of a body are the simple elements of which the body is composed, or into which body may be separated by decomposition, as copper and zinc are the constituent parts of brass. If the integral parts of a body are such pieces of it as may be obtained by a mechanical operation, as by cutting a piece of wood, or, by rasping a brass ball. We decompose a body into its constituent parts; or divide it into its integral parts. If terms hard, soft, friable, denote only different degrees of cohesion in a body. Mercury does not stick to a glass tube, when immersed in it, because the cohesion is stronger than its attraction for the glass. Water adheres to a glass tube, because its attraction for the glass is greater than its cohesion; for the reason, above mercury assumes a spherical surface, which it is extremely difficult to break. Yr reverse takes place with water.

Heat is liquid in principle, used to overcome cohesion. Heat possessing a high refractive power, separates the constituent parts of a body to such a distance that their mutual attraction is destroyed. Note: boldface objects to the Theory of Re-