

ment, it may be rendered malleable. It is an ingredient in the well-known metal, *brass*; and in this form is much used, and is of considerable importance.

(43) *Lead*. This well-known metal is not found in its metallic state, but its ores are very abundant; and most of the lead of commerce, is extracted from the mineral, called *galena*, which is a compound of lead and sulfur. The general properties of lead, and of its compounds, render it of considerable importance; but its poisonous properties are a considerable draw-back to its usefulness. Why lead, and other mineral matters, should have been constituted poisonous, is a question beyond our reach; and all we can at present venture to state on this and on similar points is, that it is not actually necessary, that man should make use of lead or other poisons; and that he may, if he chooses, avoid their deleterious properties.

(44) *Tin*. This useful metal has been employed by man from the most remote antiquity; though it no where exists naturally in its metallic state; but usually in conjunction with oxygen. Tin is not a very abundant metal, being apparently confined to a few localities only; one of the most noted of which, is Cornwall. It is much used in the arts; and hence is of considerable importance.

(45) *Bismuth*, occurs in nature, both in the