

compelling them to come into the feast spread for them in schools and colleges, to enjoy at the feast the society of the great of all ages?

A generation ago the thought of a compulsory school law was intolerable to the American voter. Today the compulsory school law is common throughout the United States for the elementary school. Is not the prerequisite clause in the professional laws in effect a compulsory law for secondary schools?

Does not the duty lie with your profession to help in securing to the parents, to the teachers, to the school officials the help of a prerequisite law, for admission to the practice of pharmacy in its simplest forms?

And is not the corollary equally clear? That the higher forms of license make more preliminary education "absolutely necessary?"

The Prerequisite Clause: Let us in closing throw the emphasis on the necessity for an aggressive campaign to secure this beneficent regulation in all states not now passing it. Such campaign properly lies with the N. A. B. Ph. and the A. Ph. A. The joint sessions of these bodies afford the opportunities for outlining and directing the propaganda. Only a definite plan is necessary to inaugurate the movement.

PHARMACY LAWS PROPOSED, ENACTED OR AMENDED DURING 1912-1913.*

FRANK H. FREERICKS.

(Concluded from February Issue.)

MISCELLANEOUS PHARMACY LAWS PROPOSED OR ENACTED.

ANTI-TRUST AND UNFAIR COMPETITION LAWS OF NEW JERSEY OF 1913.

1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association, engaged in the production, manufacture, distribution or sale of any commodity of general use, or rendering any service to the public, to discriminate between different persons, firms, associations or corporations, or different sections, communities or cities of the state, by selling such commodity or rendering such service at a lower rate in one section, community or city than another, or at a different rate or price at a point away from that of production or manufacture as at the place of production or manufacture, after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the grade, quality or quantity, and in the actual cost of transportation from the point of production or manufacture, if the effect or intent thereof is to establish or maintain a virtual monopoly, hindering competition, or restriction of trade.

*Continuation of the report of the secretary of the Section on Education and Legislation. See Journal for January, p. 87, and February, p. 196.

2. Any person or corporation violating this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 19, 1913.

1. It shall be unlawful for any merchant, firm or corporation, for the purpose of attracting trade for other goods, to appropriate for his or their own ends a name, brand, trade-mark, reputation or good will of any maker in whose product said merchant, firm or corporation deals, or to discriminate against the same, by depreciating the value of such products in the public mind, or by misrepresentation as to value or quality, or by price inducement, or by unfair discrimination between buyers, or in any other manner whatsoever, except in cases where said goods do not carry any notice prohibiting such practice, and excepting in case of a receiver's sale, or a sale by a concern going out of business.

2. Any person, firm or corporation violating this act shall be liable at the suit of the maker of such branded or trade-marked goods, or any other injured person, to an injunction against such practices, and shall be liable in such suit for all damages directly or indirectly caused to the maker by such practices, which said damages may be increased threefold, in the discretion of the court.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 1, 1913.

THE DEFEATED ITINERANT VENDOR'S BILL OF OHIO.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Section 1. Any person, firm or corporation desiring to engage either as principal or as agent, in the business of selling, or vending by peddling, or by canvassing from house to house, or by vending from valise, pack, bundle, wagon or other vehicle, or by public out-cry, or upon the street or public highway, any drug or medicine, or any combination or mixture of drugs and medicines recommended for the cure, treatment or mitigation of disease, injury, or deformity, either of men or other animals, shall apply to the state dairy and food commissioner for a license, or for a certified copy thereof as provided in section two of this act, authorizing such peddling, canvassing, selling or vending.

Every application shall be in the form prescribed by the state dairy and food commissioner, and shall particularly set forth the drugs, medicines, or combinations or mixtures thereof desired to be vended or sold, and shall be accompanied by samples of such drugs, medicines, combinations or mixtures, and if a compound or mixture, by a true statement of the composition thereof, and by copies of the circulars, labels or other printed matter by which such articles are to be accompanied or advertised.

If the state dairy and food commissioner is satisfied that such application is in the proper form and that the drugs, medicines, combinations or mixtures proposed to be sold or vended do not contain poisonous or habit-forming drugs in greater proportion than is permitted by law, or alcohol in greater proportion than is necessary to preserve or hold the essential ingredients of such drugs, medicines, combinations or mixtures in solution, and that such preparations cannot be used as alcoholic beverages nor to create or satisfy a drug habit, and that they are not dangerous to life or health, nor intended for unlawful or immoral

purposes, he shall upon receipt of the fees hereinafter described, cause to be issued to such applicant a license authorizing the selling, peddling or vending of such drugs, medicines, combinations or mixtures thereof.

