

of water, one of which, that arose perfectly spherical, was carried up on a small pedicle of the vitreous and transparent matter. It was of an uniform colour, with a slight tint of red, which did not deprive it of any transparency; the smallest of the other two drops had likewise a pedicle, and the other none, but was only attached to the platina by its external surface.

“ IV. I endeavoured to assay the platina, and for that intent put a drachm of the grains taken up by the loadstone into a cupel, with two drachms of lead. After having kept up a very strong fire for two hours, I found an adherent button, covered with a yellowish and spongy crust of two drachms twelve grains weight, which announces that the platina had retained one drachm twelve grains of lead. I put this button into another cupel in the same furnace, observing to turn it, by which it only lost twelve grains in two hours; its colour and form were very little changed. The same piece of platina was put into Macquer's furnace, and a fire kept up for three hours, when I was obliged to take it out, because the bricks began to run. The platina was become more metallic, but it, nevertheless, adhered to the cupel, and this time it lost 34 grains. I threw it into the fuming nitrous acid to assay it,  
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