

the nature of the causes which determine the cohesion of the molecules of bodies, into the crystalline form. A variety of arguments might, however, be brought forward, which appear to show, that the size, and shape, of the molecules, have a great deal to do with crystallization; certainly, at least, the molecules must be supposed to have a size, and shape, somehow or other adapted for the modes in which they are arranged; otherwise they could not be capable of such an arrangement. The cause of this similarity of size, and shape, is unknown; but it most probably depends upon the *similarity of weight, (Isobarism)*, of the molecule; that is to say, upon the *relation or identity of the absolute quantity of matter which the molecule contains*; which relation, as far as we can perceive, is not only the sole circumstance common to the molecules of different bodies; but that which, of all others, is the most likely to produce identity in the size, and shape, of these molecules.

Sixthly. When the molecules of bodies in solution do not happen to possess the requisite size, and shape for cohesion, there is, from the phenomena, reason to believe, that they occasionally possess the power, as it were, of making up the necessary form, by attaching to themselves the molecules of other bodies. Now, bodies so attached may be considered as acting a sort of complementary part; that is to say,