Such license shall particularly describe the drug, medicine, combination or mixture authorized to be sold thereunder, the name of the person, firm or corporation to which the license is issued, the date when such license expires, and shall be signed by the state dairy and food commissioner.

It shall be unlawful for the state dairy and food commissioner or for any inspector of any employe of the state dairy and food department to disclose any information concerning the composition of any drug, medicine, compound or mixture which is set forth in any application for license under this act, except in legal proceedings instituted for the enforcement of this act or of other provisions of law. Nothing in this or in any other section of this act shall be construed to affect the operation of any provision of law regulating the practice of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, or regulating the sale of alcoholic liquors, habit-forming drugs, or of food and drugs, nor shall it be construed to suspend or avoid the operation of any legal ordinance of any municipality regulating the itinerant vending or peddling of drugs, medicines or other articles.

Section 2. The state dairy and food commissioner shall be authorized to charge and collect the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) for each such license, and if the sale of more than one drug, medicine, compound or mixture is authorized thereunder, he shall be authorized to charge and collect the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) for each such additional drug, medicine, compound or mixture. No person, firm or corporation shall be required to procure more than one license for the sale of any preparation, but each agent shall be required to carry with him the license obtained by his principal, or a certified copy thereof, and to produce the same for inspection when requested to do so by any officer of the law, or by any inspector of the state dairy and food department, and when more than one agent or canvasser is employed by any person, firm or corporation, the state dairy and food commissioner shall furnish certified copies of such license for each of such agents or canvassers and shall charge the sum of two dollars (\$2.00) for each copy thereof. No license shall be issued for a longer period than one year.

The state dairy and food commissioner shall cause a record to be kept of such licenses issued under this act, to whom issued and of the dates of expirations thereof, which licenses shall be consecutively numbered, and all drugs, medicines, combinations or mixtures thereof, authorized to be sold or vended thereunder shall bear a label upon which is printed in plain and easily read letters the words, "Sale authorized by Ohio license No. ——" accompanied by the serial number of such license and the date when such license will expire.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation, who, either as principal or agent, shall sell or offer for sale, by peddling, or by canvassing from house to house, or by vending from valise, pack, bundle, wagon or other vehicle, or by public out-cry, or upon the street or public highway, any drug or medicine, or any combination or mixture of drugs and medicines recommended for the cure, treat-

ment or mitigation of any diseases, injury or deformity, either of man or other animals, without first having obtained a license from the state dairy and food commissioner as hereinbefore provided, or any one who shall state falsely the composition of any drug, medicine, combination or mixture in any application for license under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for the first offense, and on any subsequent conviction for the same offense shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

All license and other fees and all fines collected under this act shall be paid to the state dairy and food commissioner, and by him shall be paid into the state treasury, where they shall be disposed of according to law.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the state dairy and food commissioner to administer the provisions of this act, to investigate charges of violation of any of the said provisions, to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted any person, firm or corporation guilty of such violation and to make such proper and lawful rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

NEW YORK WEIGHTS AND MEASURE LAW.

Section 1. Chapter twenty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to general business, constituting chapter twenty of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding thereto, at the end of article two, eight new sections, to be sections sixteen, sixteen-a, seventeen, seventeen-a, seventeen-b, seventeen-c, eighteen, and eighteen-a, respectively, as follows

Section 16. Method of sale of certain commodities. All meat, meat products and butter, shall be sold or offered for sale by weight. All other commodities not in containers shall be sold or offered for sale by standard weight, standard measure or numerical count, and such weight, measure or count shall be marked on a label or a tag attached thereto; provided, however, that vegetables may be sold by the head or bunch.

Section 16-a. Certain sizes of containers when used for vegetables, produce and fruit prescribed. No person shall manufacture, sell, offer or expose for sale containers for vegetables, produce or fruit that are not of the capacity of one barrel, half-barrel, one bushel, or multiples of the barrel, or sub-multiples of the bushel divisible by two; provided, however, that fruits, vegetables and produce may be sold in other sized containers if the net capacity in terms of standard dry measure is plainly and conspicuously marked, branded or otherwise indicated in the English language on the outside or top thereof, or is marked in accordance with the provision of section seventeen. A barrel within the meaning of this and the ensuing sections of this article shall represent a quantity equal to seventy hundred and fifty-six cubic inches or conform to the following dimensions. Head diameter, seventeen and one-eighth inches; length of stave, twenty-eight and one-half inches; bilge not less than sixty-four inches outside measurement; distance between heads not less than twenty-six inches; and to be known as a standard barrel. A reasonable variation of the capacity specified shall be allowed.

