selves on this subject agree with me that the terrestrial globe possesses of itself a heat independently of that which comes from the sun. Is it not evident that this innate heat should be equal at every place on the surface of the globe, and that there is no other difference in this respect than that which results from the swelling of the earth at the equator, and of its flatness under the poles? A difference, which being in the same ratio nearly as the two diameters, does not exceed $\frac{1}{230}$, so that the innate heat of the terrestrial spheriod must be $\frac{1}{230}$ times greater under the equator than under the poles. The deperdition which is made, and the time of refrigeration must, therefore, have been quicker, or more sudden, in the northern climates, where the thickness of the globe is not so great as in the southern climates, but this difference of $\frac{1}{230}$ cannot produce that of the inequality of the central emanations, whose relation to the heat of the sun in winter being equal 50 to 1 in the adjacent climates to the equator, is found double to the 27th degree, triple to the 35th, quadruple to the 40th, tenfold to the 49th, and 35 times greater to the 60th degree of latitude. This cause, which presents itself, contributes to the cold of the northern