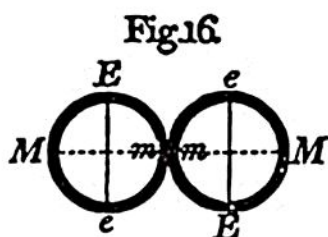


to the polarizing energies of the chemical axes of the molecules of any body, such intensity, that these axes are brought into a position, in which they are at right angles to each other, may be considered to be the temperature, at which that body attains perfect liquidity. The next augmentation of heat acquired by the molecules of any body, may be conceived to extend still farther the polarizing energies of



their chemical axes; so as to cause the increased intensity of their polarities, to again determine the chemical axes into a state of parallelism, as in Fig. 16.

In this state of parallelism, however, the position of the chemical axes is just the reverse of that which they assume in the parallelism of solidity, Fig. 12; the similar chemical poles being, not in *the same*, but in *opposite* directions. When the chemical axes of the molecules of any body are brought into this reverse state of parallelism, the natural repulsion of their similar chemical poles may be conceived to have reached its maximum. The points of cohesion, *M*, *M*, and *m*, *m*, will be also reversed; that is to say, the similar, and mutually repellant points, *m*, *m*, will be approximated. Molecules, whose chemical axes are thus situated, therefore, instead of cohering, will have a tendency to recede from each other; that is to say, will become *self-repulsive*, and