
White Burning Cigar-tobacco	66
White Sneezing Powder	129
Wine (Raisin)	49
Wines, Alum in, to Detect	142
Yellow Colorings (Various)	106
Yellow Coloring	107
"	108
" Spirituous	107



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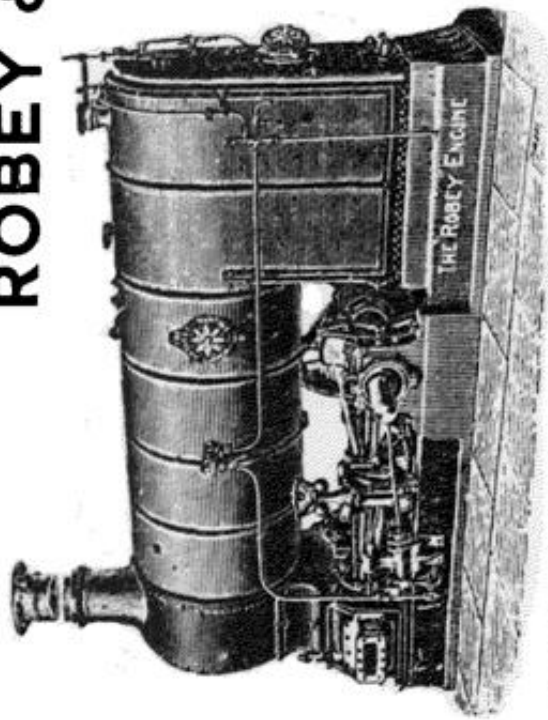
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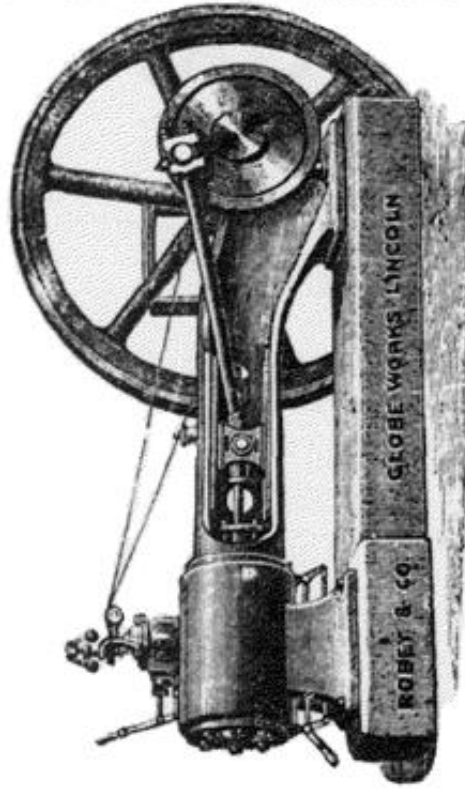
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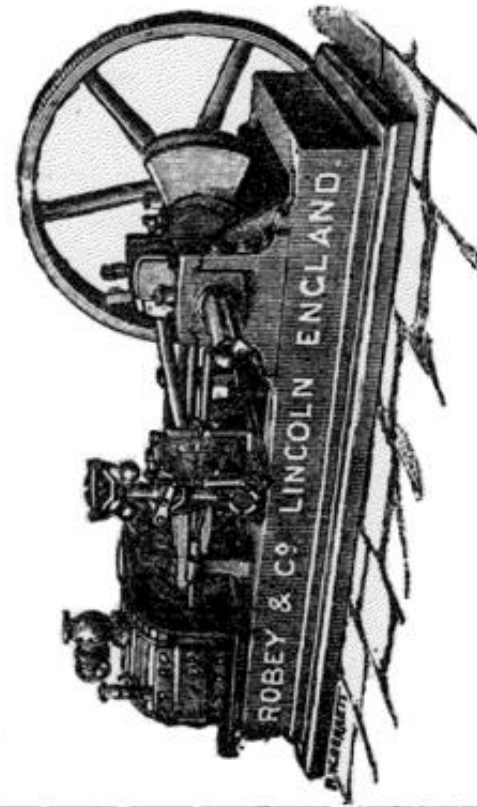
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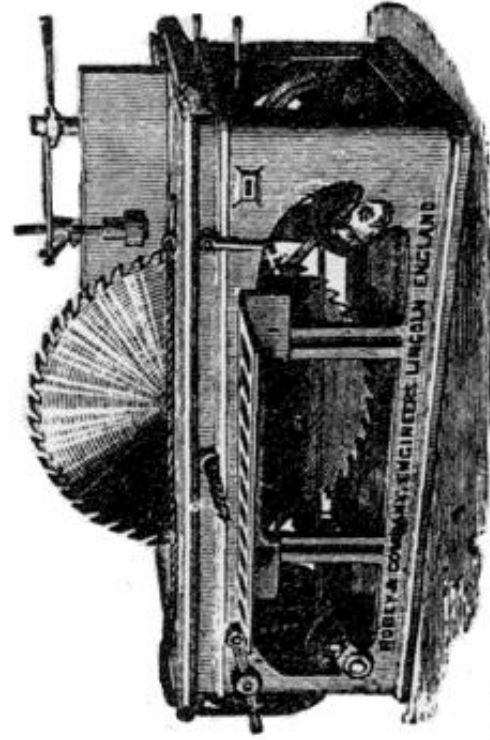
