

*Natron* and *Trona*, are entirely absorbed by fusion on charcoal ; *Gaylussite* (which is only partially soluble in water) leaves on the charcoal an earthy crust. They occur mostly in efflorescent coatings and small crystalline-granular masses of a white or greyish colour, more rarely in distinct crystals of the Clino-Rhombic System. *Natron* gives 63 per cent. water on ignition ; *Trona*, 22 per cent. ; and *Gaylussite*, 30 to 31 per cent. They are frequently mixed with sodium chloride.

FIFTH GROUP : *Forming BB with carb. soda on charcoal, in a reducing flame, an alkaline sulphide, which imparts when moistened a dark stain to lead test-paper or to a silver coin.\**

*Anhydrous sub-group :*

*Mascagnine* ( $\text{Amm. SO}_3$ ).

*Glaserite* ( $\text{K}_2\text{O, SO}_3$ ).

*Thenardite* ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O, SO}_3$ ).

*Glauberite* ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O, CaO, SO}_3$ ).

*Hydrated sub-group :*

*Mirabilite* (*Glauber's Salt* :  $\text{Na}_2\text{O, SO}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}$  56 p.c.)

*Epsomite* ( $\text{MgO, SO}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}$  51 p.c.)

*Green Vitriol* or *Melantherite* ( $\text{FeO, SO}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}$  45 p.c.)

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\* As a rule, the trial must be made by a lamp or candle-flame, as gas frequently contains sulphur, and this becomes communicated to the test matter. Lead test-paper is made by steeping some filtering or white blotting paper in a solution of acetate of lead, and drying for use.