for instance, by the condensation of steam. When these physical changes however are associated with chemical changes, as is very often the case, the most striking effects are produced. Of this kind are all the phenomena of combustion; the most common source of artificial heat: which phenomena consist of nothing more, than the rapid chemical union of certain bodies with others; and generally, with the principle termed *oxygen*. Nearly allied to chemical action, and perhaps identical with it, is the extrication of heat by organic changes, or what is termed *animal* heat; a subject we shall have to consider in a future part of this volume.

In concluding, for the present, our remarks on heat and light, it only remains to observe, that the phenomena, and laws of motion, of these subordinate agents, are all of the utmost importance; as constituting limitations and principles of action, to which the Great Author of nature most rigidly adheres in his operations. Hence, whether we view the distribution of heat and of light on the large scale, as regulating climate; or whether we view them with reference to the most trifling particular, as the clothing of a bud or of an insect; we find the same beautiful adaptation and contrivance, every where exemplified, to ensure, or to evade, the agency of these all-important principles. The wonderful arrangements connected with heat and light,