

seems, however, demonstrable, that they are much more gross than those of light ; for we make heat with light, by collecting it in a great quantity. Besides, heat acting on the sense of feeling, it is necessary that its action be proportionate to the grossness of this sense, the same as the delicacy of the organs of sight appears to be to the extreme fineness of the parts of light ; these parts move with the greatest velocity, and act in the instant at immense distances, whereas those of heat have but a slow progressive motion, and only extend to small intervals from the bodies whence they emanate.

The principle of all heat seems to be the attrition of bodies ; all friction, that is, all contrary motion between solid matters produces heat ; and if the same effect do not happen to fluids, it is because their parts do not touch close enough to rub one against the other ; and that, having little adherence between them, their resistance to the shock of other bodies is too weak for the heat to be produced to a sensible degree ; but we often see light produced by an attrition of a fluid, without feeling any heat. All bodies whether great or little become heated as soon as they meet in a contrary direction ; heat is, therefore, produced by the motion of all palpable matter ;
while