descent, and 40 for its ascent, we shall have, at 6 distance, 27,776 heat during 80 minutes at 7 distance 20,408 heat also during 80 minutes, and at 8 distance 15,625 heat during 80 minutes, and thus, successively, to the distance of 1000, where the heat is one. By summing up the quantity of heat at each distance we shall find 363,410 to be the total of the heat the comet has received from the sun, as much in descending as in ascending, which must be multiplied by the time, that is, by four thirds of an hour; we shall then have 484,547, which divided by 2,000 represents the solid heat the earth received in this time of 1332 hours, since the distance is always 1,300, and the heat always equals one. Thus we shall have $242, \frac{547}{2000}$ for the heat the comet received more than the earth during the whole time of its perihelium instead of 28,000, as Newton supposed it, because he took only the extreme point, and paid no attention to the very small duration of time. And this heat must still be diminished $242, \frac{547}{2000}$, because the comet ran, by its acceleration, as much more way in the same as it was nearer the sun. But by neglecting this diminution, and admitting that the comet received a heat nearly 242 times greater than that of our summer's sun, and, consequently 177 times greater than that