inch of stone be compressed into less than a cubic inch of space.

DIVISIBILITY is a property of matter which follows solidity, for since two particles of body cannot exist together, or in the same place, they therefore exist separately or in different places, and so may be considered as distinct or separate from each other, which is all that is meant by their being divided. The actual division of matter is very surprising, as is manifest from the nature of odors, perfumes, tinctures, light and several other experiments on bodies, and the infinite divisibility of matter is easily proved by geometry.

MOBILITY is that property which follows from the divisibility of matter, and its being finite, for since matter is divisible into parts and does not fill all space it is possible for one part of matter to be made to change its place, or be removed from one part of absolute space to another, which is called motion, or local motion of a body.

FIGURABILITY is that universal property of a body whereby it is necessitated to appear in or put on some shape or form, for since all particles of matter are finite they must be contained within certain bounds or extremities, which must have some kind of mode or fashion, which, as it results from mere contingency, is infinitely various, and is called the formation or modification of bodies.

GRAVITY is that universal disposition of matter whereby a lesser part is carried towards the centre of any greater part; thus all parts of matter or bodies on the earth's huge surface have a tendency to descend to its centre or middle part, and this is called weight; being gravitation in the lesser body, and attraction in the greater body, because the greater body draweth the lesser body to itself. Some distinguish attraction otherwise as cohesion and gravitation. Attraction of cohesion is that, whereby very minute bodies or the particles of the same body are mutually drawn toward each other and made to cohere and stick together. The sphere of this attraction of cohesion is very small, for it acts only upon contact, or at very small distances, and in proportion to the surfaces of the attracting Attraction of gravitation is that whereby larger bodies bodies. attract and act one upon another, whose sphere of attraction is very great. This attraction is always proportional to the