

8. Does not render lime-water turbid by itself; but being inflamed over it, the water is troubled, and deposits some of the chalk it contains.
9. Has no acid qualities.
10. Does not calcine metals; on the contrary, Dr. Priestley has revived some of their calces by the rays of the sun, through a burning lens, in a glass vessel filled with this air, over a basin of mercury.
11. It accelerates vegetation.
12. It hinders putrefaction, though in a degree very inferior to fixed air.
13. It is absorbed by charcoal [e].

*Editor, chiefly from Leonhardi, Kirwan, &c.*

SECT.

[e] Inflammable air admits considerable varieties, according to the nature of the substances from which it is produced, and often gives different residuums upon combustion, some of which are of the acid kind. If it is produced from charcoal, it yields *aerial acid*, or *fixt air*: from solutions of metallic substances in the *vitriolic*, *nitrous*, or *marine acids*, it yields these respective acids, as Mr. Lavoisier asserts.

Æther, converted into vapour in a vacuum, gives a permanent elastic vapour, which is *inflammable*. The atmosphere, which floats round the *Fraxinella* (the plant called *dictame blanc*, which grows in the woods of *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Italy*, &c.) is inflammable from the admixture of its vapours, which seem to be of the nature of an essential oil: so that on approaching the flame of a candle under this plant, in hot weather, it takes fire in an instant; although the essential oil, extracted from this plant by distillation, is not inflammable, on account of the watery particles mixed with it, as Mr. Bomare asserts.

Mr. Scheele is of opinion, that every inflammable air is composed of a very subtile oil. This coincides with the idea entertained

entertained