Section 17. Net contents of containers to be indicated on the outside thereof. When commodities are sold or offered for sale in containers of other sizes than

those specified in section sixteen-a or whose sizes are not otherwise provided by statute, the net quantity of the contents of each container, or a statement that the specified weight includes the container, the weight of which shall be marked, shall be plainly and conspicuously marked, branded or otherwise indicated on the outside or top thereof or on a label or a tag attached thereto in terms of weight, measure or numerical count; provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted.

Section 17-a. When sections sixteen, sixteen-a and seventeen shall not apply. Sections sixteen, sixteen-a and seventeen shall not apply to containers or commodities in containers with ornamentations or decorations exclusively for gifts or social favors, or to commodities dispensed for consumption on the premises, or to commodities or containers put in receptacles used merely for the purpose of carrying or delivering of commodities or containers complying with the provisions of such sections, or when the numerical count of the individual units is six or less, or in the case of liquids when the contents is two fluid ounces or less, or when the weight of the contents is three avoirdupois ounces or less, or to commodities packed, put up or filled prior to eight months after this section takes effect or to bottles used for the purpose of the bottling of spirituous, maltous, vinous, or carbonated beverages until eight months after this section takes effect.

Section 17-b. Guaranty furnished by wholesaler, jobber or manufacturer. No person shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this article, following section fifteen thereof, when he can show guaranty signed by a wholesaler, jobber or manufacturer, residing in the State of New York from whom he purchased the commodity in containers to the effect that they were not incorrectly marked within the meaning of such sections of this article. The person making the sale and guaranty shall then be amenable to the prosecution, fines, and other penalties, which would in due course attach to the dealer under the provisions of such sections. The name appearing on the container and the marking as provided by section seventeen shall be deemed to constitute a guaranty.

Section 17-c. Definition of terms "container" and "person." "A container" as used in this article, following section fifteen thereof, shall include any carton, box, crate, barrel, half-barrel, hamper, keg, drum, jug, jar, crock, bottle, bag, basket, pail, can, wrapper, parcel or package. "A person" as used in such sections shall be considered to import both the singular and the plural and shall include corporations, companies, societies and associations, and whether acting through an agent or servant.

Section 18. Examination and prosecution. The examination of the weight, measure or numerical count of the contents of containers as provided by section seventeen shall be made by the State superintendent of weights and measures or under his supervision or direction by any of the weights and measures officials of the State; except that in the city of New York such examination shall be made by the commissioner of the mayor's bureau of weights and measures of the city of New York. When after such examination there is cause to believe that a provision of section seventeen has been intentionally violated the State superintendent of weights and measures shall, after notifying in writing the person so accused of such accusation, certify the results to the attorney-general with a copy

of the results of the examination duly authenticated under oath by the official making examination. The attorney-general shall cause appropriate proceedings in the name of the people of the State of New York to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the State without delay for the enforcement of the penalties therefor; except that in the city of New York the commissioner of the mayor's bureau of weights and measures shall in cases where he acts, after notifying in writing the person so accused of such accusation certify the result to the attorney-general, with a copy of the result of the examination duly authenticated under oath by the official making such accusation. Such attorney-general shall cause appropriate proceedings in the name of the people of the State of New York to be commenced and prosecuted in the courts of the State of New York without delay for the enforcement of the penalties therefor. The State superintendent of weights and measures with the co-operation of the chief or principal weights and measures officials of the cities of the first class shall establish uniform tolerances or amounts of reasonable variation and shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of sections sixteen, sixteen-a, seventeen, seventeen-a and seventeen-b.

Section 18-a. Penalties. A person violating any of the provisions of sections sixteen, sixteen-a, seventeen, seventeen-b, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first and second violations, and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for subsequent violations.

Section 2. Section nine of such chapter and section two hundred and sixty-three of chapter nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter one of the consolidated laws," are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect June first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

THE WEST VIRGINIA PROHIBITION LAW EXEMPTION WITH REFERENCE TO
PHARMACY.

