

is a matter which calcines like all other plasters by a more moderate heat than that which is necessary for the calcination of calcareous matters, and it follows the order of density in the progress of heat which it receives or loses, for although much more dense than chalk, and a little more so than white calcareous stone, it heats and cools more readily than either of those matters. This demonstrates that the more or less easy calcination and fusion produces the same effects relatively to the progress of heat. Gypsous matters do not require so much fire to calcine as calcareous, and it is for this reason that, although more dense, they heat and cool much quicker.

Thus it may be concluded, that, in general, *the progress of heat in all Mineral Substances is always nearly in a ratio of their greater or less facility to calcine, or melt: but that when their calcination, or their fusion, are equally difficult, and that they require a degree of extreme heat, then the progress of heat is made according to the order of their density.*

I have deposited in the Royal Cabinet the globes of gold, silver, and of all the other metallic and mineral substances which served for the preceding experiments, that if the truth of their results, and the general consequences which