

is the albuminous matter used instead of white of egg. Another cement in which an analogous substance the curd or caseum of milk is employed, is made by boiling slices of skim-milk cheese into gluey consistence in a quantity of water, and then incorporating it with quicklime, on a slab with a muller, or in a marble mortar. When this compound is applied warm to broken edges of stoneware, it unites them very firmly after it is cold.

A cement which gradually indurates to a stoney consistence, may be made by mixing twenty parts of clean river sand, two of litharge, and one of quicklime, into a thin putty with linseed oil. The quicklime may be replaced with litharge. When this cement is applied to mend broken pieces of stones, as steps of stairs, it acquires after some time, a stoney hardness. A similar composition has been applied to coat over brick walls, under the name of mastic.

The iron rust cement is made of from fifty to one hundred parts of iron borings, pounded and sifted, mixed with one part of sal amoniac, and when it is to be applied, moistened with as much water as will give it a pasty consistency. Formerly flour of sulphur was used, and much more sal ammoniac in making this cement, but with decided disadvantage, as the union is effected by the oxidizement, consequent expansion and solidification of the iron powder, and any heterogenous matter obstructs the effect. The best proportion of sal ammoniac is, I believe, one per cent of the iron borings. Another composition of the same kind is made by mixing four parts of fine borings or filings of iron, two parts of potter's clay, and one part of pounded potsherds, and making them into a paste with salt and water. When the cement is allowed to concrete slowly on iron joints, it becomes very hard.

For making archetectural ornaments in relief, a molding composition is formed of chalk, glue, and paper paste. Even statues can be made with it, the paper aiding the cohesion of the mass.

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A NEW ARTICLE OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.—Mr. Amason Lewis, of the village of Otterville, has shown us some beautiful specimens of gloves, gauntlets, victorines, &c., made from sheep and lambs skin. By a new and improved process of tanning, the skin is tanned in such a way as to become as soft nearly as cloth. Mr. Lewis assures us that when the gauntlet or victorines becomes soiled, by taking out the lining *it may be washed like a piece of cloth*, without the leather either becoming hard or wrinkled, or becoming stretched out of all shape. The wool of the specimens we saw was fine and soft as down, and as white and pure. A child's victorine, from its snowy purity, was as beautiful an article of ornament and comfort combined as we ever saw. The wool is so cut, or otherwise prepared, as to resemble the "pile" of velvet, only it is longer, and more of it. It is impossible for us to give any description of the articles that will do them justice. The gauntlets—ladies' and gentlemen's—were of sheep and lamb's wool. The lamb's wool was white as the driven snow, and curled very beautifully. They looked the very perfection of comfort and elegance. We are pleased to notice this addition to home-made goods. Mr. Lewis, we hope, will receive extensive orders, and find, in a year or two, a large business grow up in this entirely new trade in this country.—*Norfolk Messenger*.