in a few animal products. The combinations of this metal with oxygen are employed in the arts; the chemist also frequently procures oxygen for his experiments, from the ores of manganese. Though much diffused, manganese is not a very abundant metal, at least compared with iron; and its uses in the economy of nature are apparently much less important.

(39) *Nickel*, and (40) *Cobalt*, are two metals somewhat resembling each other in a few of their properties; and their ores are often associated in nature. It is remarkable also, that they are both generally found combined with iron, in those bodies, which occasionally fall from the atmosphere; and which are considered as of meteoric origin. Like iron also, both these metals are capable of becoming magnetic. Cobalt is used in the arts, and is the basis of the blue colour upon our earthenware; but neither this metal, nor nickel, are to be compared with iron in point of utility: nor are they very abundant productions.

Of the easily fusible Bases. (41) *Zinc.* (42) *Cadmium.* These two metals are generally associated in nature, and somewhat resemble each other in their properties; but cadmium is comparatively much less abundant than zinc, and has been only recently discovered. Zinc is a metal easily fusible; of a bluish white colour; and of a lamellated brittle texture: though by peculiar manage-