

**Badische Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe**

**Digitale Sammlung der Badischen Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe**

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

**Halifax, 1848**

Restoration of Paintings

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

time, exposure to the air will be beneficial. Now decant the liquor into well corked bottles of stone. It is fit for use immediately.

---

*Extemporaneous Preparation of a Saline Draught.*

Pulverise one ounce of citric acid, and divide it into twenty-four parts, which are to be put into separate blue papers. Pulverise also one ounce of the sub-carbonate of soda, and divide it into twenty-four like packages, in white paper. When the draught is to be prepared, put the carbonate into a tumbler, half filled with spring or filtered water. When this is completely dissolved, add the acid, which will immediately cause an effervescence discharge of carbonic acid. During this effervescence swallow the draught, which will be found very refreshing in warm weather.

---

*Restoration of Paintings.*

The white used in oil-painting, is generally prepared from lead, and forms the basis of many other pigments; and is extremely liable to turn brown or black, when affected by sulphureous vapours. M. Thenard, of Paris, has restored a painting of Raphael's, thus injured, by means of oxygenated water, applied with a pencil, which instantly took out the

spots and restored the white. The fluid was so weak, as to contain not more than five or six times its volume of oxygen, and had no taste.

---

*Looking-Glasses.*

Professor Lancellotti, of Naples, has discovered a new composition for the fabrication of looking-glasses, which unites economy to facility of execution. He employs three parts of lead and two of mercury. This composition is then melted on the heated and dry glass: it attaches itself strongly to the surface, and the images or objects are faithfully reflected by it; but care must be taken not to let the oxide which is formed in the fusion of this amalgam remain between the glass and the metallic surface.

---

*Conversion of Rags into Sugar.*

Dr. Vogel, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, has submitted to a careful examination in the Laboratory of the Academy of Munich, the surprising discovery of Braconnet, of Nancy, of the effects of concentrated sulphuric acid on wood and linen. He has not only fully confirmed this discovery, but also extended his own experiments, with equal success, to other similar vegetable substances, such as old paper, both printed and written upon, and