which towards the 35th degree, is near $\frac{1}{590}$ th part less than at the equator, but even this difference can only produce a very slight effect, since at 35 degrees the relation of the emanations of the terrestrial to the solar heat is in summer from 33 to 1, and in winter from 153 to 1, which gives 186 to 2 or 93 to 1. From hence it can only be owing to the consolidation of the earth occasioned by the cold, or even to the cold produced by the durable rains which fall in these climates, that we can attribute this difference between winter and summer; the binding of the earth by cold suppresses a part of the emanations of the internal heat, and the cold, always renewed by the fall of rain, diminishes its intensity; these two causes, therefore, together produce the difference between winter and summer.

After having proved that the heat which comes to us from the sun is greatly inferior to the native heat of our globe; after having explained that, by supposing it only $\frac{1}{50}$ part, the refrigeration of the globe to actual temperature cannot be made but in 75,832 years; after having demonstrated that the time of this refrigeration would still be longer, if the heat sent from the sun to the earth were in a greater relation, namely, of $\frac{1}{25}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$ instead of $\frac{1}{50}$, we vol. X. Rr cannot