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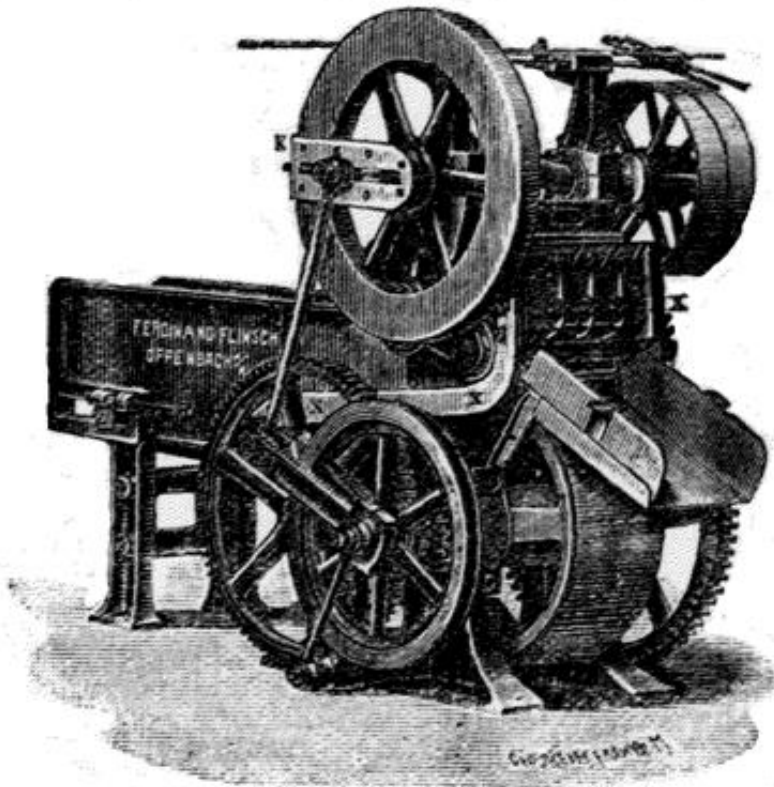
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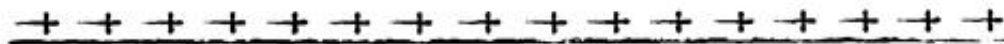
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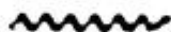
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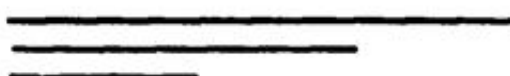
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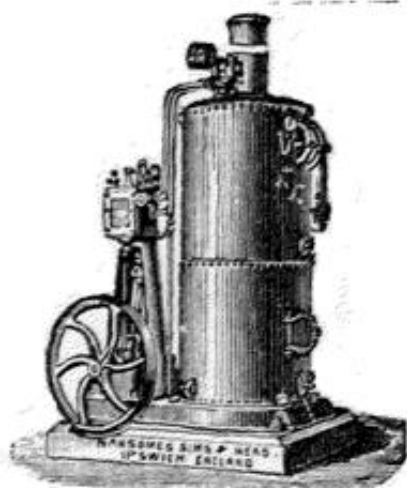
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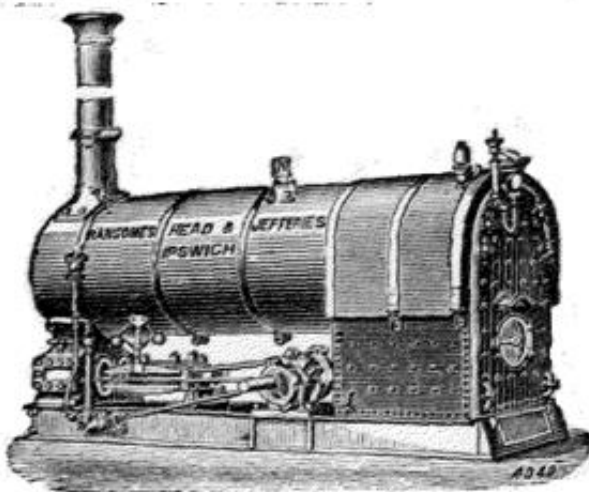
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COMPOUND ENGINES.