Section 4. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent any one from manufacturing for his own domestic consumption wine or cider; or to prevent the manufacture from fruit grown exclusively within this state of vinegar and non-intoxicating cider for use or sale; or to prevent the manufacture and sale at wholesale to druggists only of pure grain alcohol for medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific and mechanical purposes, or wine for sacramental purposes by religious bodies; or to prevent the sale and keeping and storing for sale by druggists of pure grain alcohol for mechanical, pharmaceutical, medicinal and scientific purposes, or of wine for sacramental purposes, by religious bodies, or any United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary preparation in conformity with the West Virginia pharmacy law, or any preparation which is exempted by the provisions of the national pure food law, and the sale of which does not require the payment of a United States liquor dealer's tax. But no druggist shall sell any such grain alcohol except for medicinal, scientific pharmaceutical and mechanical purposes, or wine for sacramental purposes, except as hereinafter provided, and the same shall not be sold by such druggist for medicinal purposes,

except upon a written prescription of a physician of good standing in his profession and not of intemperate habits, or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, prescribing the amount of alcohol, the disease or malady for which it is prescribed, and how it is to be used, the name of the person for whom prescribed, the number of previous prescriptions given by such physician to such person within the year next preceding the date of such prescription, and stating that the same is absolutely necessary for medicine, and not to be used as a beverage, and that such physician, at the time such prescription was given, made a personal examination of such person, and that such person is known to such physician to be of temperate habits and not addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, and only one sale shall be made upon such prescription, and such prescription shall be at all times kept on file by such druggist and open to the inspection of all state, county and municipal officers. It shall be the duty of such druggist to register in a book kept for that purpose all prescriptions from physicians mentioned in this section, stating the name of the party for whom prescribed, the date of the prescription, the name of the physician by whom the prescription is issued, the quantity of such alcohol and the use for which prescribed, and such record shall at all times be open to the same inspection as such prescriptions.

It shall be lawful for a druggist to sell grain alcohol for pharmaceutical, scientific and mechanical purposes, or wine for sacramental purposes by religious bodies, only to any person, not a minor, and who is not of intemperate habits, or addicted to the use of narcotic drugs, who shall, at the time and place of such sale, make an affidavit in writing signed by himself before such druggist, or a registered pharmacist at the time and place in the employ of such druggist, stating the quantity and the time and place and fully for what purpose and by whom such alcohol or wine is to be used; that affiant is not of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug; and that such alcohol or wine is not to be used as a beverage, or for any purpose other than that stated in such affidavit. Such affidavit shall be filed and preserved by such druggist and be subject to inspection at all times by any state, county or municipal officer, and a record thereof made by such druggist in the record book mentioned in this section, showing the date of the affidavit, by whom made, the quantity of such alcohol or wine, and when, where, for what purpose and by whom to be used. Only one sale shall be made upon such affidavit, and only in the county where the same is made, and no greater quantity than is therein specified. For the purpose of this act, any druggist or registered pharmacist making such sale shall have authority to administer such oath.

If any druggist, owner of a drug store, registered pharmacist, clerk or employe shall upon such prescription or affidavit, or otherwise, knowingly sell or give any such alcohol or wine to any person who is of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, or knowingly sell or give the same to any one to be used for any purpose other than that named in said affidavit or prescription, or who shall sell or give away any liquors without such affidavit or prescription, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars and confined in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months. In any prose-

cution against a druggist, owner of a drug store, registered pharmacist, clerk or employe, for selling or giving liquor contrary to law, if a sale or gift be proven, it shall be presumed that the same was unlawful in the absence of satisfactory proof to the contrary and the presentation of such prescription or affidavit by the defendant at the time of the trial for such sale or gift, shall be sufficient to rebut the presumption arising from the proof of such sale or gift. Provided, the jury shall believe, from all the evidence in the case, that such sale or gift was made in good faith under the belief that such prescription or affidavit and statements therein were true; and, provided, however, that such druggist, owner of a drug store, registered pharmacist, clerk or employe shall have complied with all other provisions of this act relating to the sale or gift.

An indictment against any druggist, registered pharmacist, clerk or employe, for any offense committed under the provisions of this section, shall be sufficient, if in the form and effect following:

State of West Virginia,

County of....., to-wit:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The grand jurors in and for the body of said county of.....
, upon their oaths do present that A. B., within one year next
 prior to the finding of this indictment, in the said county of.....
 did unlawfully sell, give, offer, expose, keep and store for sale and gift, liquors,
 against the peace and dignity of the State.

Section 5. If any person who is of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any narcotic drug shall make the affidavit mentioned in the preceding section, or if any person making such affidavit shall use as a beverage, or for any purpose, or at any place other than that stated in such affidavit, or shall knowingly permit another to do so, said alcohol or wine, or any part thereof, or shall knowingly make any false statement in such affidavit, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and be confined in the county jail not less than two nor more than six months for the first offense hereunder; and for the second offense he shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

And if any physician who is not in good standing in his profession, or who is of intemperate habits, or who is addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, shall issue any such prescription as is mentioned in the last preceding section; or if any physician shall issue such prescription without, at the time, making a personal examination of the person for whom the liquor is prescribed, or shall prescribe for any person who is in the habit of drinking to intoxication and whom he knows, or has reason to believe is in the habit of drinking to intoxication, or shall give such prescription and make the statements therein required, or any part thereof, falsely he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months, and in addition thereto, for the first offense under this statute, the court may, in its discretion, suspend the license of such physician for a period of six

months and for each offense thereafter the court shall suspend such license for a period of six months.

