

**Badische Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe**

**Digitale Sammlung der Badischen Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe**

**The young man's book of amusement**

**Halifax, 1848**

Effect of Heat on the Ruby

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you have before you to draw, and you will plainly see to trace the outlines with black lead pencil : after which, fill up the shades in the manner it appears *without the desk*.

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*The Confederate Shilling.*

Having previously marked a shilling with a cross, conceal it under some object in the room ; then request one of the company to lend you a shilling, and say, " Now I am going to perform a trick with this, and that you may know it again, I will mark it." Take a penknife, and cross it on the same side as the concealed shilling. Ask him if he will know it again, and then knock under the table and say, " Presto, be gone." Convey it secretly up your sleeve, and tell the company it has vanished ; but you have an idea where they will find it. Name the place where you concealed the first shilling, which will be immediately discovered, and from the similarity of the mark, will be taken for that which was lent you.

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*Effect of Heat on the Ruby.*

In subjecting rubies to a high degree of heat, Dr. Brewster observed a very singular effect produced by their cooling. At a high temperature, the red ruby becomes green ; as the cooling advances, this green

tint gradually fades and becomes brown, and the redness of this brown tint gradually increases till the mineral has recovered its primitive brilliant red colour. A green ruby suffered no change of colour from heat, and a bluish green sapphire became much paler at a high heat, but resumed its original colour by cooling.

*To Bleach Prints and Printed Books.*

Simple immersion in oxygenated muriatic acid, letting the article remain in it, a longer or shorter space of time, according to the strength of the liquor, will be sufficient to whiten an engraving: if it be required to whiten the paper of a bound book, as it is necessary that all the leaves should be moistened by the acid, care must be taken to open the book well, and to make the boards rest on the edge of the vessel, in such a manner that the paper alone shall be dipped in the liquid; the leaves must be separated from each other, in order that they may be equally moistened on both sides. The liquor assumes a yellow tint, and the paper becomes white in the same proportion; at the end of two or three hours, the book may be taken from the acid liquor, and plunged into pure water with the same care and precaution as recommended in regard to the acid liquor, that the water may touch both sides of each leaf. The water must be renewed every hour, to extract the acid remaining in the paper, and to dissipate the disagreeable smell.

*To Remove*

The stains of ink, removed by all acids, which are leaved, which are leaved, the stained substance with five or six times diluted to the spot, &c., repeating the process as necessary. In the acids. A solution (sulfuric) or tartaric acid is the most proper for this purpose; and repeating, but not prolonged in cleaning by writing on the paper.

*Dr. Woll*

The cold produce in circumstances, very which readily evaporating that process, and similar acids they contain evaporation of water washed receiver, which its vapour,