ture of the earth, and that there is something hypothetical in this supposition, on which I have founded the second basis of my calculations, whose results would be, without doubt, very different if this red heat of iron, or glass in incandescence, instead of being, in fact, 25 times greater than the actual heat of the globe, were, for example only 5 or 6 times as great.

The better to feel the force of this objection, let us make a calculation of the refrigeration of the earth, upon the supposition that in the time of incandescence it was only five times hotter than it is according to our calculations; this solar heat, instead of a compensation of $\frac{1}{50}$ would have only made the compensation of $\frac{1}{250}$ in the time of incandescence, these two terms added together gives $\frac{6}{250}$, which multiplied by $2\frac{1}{2}$, the half of the sum of all the terms of the diminution of heat, gives $\frac{15}{250}$ for the total compensation which the heat of the sun has made during the whole period of the deperdition of the innate heat of the globe, which is 74047 years : therefore we shall have : $\frac{15}{250}$ :: 74047 : 888 $\frac{14}{25}$ from which we see that the prolongation of refrigeration, which for a heat 28 times greater than actual temperature, has been only 770 years, should have

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