

vered the inner surface of the recipient. The mass which was left in the retort after the operation was over, was almost as hard as stone.

6. The same phænomena appeared, when a quantity of water was put in the recipient. The vapours in their first rising, formed a white spot on the surface of the water, which by degrees encreased to such a thickness, as entirely to obstruct the further access of the vapours to the water. The vessel being shook, this crust was broken into several pieces, and sunk to the bottom. Immediately after, a new crust was formed by the contact of fresh vapours with the surface of the water. At the end of the operation, the inner surfaces of the retort and the recipient appeared white, and were considerably corroded. The water in the recipient, upon examination, contained a considerable quantity of a new acid, disengaged from the spar by the oil of vitriol.
7. The mass remaining in the retort (5) being pounded andedulcorated with water, the *lixivium* was inspissated till a pellicle appeared on its surface; by the addition of two scruples of alum; a quantity of selenties was deposited; the superabundant acid was again saturated with salt of tartar, but there ensued no further crystallization.
8. The last inspissated *lixivium* turned blue, by the addition of a *lixivium of ox-blood*, and this only when the green spar had been employed for the experiment, which proved that some particles of iron had caused the green colour in the *Sparry Fluor*.
9. The residuum which remained after the edulcoration (7) was boiled in seven gallons of rain-water, by which operation a considerable quantity

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