

densities of these five matters, of which the terrestrial globe is principally composed, we find its density to be $10\frac{5}{18}$. It is therefore required to find a matter whose density is in the relation of 189 to 1000 density, which is the same as that between Saturn and the Earth. Now this matter might be a kind of pumice stone, somewhat less dense than common pumice stone, whose relative density is here $1\frac{6}{70}$; whence it appears that Saturn is principally composed of a light matter similar to pumice stone.

So likewise the density of the Earth being to that of Jupiter as 1000 to 292, we must suppose that Jupiter is composed of a more dense matter than pumice stone, but much less dense than chalk.

The density of the Earth being to that of the Moon as 1000 to 702, this secondary planet appears composed of a matter whose density is not quite so great as that of hard calcareous stone, but more so than soft.

The density of the Earth being to that of Mars as 1000 to 730, this planet must be composed of a matter somewhat more dense than that of gres, and not so great as that of white marble.

But the density of the Earth being to that of Venus as 1000 to 12700, it may be supposed
that