vini probatorius be put in it, and it turns immediately black, it muſt be LEAD.

77. The ores of lead are commonly gloſſy, conſiſting of cubical parts, which are of different ſizes, according as they contain more or leſs of ſulphur; thoſe which have large cubes melt very eaſy. Thoſe lead-ores which are formed by a calx of lead will melt, after being calcined and ſtratified as above with charcoal, and ſome addition of ſaltpetre and tartar.

EXPERIMENT XXXVII.

78. TAKE the calcined ore, add ſome butter, ſuet, train-oil, or other animal fat ſubſtance; calcine it thus a ſecond time, ſtirring it continually; then try whether the magnet or *loadſtone* will attract ſome particles of it; in which caſe it is IRON.

79. Or pour on the calcined ore vitriolic acid, let it digeſt in a warm place; if a nauſeous ſmell enſue, with a kind of effervеſcence, and the whole infuſion grow dark-brown or reddiſh, or if this ſolution will ſtrike an infuſion of gallapples or tea black, it is IRON.

80. Or take equal quantities of dry ox-blood and ſalt of tartar, burn the pounded and mixed ſubſtances in a crucible, diſſolve the aſhes in a ſufficient quantity of water; pour ſomewhat of this liquor in a diluted ſolution of an ore ſuſpected to contain iron; if the watery or diluted ſolution turns blue, and precipitates a blue powder, the ore thus examined contains IRON.

EXPE-

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