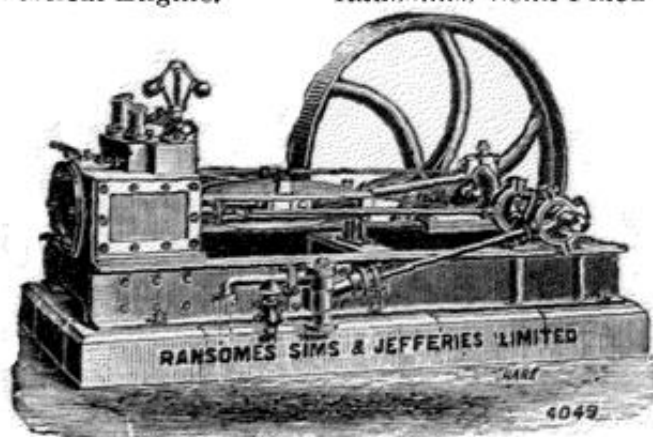
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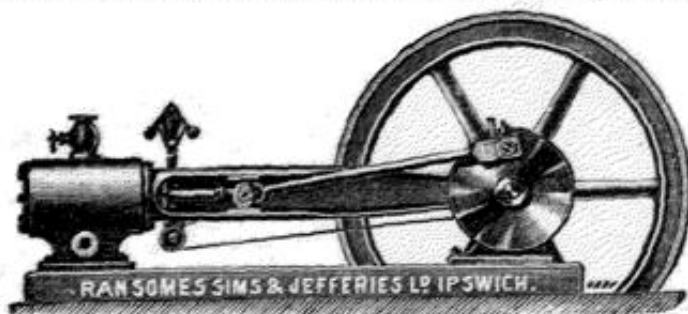
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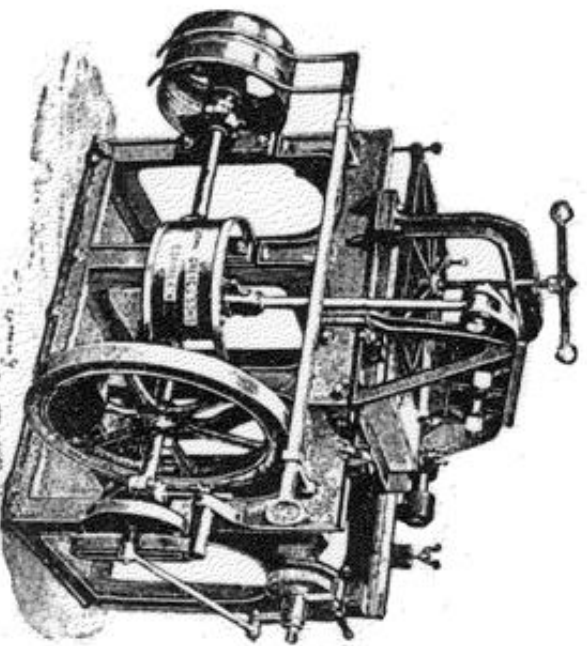
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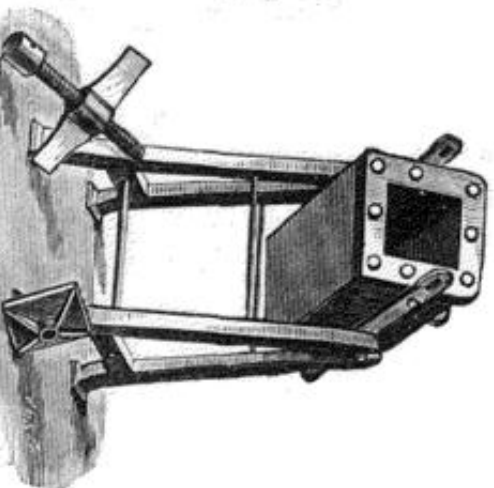
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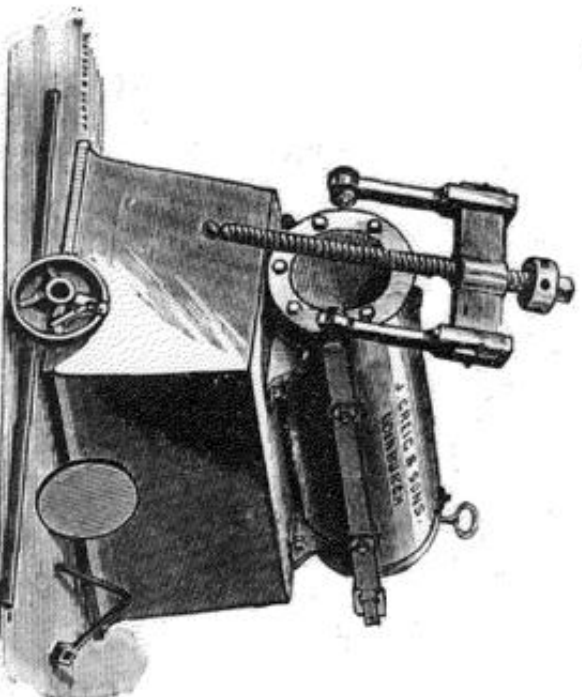
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