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The young man's book of amusement

Halifax, 1848

To detect Adulteration in Champagne

[urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-100120](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-100120)

supports are declining from the fire, so that the tubes will move a little way upwards to the fire. When the progressive motion of the tubes towards the fire is stopped by any obstacle, their rotation still continues. When the tubes are placed in a nearly upright posture, leaning to the right hand, the motion will be from east to west; but if they lean to the left hand, the motion will be from west to east; and the nearer they are placed to the upright posture, the less will the motion be either way. If the tube be placed horizontally on a glass plane, the fragment for instance of coach window glass, instead of moving towards the fire, it will move from it, and about its axis in a contrary direction to what it had done before; nay, it will recede from the fire, and move a little upwards when the plane inclines towards the fire.—These experiments succeed best with tubes about 20 to 22 inches long, which have in each end a pretty strong pin fixed in cork for their axis.

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To detect Adulteration in Champagne.

This celebrated wine is indebted for its characteristic properties to the presence of carbonic acid. It produces rapid intoxication, in consequence of the alcohol, which is suspended in, or combined with this gas, being thus applied in a sudden and very divided state to a larger extent of nervous surface: for the same reason its effects are as transitory as it is sudden. The following simple test invented by Doctor

Hakeman, on
degeneration of
parts of sulphur
white heat for
equal quantity
put into a stron
for an hour; an
contd into on
sulfuric acid to
the least possib
anner; the m
precipitation of
occasionally be

Art of A

To prepare th
are to be used,

4 ounce
2 ...
2 ...
1 1/2 ...
1/2 ...

Boil the galls
distilled water,
cool, then strain
the salts in a n
warm water, the
is frequently fo

Haknemann, may be relied upon in all cases when an adulteration of lead is suspected:—Expose equal parts of sulphur and powdered oyster-shells to a white heat for fifteen minutes, and, when cold, add an equal quantity of cream of tartar: these are to be put into a strong bottle with common water, to boil for an hour; and the solution is afterwards to be decanted into ounce phials, adding twenty drops of muriatic acid to each. This liquor will precipitate the least possible quantity of lead in the most rapid manner; the muriatic acid being added to prevent a precipitation of iron, which is innocuous, and might accidentally be contained in the wine.

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Art of Making the best Writing Ink.

To prepare the best ink, the following ingredients are to be used, viz.:—

- 4 ounces of good galls,
- 2 chipped logwood.
- 2 sulphate of iron,
- 1½ gum arabic,
- ½ sulphate of copper,
- ½ brown sugar.

Boil the galls and logwood in six pints of spring or distilled water, until nearly three pints are evaporated, then strain through a piece of flannel. Powder the salts in a mortar, dissolve the gum in a little warm water, then mix the whole together, and shake it frequently for two or three days; during which