

found that by incorporating or triturating with the mixture a considerable proportion of dry wheaten flour, these disadvantages are very much reduced, and the adhesiveness and permanent tenacity of the film are perceptibly improved. I think that those who try this plan will have every reason to be satisfied with it. The following proportions may be used:—

Tragacanth Mucilage	10 parts.
Honey.....	10 parts.
Flour	1 part.

A cement possessing better damp-resisting properties, but having the disadvantage of not being permanently adhesive where the surface of the metal is at all greasy, and also being objectionable on account of its dark color and liability to disfigure the label, is formed by boiling together, until solution is effected, 2 parts of shellac, 1 of borax, and sixteen of water. Shellac dissolved in alcohol will produce a cement having perfect damp-resisting properties, but the film is very apt to separate from a polished surface. Flour paste, to which a certain proportion of sulphuric acid has been added, makes a lasting paste, but the acid often acts on the metal—especially if exposed to damp—and unsightly stains are produced, which penetrate the label. This paste cannot be used for ordinary colored papers, or with some colored inks. Mixtures of flour paste with molasses, syrups, or honey, have been recommended, but are never reliable.

SPRUP OF WILD CHERRY.*

BY CHARLES G. POLK, M.D.

The interest recently bestowed on this old and valued syrup by pharmaceutical investigators indicates that perfect satisfaction in the method of preparing it has not yet been attained, therefore a recital of my experience may be regarded as not an unwelcome intrusion.

I had scarcely crossed the Esculapian threshold ere I recognized the therapeutical value of Wild Cherry Bark, and also became dissatisfied with the officinal modes of preparing both the fluid

*From the Druggists' Circular.