

“ copper for boiling water (*caldarium*); near  
 “ which, with the same interval between them,  
 “ was placed the copper for warm water (*tepidarium*); and at the distance of two feet from  
 “ this was the receptacle for cold water (*frigidarium*). A constant communication was  
 “ maintained between these vessels; so that as  
 “ fast as hot water was drawn off from the cal-  
 “ darium, the void was supplied from the tepi-  
 “ darium, which, being already considerably  
 “ heated, did but slightly reduce the tempera-  
 “ ture of the hotter boiler. The tepidarium in  
 “ its turn was supplied from a general reservoir:  
 “ so that the heat which was not taken up by  
 “ the first boiler passed on to the second; and,  
 “ instead of being wasted, did its office in pre-  
 “ paring the contents of the second for the higher  
 “ temperature which it was to obtain in the first:  
 “ It is but lately that this principle has been  
 “ introduced into modern furnaces; but its use  
 “ in reducing the consumption of fuel is well  
 “ known.”

In the same account of Pompeii is afforded a striking instance, with reference to the vapour bath, not only of the similarity of the means employed for producing a similar effect, by individuals between whom no communication can be traced or even supposed; but also a similarity of custom, with reference to the enjoyment of social intercourse, between communities not less