of the sun, in order that it may absorb to the utmost the incident heat; and the other, uncovered in the shade, is no more than about 47°; while two thermometers, similarly circumstanced, in the middle of summer, in London, give a difference of 65°; and in the Arctic regions, the difference often amounts to 90° at least: so that in the Arctic regions, there is twice as much heat and light absorbed under similar circumstances, as there is in the tropical regions. The same gentleman has also attempted to show (what might have been inferred indeed from the assumed relation between the absorption and radiation of heat and light above mentioned), that the radiation of heat from the earth's surface obeys similar laws; that is to say, that the quantity radiated from the earth, increases from the equator toward the poles. Laws somewhat analogous, and which, when they are better understood, will probably throw much information upon these phenomena, seem to hold with respect to light. Thus we formerly mentioned that when a ray of light falls upon fluids, transparent bodies, or metals, the quantity reflected increases with the angle of incidence reckoned from the perpendicular; while the quantity absorbed, of course, decreases in the same proportion: but that on the contrary, when a ray falls upon white opake bodies, the quantity reflected decreases as the angle of incidence increases;