know to which of them the few analyſes we have of ſhorls ſhould be particularly applied.

Mr. Bergman, in his Treatiſe on Gems, tells us, that ſhorl contains a larger proportion of filex than garnet does (and in garnet the ſiliceous is the moſt copious ingredient); next to that the argillaceous; and next to that the calcareous is the moſt prevalent. In black ſhorls, he tells us, iron is in the proportion of 20 per ct. however, as he mentions yellow, brown, and green ſhorls, it is uncertain to which of them this gradation of ingredients ſhould be attributed.

Mr. Wiegleb, indeed, ſeems to have analyzed the genuine ſhorl of which we here treat; yet his account differs in many circumſtances from that of all other chemiſts; for, in the firſt place, he found that unleſs the union of its conſtituent parts were weakened by calcination with an alkali, ſpirit of nitre, even by long digeſtion, could diſſolve no part of it *. And again he tells us, it contains no calx, but only 0,3416 ſilex, 0,4125 argill, 0,20 iron, 0,0541 manganeſe †.

Mr. Chaptal, on the other hand, relates, that he found, in the black priſmatic ſhorl of Gevaudan, 0,52 ſilex, 0,37 argill, 0,05 calx, 0,03 manganeſe, and 0,03 of iron. 2 Chaptal, p. 123.

Mr. Sauſſure alſo informs us, that the ſhorls he examined were in great meaſure ſoluble in nitrous and all the mineral acids without any previous operation, and contained both magneſia

* 1 Chym. An. 1785. p. 246.
† 1 Crell Beytrage. 4 Stuck. p. 33.

and