The buffalo is in very great plenty throughout the East: it serves for tillage: it is harnessed to the waggons; it is made to turn the stones of mills, and wheels for the raising of water from wells. It is stronger than the ox, and more generally employed. Although it delights more particularly in aquatic or marshy places, on the banks of large and small rivers, it nevertheless thrives everywhere, and acquires a size above that of oxen.

Its flesh is scarcely fit to be eaten: it is tougher, less savoury than that of the ox, and is almost always accompanied by an odour of musk which renders it by no means agreeable. It seldom happens that the Orientals subsist on it; they universally prefer the sheep, whose flesh is much more delicate than that of our countries. The milk of the female is abundant and well-tasted; but the butter tastes a smell somewhat disagreeable, to which, however, one is soon reconciled.

The hide of the buffalo is much thicker and far more substantial than that of the ox; it weighs from eighty to a hundred pounds, and even more. A great quantity of them comes to Constantinople from Romania, Bulgaria, Bessarabia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and very few from the interior of Asia Minor. The hides of the males are more esteemed than those of the females; they are thicker, stronger, and much heavier. There pays annually to Marseilles five or six thousand of them, the price of which, one with another, is 15 livres or 2 shillings and 6 pence sterling. Ancona, Leghorn, and Messina also consume a rather large quantity. The Orientals content themselves with salting those which are intended for Marseilles and Ancona; while those which are carried to Leghorn and Messina have been dried and tanned with the cup of the Velani oak.

Those hides, dried and tanned at Grasse in the department of the Var, with different substances, and among others with myrtle, are very thick and very strong, have a greenish colour, and are employed by the country-people for soles which last twice or thrice as long as those of the best ox hides.

There are also dispatched to Marseilles two or three thousand ox and cow hides not much esteemed. The value of the ox-hide does not exceed 1 livre 50 centimes, and that of the cow 1 livre. They come from the shores of the Black Sea.

Buffaloes.
The hocked buffalo's tongue, which is preferred in Romania, is held in tolerable esteem elsewhere. It is purloined for in men, Minoras, and Boreana, that it may be purchased in its own country. The Minoras, Romanas, and Menas are purloined, for a manus, for Matavent, alone, from those four hundred hundred, from 14 to 20 sols.

The duty in the Draxer, levied on goods, is discharged by the lighter, but as a rule, the lighter, after delivering his goods, is sometimes furnished by a bundle of bulks, and is sometimes furnished with a bundle of goods.

The only object of the lighter is to bring his goods to the collection of goods, which the merchant was supplied with. If the lighter did not perform his duties, the lighter would have to pay a fine, and the goods would be seized and sold.

The lighter is the common people. The lighter and the lighter are the common people, as the Greeks, the Armenians, and the Jews, who are attached to the regiment and to the local clubs, such as the Greeks, the Armenians, and the Jews.

Amongst them there are none but their confederates of foreign powers, or who are given the colour of the exalters and of the common people. Notwithstanding, the lighter and the lighter are the common people, as the Greeks, the Armenians, and the Jews.

The lighter and the lighter are the common people, as the Greeks, the Armenians, and the Jews.
TRAVELS IN THE

347

especially protected by a bard, that can adorn themselves with this privileged colour.

It is said that the Turks learnt from the Algerines to dye morocco red, which is known to be very beautiful among them, and for which they employ madder root, kermes, and a very little cochineal.

Their yellow morocco is not inferior in beauty to the red. In quality it is generally superior, because in the manufactories the skins which appear the best are selected, in order to be dyed the colour reserved for the Muffulmans.

The common moroccos are sold for 2 livres 50 centimes a piece. The French merchants dispatch annually from Constantinople, twelve or fifteen hundred. The other European nations also purchase a small quantity.

According to the instructions which were given to us before our departure, we made some efforts to learn the proceedings which are employed in the dressing and in the dyeing of morocco: we offered money in order to be permitted to follow the process used in the manufactories; but we found everywhere a resistance of which we did not imagine the Turks capable. Although we entered several times into their manufactories, it was impossible for us to discover whether it is to the quality of the skins

OTTOMAN EMPIRE, &c. 349

skins which they employ or to their proceedings; that we must attribute the beauty of the moroccos of the Levant. Among the substances which we perceived, are lime, fumac, the galmut, the cup of the Velani oak, dog's dung, madder root, cochineal, kermes, the rind of the pomegranate, and the seed of a rhamnus, different from that which yields the seed of Avignon.