

seed, which is better; 6. A piece or some pounded quick-lime, in a well-stopped glass, in order to make occasionally a solution of quick-lime; 7. A phial with quicksilver; 8. A piece of inspissated *succus heliotropii*, commonly called *litmus*, or some linen rags, tinged by being rubbed with the red part of long radishes.

The water employed in the various experiments must be distilled, and also quite pure; because it would be impossible to make any estimate with certainty of the constituent parts of the substances under examination, if a water were used impregnated with any other particles.

The operator must always be careful to avoid the fumes arising from substances which are brought into the fire; and therefore either have a chimney that draws well, or, when operating in the open air, stand in such a manner that the wind may carry off the noxious fumes.

I suppose the purest parts of the substances required to be examined will be employed, and care used to take such as are homogeneous, or nearly, as they will be best suited for the experiments, and to ascertain the quality of a substance under examination.

I have often given more than one experiment on the same substance: This was done, when I either thought the one character resulting from the one experiment not sufficient to ascertain the substance under examination, or when more substances under the same circumstances would have the same phenomena. It will therefore be right to take as many proofs as possible, before you class or range a substance under a certain genus. Sometimes, however, I have given several methods of assaying the same substances; that, in default of one or other material necessary for the experi-