we shall have $25 : 1 \frac{5}{8} : ; 74047 : 4813 \frac{1}{25}$, so that the refrigeration of the globe of the earth instead of having been prolonged only 770 years, would have been $4813 \frac{1}{25}$ years; which joined to the longest prolongation, the heat of the moon would also produce in this supposition, would give more than 5300 years.

If we adopt the limits laid down by **M. de Marian**, which are from 31 to 32, and suppose that the solar heat is no more than $\frac{1}{32}$ of that of the earth, we shall have only $\frac{1}{4}$ of this prolongation, about 1250 years, instead of 770, which gives the supposition of $\frac{1}{50}$ which we have adopted.

But if we suppose that the sun's heat is only $\frac{1}{250}$ of that of the earth, as appears to result from the observations made at Paris, we should have for the compensation of the incandescence $\frac{1}{6250}$ and $\frac{1}{250}$ for the compensation to the end of the period of 7407 years of the refrigeration of the terrestrial globe to actual temperature, and we should find $\frac{17}{250}$ for the total compensation made by the heat of the sun during this period, which would give only 154 years, or the 5th part of 770 years for the time of the prolongation of refrigeration. And likewise, if in the place of $\frac{1}{50}$ we suppose that the solar heat was $\frac{1}{50}$ of the terrestrial, we should find that