

be suspected, the solution may be treated with vitriolic acid, as shewn from No. 7 to 10 inclusively.

66. We now return to the phosphorated calx, No. 64; this should be dissolved in four times its weight of nitrous acid; after solution, the vitriolic acid should be added as long as any precipitate appears, the whole should then be filtered, and the selenite on the filtre washed with dilute spirit of wine; the filtered liquor should then be considerably evaporated, to make it deposit the whole of the selenite; the spirit of wine may also be added to promote its separation, and the whole afterwards caught on a filtre.

67. The selenite being thus expelled, the liquor should again be slightly diluted, and kept in a boiling heat, to expel the nitrous acid; the phosphoric will soon after thicken, and often grow purplish from manganese contained in it; the glass containing it should then be taken up and weighed; that this acid is the phosphoric may be evinced by its copious precipitation of lime-water, by its giving white precipitates with the solutions of vitriol of iron, and nitrated mercury, and its inability to precipitate the solutions of nitrated or muriated barytes.

68. The selenite is next to be decomposed by boiling it with mild soda, as in No. 10.

69. The deposite on the filtre, No. 63, if any be, should next be examined; it may contain gypsum, baroselenite, argill, filex, and calces of iron, the separation has been already shewn, from No. 35 to 41.

Phospholite should also be distilled with its own weight of strong vitriolic acid, to discover whether it contains the fluor acid, as it often does; the
sparry