

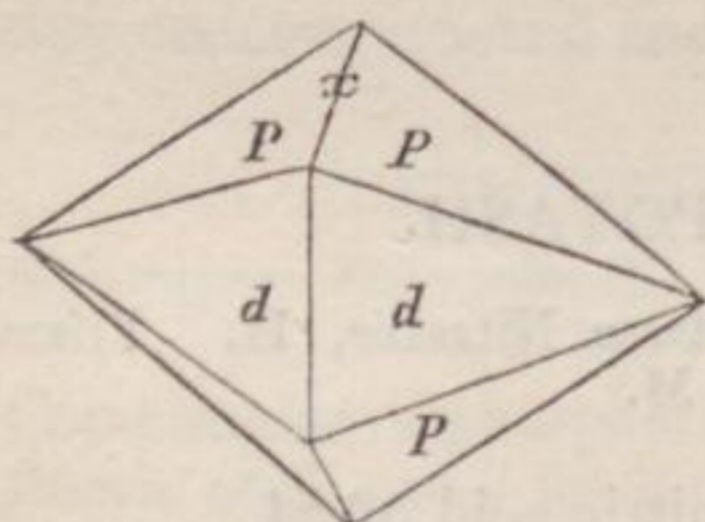
SULPHATE OF POTASH.

Prismatoidal Glauber Salt, M. Aphthitalite, *Shep.* Potasse Sulphatée, N.

Sp. Gr. 1.731. H. = 2.5—3.0.

Massive; mamillary, apparently formed in successive layers. Colour white or yellow, with certain bluish or greenish stains. Lustre vitreous; translucent; taste saline and bitter; cleavage and fracture indistinct. Consists of sulphate of potash, with a trace of sulphate and muriate of copper.

The artificial crystals present right rhombic prisms, having their acute angles replaced, so as to form dihedral summits; they consist of sulphuric acid 45.93, and potash 54.07; they decrepitate when heated, and fuse at an increased temperature.



edge x on that opposite $120^{\circ} 29'$

P on P.....112 32

d on d.....112 8

The natural salt has only been met with in a state of sublimation surrounding the *fumaroles* of volcanoes, and particularly at Vesuvius.

CARBONATE OF SODA.

Natron,* *Beudant.* Naturlisches Mineralalkali, W. Soude Carbonatée, H. Prismatic Natron Salt, M.

Combination of soda, carbonic acid, and water.

Analyses by Beudant.

	Hungary.	Egypt.	Vesuvius.
Soda	50.2	43.8	46.7
Carbonic acid	35.1	30.9	32.3
Water	14.7	13.5	14.0
Sulphate of soda	0.0	7.3	0.0

Sp. Gr. 1.5. H. = 1.0—1.5.

It is found crystallized, massive, fibrous, and sometimes radiated, in crusts, and efflorescent. When fresh, the massive is compact or granular, of a glistening lustre, and translucent, but on exposure it becomes opake. Colour grey or yellowish-white;

* Natron; from the desert of Natron, where it is said to have been anciently collected.