Alkaline falt is well known to posses the ftrongest disposition to unite with acids, to a certain point called *faturation*; which totally deftroys the properties of both, constituting a neutral falt : until sufficient acid is added to the alkaline falt to bring it to this point, the alkali predominates, and the mixture retains its alkaline character; beyond it, the acid prevails.

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t f A clean folution of Pot or Pearl Afh, freed from all fediment, contains nothing but falt. The queftion is, what portion of the contained falt is alkaline? Add an acid until the folution is neutralized, and mark the quantity of acid confumed. If neutral falts have been already blended in the folution to be affayed, it is plain it will not take up as much acid to faturate it as an equal weight of a folution where no neutral falts are blended. Those aires therefore which will take up the greatest quantity of acid to faturate them, contain most alkaline falt.

The point of faturation is pretty well known by the tafte, to those accustomed to compound acids with alkalies. The four sharpness of the one, and the corrosive heat of the other, are not to be distinguished in the faturated mixture, because they have destroyed each other. A cession of the effervescence that takes place on the union of an acid with a *mild* alkali, is the usual method to determine this point. But, if the alkali is completely *caustic* no effervescence takes place, for want of the *aerial acid*, that, discharged by the union

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