fact, the laws of conduction, may be considered as only extreme cases of the laws of radiation. The conduction of heat through bodies seems to take place equally in all directions. In general the densest bodies, as metals, stones, hard woods, &c., have the greatest conducting power: though these differ exceedingly among one another. Porous bodies in general are bad conductors; and of such bodies, charcoal may be considered as one of the worst conductors. Among substances employed as articles of dress. hare's fur, and eider down, are the worst conductors, and flax, the best. The relative conducting powers of substances of this class seem to depend much, on the quantity of air enclosed within their interstices; and on the power of attraction by which this air is retained or confined. The conducting power of liquids and of gases is very limited; though under certain circumstances, they appear to possess this power in a high degree. But this power is only apparent; and heat is principally communicated through liquids, and also through gases, by the third process above alluded to, viz. convection. By convection however, heat is chiefly propagated in one direction, that is to say, upwards; hence almost any degree of heat, may, for a long time, be applied to the upper surface of a liquid, or of a gas, without materially affecting the temperature of the lower surface.