GATHERING JASMINE IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF MARSEILLE.

PICKING ORANGE BLOSSOMS IN THE HEART OF FRANCE.

THREE TONS OF VIOLETS.

PLEUCKING ROSE PETALS IN A FRENCH PERFUMERY.

HOT MACERATION IN WATER BATHS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF EXTRACTS BY WASHING PERFUMED POMADES WITH ALCOHOL.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFUMES IN FRANCE.
is that of distillation, in which either fixed or volatile solvents are used.

The use of fixed solvents depends upon the property which fatty substances have of absorbing perfumes by contact with fragrant bodies. If the oil process is employed, dispersing agents, such as alcohol, which is not used by the French, is chiefly used of for procuring the odor; in this respect the odor is obtained in a manner similar to that of the bot process employed, in which case water or steam is employed. As the liquid is evaporated, the essential oil is deposited in the residue, and the water or steam is washed out. It may happen, therefore, that instead of the aromatic oil which is exhaled by the plant, an odor is obtained totally lacking in delicacy. No little skill, experience and knowledge are required in the art of making perfumes. Nevertheless, certain general methods are employed which may here be roughly outlined.

The process of infusion is employed for iva, musk, clove, jasmine, etc. The aromatic substances are macerated with alcohol, thus forming tinctures, that, if not used, are generally macerated with water to facilitate the diffusion of the fruit with the hand. In Calabria, Italy, the expressed perfumes. If the flowers can be gathered in abundance, the refrigerant until the siphon, the refrigerant until the siphon, long experience has shown that there are certain theo­
der, cedarwood and sandalwood are thus treated. The vapor can appreciably decompose. Variations in heat and accumulations of substances, a con­
taining illustration will be found a few devices which may be

EGROT APPARATUS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF PERFUMES BY VOLATILE SOLVENTS

In this process the flowers are to be treated, contained in a metallic vessel having a capacity of about 220 to 250 pounds of flowers, with the addition of 100 liters of water. The flowers are placed in the condenser, the liquid is separated from the solvent by the evaporation of the

In the manufacture of essences stills are generally used. The flowers are placed in a large vial, as illustrated, having a capacity of 15 liters, which is carried on a plate to which a violent movement is given. In the making of pomades, which are made in plated copper cylinders, and are stirred up by washers. The various parts of the apparatus for the extraction of essences, which are shown in the accompanying illustrations, have been described in detail. It is evident that the process of distillation is generally used for the attainment of these objects various liquids, and any illustration will be found a few devices which may be used.

In order to prevent contact of the material treated with the solvent, and to avoid the formation of deposits, the material is generally treated with a form of retort. A copper-plated boiler, A, is heated, and the solvent flows into the retort, B, which is of copper-plated brass. A few of the materials, which are shown in the accompanying illustration, have been described in detail. It is evident that the process of distillation is generally used for the attainment of these objects various liquids, and any illustration will be found a few devices which may be used.

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