hol which it retains. This new process is much more expeditious than the old, as in less than twenty-four hours, we obtain a result, which used to require a much greater time; we employ no combustible, and greatly diminish the labour required. The alcohol employed for this purpose is not lost; that portion of it which is the most highly coloured, is immediately distilled, and gives for residue a molasses or sugared substance, not crystallizable, to be preferred for flavour, purity and clearness, to that which comes from the refiners. The other portions of the alcohol are made use of for the first washings of the new raw sugar till it becomes saturated with molasses. By the use of the alcohol the finest kind of lump sugar may be obtained in less than a month, and in much less time a powdered sugar of superior whiteness. The quantity of alcohol to be employed varies with circumstances, but generally approaches to the weight of the sugar.

[*London Journal of Arts, &c.*

A new Lithographic Wash, by M. ENGELLMAN.

It is still to be regretted that the means of giving effect to the delicate parts of designs, executed in Lithography, such as the clouds, the reflection of light, and the distances of landscape, remain to be discovered; we are therefore compelled to confine ourselves to the most simple touches, or incur the risk of rendering the parts too heavy or too black, in the absence of half-tints, so essential to the harmony of the design. M. Engellman has rendered the most essential service to the art by his lithographic wash, of which he has already made the most happy application, in the fine collection of monuments of ancient France, by M. M. Taylor, de Cailleux, and Charles Nodier, combining the advantages of a rapid and easy expedition, with that of affording to the artist a distinct view of the effect of the tints as they are produced. We give the details of the process as it is described in the eleventh volume of the Brevets of Invention.

Composition of the Ink.

Put into a metal vessel, four parts of virgin wax, two parts of tallow, two parts of dry soap, melt the mixture, stirring it frequently, till it becomes of an inflammable temperature, then throw in three parts of gum lac, and one part of water, saturated with salt, when the scum has ceased to appear on the surface, mix in one part of lamp-black, the lightest possible, of the quality made at Paris, adding afterwards four parts of common printer's ink, let the mass cool, then for the facility of use, make it into sticks of about an inch and a half in thickness.

Composition of the Reserve.

To three parts of water, in which gum arabic has been dissolved in sufficient quantity to give it something of the consistence of oil, add one part of ox gall, and as much vermilion as to give a deep colour to