THE CIGARETTE LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That any person who shall furnish to any minor, by gift, sale or otherwise, any cigarette or cigarette paper, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$100.00, nor more than \$300.00.

Section 2. Any minor, being in possession of a cigarette or of cigarette paper and being by any police officer, constable, juvenile court officer, truant officer or teacher in any school, asked where and from whom such cigarette or cigarette paper was obtained, who shall refuse to furnish such information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof, before any alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace, such minor, being of the age of sixteen years or upwards, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$5.00 or to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county not exceeding five days or both. If such minor shall be under the age of sixteen years, he or she shall be certified by such alderman, magistrate or justice to the juvenile court of the county, for such action as to said court shall seem proper.

Section 3. The act approved May 7, 1889, entitled, "An Act to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to persons under the age of sixteen years and prescribing the punishment for the same" and the act approved April 4, 1903, entitled, "An Act for the protection of the health of persons addicted to the smoking of cigarettes, and imposing a fine for the violation of its provisions" and the Act approved the 16th day of March, 1905, entitled, "An Act for the protection of the health of persons addicted to the smoking of cigarettes and imposing a fine for the violation of its provisions, approved April 4, 1903" and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved the Ninth day of May, A. D. 1913.

John K. Tener.

The foregoing is true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly, No. 137.

Robert McAfee,,
Sec. of the Commonwealth.

THE NEW HONEST ADVERTISING LAW AS PROPOSED AND ENACTED IN MANY STATES.

Be it enacted, etc.:

Any person, firm, corporation or association who, with intent to sell or in any wise dispose of merchandise, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association, directly or indirectly to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or an interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in this state, in a newspaper

or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, hand-bill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

MODERN SHOE POLISHES AND DRESSINGS.

By far the most important and widely used dressing is "*Ladies' dressing*," so called for its use on women's and children's footwear of kid and goat leathers. It is essentially a colored solution of shellac; borax, or an alkali, being the solvent and nigrosin the color. A little glycerin is usually added to prevent cracking and to preserve the softness of the leather. It is applied with a sponge and leaves, when dry, a soft, pleasing gloss. If soap solution is added to "*Ladies' dressing*" it becomes "*Gun-metal dressing*." This does not dry bright, but leaves a dull, gun-metal finish. *Patent leather dressing*.—This is usually simply olive or cottonseed oil, or vaseline, or white wax and turpentine. To hide cracks in patent leather, a solution of gun-cotton in amyl acetate, colored with a black spirit-soluble dye. *Nappy dressing*, for ooze, suede, castor, and nappy leathers is wood alcohol tinted with a color insoluble in water. The alcohol cleans the nap, and leaves the color, which, being insoluble in water, does not soil damp garments. *White leather dressings* may be the old-fashioned pipe-clay, or pipe-clay mixed with light magnesium carbonate. The latter gives a better white than pipe-clay alone. Another white dressing is zinc oxide suspended in water with a small quantity of an adhesive. This is applied with a sponge. These white dressings may obviously be tinted with umber, ochre, or other pigments, for canvas shoes of various shades. *Polishes*.—Carnauba wax is the basis of the best modern friction polishes. Candelilla wax may be substituted for the cheaper qualities of polishes. The wax is boiled until emulsified with a solution of borax. The product is known as "white stock." If a paste is required, this "white stock" is mixed with a sufficiency of hot, strong solution of common yellow soap and tinted with nigrosin. A soft paste is thus obtained. If a liquid is required, the best Castile soap is used, as this does not gelatinize on cooling. With moderate friction, the hard waxes held on the leather by the soap give a fine polish. Another method is to melt carnauba or candelilla wax, or a mixture of these, with paraffin wax or beeswax in hot turpentine, and mix with very finely powdered animal black. A firm paste is thus obtained, which easily spreads. When this is poured into boxes, it must be quickly cooled, or separation of the waxes may occur. Beeswax gives a toughness and lack of shortness to the paste, with a smooth finish, which cannot be obtained without it. For *tan leather polish* the basis is the same, but brown or yellow dyes are used instead of nigrosin. *Liquid shoe cleaner* is merely mucilage of tragacanth containing a little oxalic acid in solution.—J. T. Donald, (*J. S. C. I.*, 1913, 32, 459, through *Pharmaceutical Journal*.)