

Toilet Requisites.

Of all the articles that druggists sell no class of preparations are in greater demand than toilet preparations. Many druggists prepare a line, or perhaps only one or two, of such preparations. When nicely made and neatly put up they add greatly to the reputation of the druggist, as well as to the profits of the business. The following are in demand as toilet requisites, and it will pay druggists to put up the whole line.

IMPERIAL LOTION.

Spirits of camphor.....	2 fl. dr.
Carbolic acid.....	2 dr.
Alum, in powder.....	2 dr.
Glycerin.....	10 fl. oz.
Distilled witch hazel.....	20 fl. oz.
Essence rose, q. s.	

Mix, dissolve, and filter clear.

The essence rose may be made by dissolving 5 drops oil of rose in 1 ounce cologne spirits. This amount should be used for the above quantity. One ounce bulk rose perfume may be used instead.

IMPERIAL MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Solution of hydrogen dioxide....	8 oz.
Distilled witch hazel.....	16 oz.
Orange flower, or rose water....	8 oz.

Mix them.

The solution of hydrogen dioxide or peroxide may be the U.S.P., Marchand's, or any other reliable make. This preparation is an excellent application for moth and freckles, with which so many ladies are afflicted, and has only to be shown to sell.

IMPERIAL FACE BLEACH.

Mercury bichloride, in powder..	60 gr.
Calomel.....	4 oz.
Cologne spirit.....	4 fl. oz.
Water.....	20 fl. oz.
Glycerin.....	6 fl. oz.
Essence bitter almonds.....	4 fl. dr.

Dissolve the mercury bichloride in the cologne spirit, mix with the water, glycerin, and essence of almonds and add the calomel.

When applied to be well shaken.

IMPERIAL VELVET CREAM.

Flake white.....	4 oz.
Glycerin.....	1 1/2 fl. oz.
Rose water, sufficient to make...	32 fl. oz.

Orange flower water or bitter almond water may be used instead of rose water.

The flake white should be rubbed to a smooth paste with the glycerin and a portion of the water, and the remainder of the water added. It must be thoroughly mixed before pouring into bottles, so that each bottle may have the proper amount of flake white.

This is a regular "white wash" for the complexion. It sticks well, and is similar to "Magnolia Balm" and other preparations of that kind.

IMPERIAL MALLOW CREAM.

Bitter almonds, blanched and rubbed very fine in a mortar.....	2 oz.
Borax.....	1/2 oz.
Tincture of benzoin.....	2 oz.
Glycerin.....	4 oz.
Rose water, bitter almond water, or orange flower water.....	24 oz.

The tincture of benzoin is to be put in a half-gallon bottle arranged with a funnel with a very small hole through the cork in the neck, so that a liquid will flow drop by drop. The rose water, or other water, is to be poured in the funnel and allowed to drop into the tincture of benzoin. When all the flavored water has been added, the other ingredients are to be added and the mixture thoroughly shaken. It should then be poured through a sieve or a coarse cloth strainer, and mixed well before bottling. It is to be applied with a soft sponge or cloth and allowed to dry on.

This is excellent for softening the skin, removing pimples, healing eruptions, etc.

IMPERIAL FROST-CREAM.

Quince seed.....	1 oz.
Borax, in powder.....	120 grains.
Hot water.....	24 fl. oz.
Glycerin.....	6 fl. oz.
Cologne.....	2 fl. oz.
Bulk perfume additional if desired.	

The quince seeds are to be crushed and macerated with hot water for several hours, stirring frequently; then strained without pressure through cheese cloth, the glycerin added, and the mixture then added slowly to the cologne, contained in a quart bottle, with frequent agitation, and thoroughly mixed. This makes a smooth, bland preparation, similar to Fragrant Cream. It is a good seller.

IMPERIAL HAIR TONIC.

Quinine sulphate.....	60 grains.
Tincture cantharides.....	2 fl. oz.
Tincture orris root.....	2 fl. oz.
Imperial cologne, or other good cologne.....	8 fl. oz.
Cologne spirit.....	8 fl. oz.
Glycerin.....	5 fl. oz.
Oil bergamot.....	20 drops
Oil angelica.....	10 drops
Oil Cassia.....	5 drops
Oil rose geranium.....	15 drops
Water.....	8 fl. oz.
Tincture cudbear, or archil, q. s. to color bright red.	

Dissolve the oils and the quinine in the cologne and cologne spirit and add the tinctures, coloring, and water; filter clear.

The coloring may be added as desired to make a bright red color.

IMPERIAL TOOTH WASH.

Soap bark, in coarse powder..	6 oz.
Orris root, in coarse powder...	3 oz.
Alkanet root.....	1/2 oz.
Oil of wintergreen.....	2 fl. dr.
Oil of cloves.....	15 minims.
Oil of cassia.....	20 minims.
Glycerin.....	4 fl. oz.
Cologne spirit.....	16 fl. oz.
Water, enough to make.....	2 pints.

Moisten and macerate the drugs with eight ounces of the cologne spirit mixed with eight ounces of water; after standing three or four days percolate, adding through the percolator first the remaining cologne spirit mixed with eight ounces of water, and then continuing the percolation with water until 28 ounces of the percolate are obtained. Dissolve the oils in half an ounce of the cologne spirit, then add the glycerin, and, after standing, filter.—*B. Fenner, in The Formulary.*

The New Chemistry.

At the Royal Institution, Professor Dewar gave a most interesting talk on the wonders of high temperature chemistry and the marvels of acetylene gas. As the result of a complicated laboratory product acetylene has been known for many years, but its manufacture was confined to laboratory experiments only available for chemists with practically unlimited means and of great skill. The discovery of the electric furnace, however, has opened new possibilities to the chemist, and many other amazing results besides acetylene gas have been brought easily within the range of commercial industry. Heretofore the highest temperature attainable by science was that of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, which made so fierce a flame that many of the rebellious minerals and metals succumbed to its potency. The most refractory of all metals, platinum, succumbed to its persuasive temperature, as did many other contumacious elements. By means of a few pounds of coal and water transformed into the dominant force of electricity, science found itself armed with another 1,000 degrees of temperature—from 2,600 they jumped at once to 3,600 degrees. By the vast potentiality of this increase of heat a new chemistry was given to the world. A class of chemical products, the importance of which we have but just begun to realize, is now made easily productive; these are known as carbides, known before, but far outside the range of commercial value. We may liken the new chemistry to the soluble power of water; water in its solid state has but little potency as a solvent; convert it into its liquid form and it has greater powers of solution than any other liquid; by adding successive degrees of heat its solvency is increased. It is so with minerals and metals. As a solid a metal is relatively inert, but bring it once into its liquid condition and its range of power in uniting with other elements becomes almost indefinitely extended. Under the enormous temperature now available in the electric furnace, metals heretofore unmanageable combine with minerals or chemical elements, forming combinations which heretofore have been mainly hypothetical. The metallic base of lime, calcium, under the temperature of the electric arc, forms a new union with carbon, and calcium carbide is the result. Drop calcium carbide into water, and the elemental union formed under the terrific temperature of the vaporizing point of carbon, 3,600 degrees, evolves acetylene gas.

It was to show some of the more recondite qualities of this gas that Prof. Dewar illustrated his remarks by marvelous experiments. He showed how this strange Protean product of hydrogen and carbon in its gaseous form would unite with metals—copper, silver, and others; he showed us how, by the admixture of a molecule more or less of other elements,