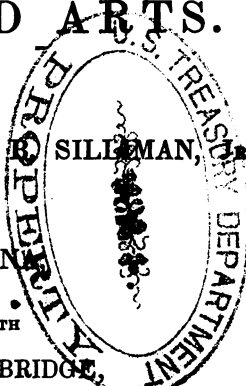


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ART. XXXI.—*Circumstances affecting the Heat of the Sun's Rays;*  
by EUNICE FOOTE.

(Read before the American Association, August 23d, 1856.)

My investigations have had for their object to determine the different circumstances that affect the thermal action of the rays of light that proceed from the sun.

Several results have been obtained.

First. The action increases with the density of the air, and is diminished as it becomes more rarified.

The experiments were made with an air-pump and two cylindrical receivers of the same size, about four inches in diameter and thirty in length. In each were placed two thermometers, and the air was exhausted from one and condensed in the other. After both had acquired the same temperature they were placed in the sun, side by side, and while the action of the sun's rays rose to 110° in the condensed tube, it attained only 88° in the other. I had no means at hand of measuring the degree of condensation or rarefaction.

The observations taken once in two or three minutes, were as follows:

| Exhausted Tube |         | Condensed Tube. |         |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| In shade.      | In sun. | In shade.       | In sun. |
| 75             | 80      | 75              | 80      |
| 76             | 82      | 78              | 95      |
| 80             | 82      | 80              | 100     |
| 83             | 86      | 82              | 105     |
| 84             | 88      | 85              | 110     |

This circumstance must affect the power of the sun's rays in different places, and contribute to produce their feeble action on the summits of lofty mountains.

Secondly. The action of the sun's rays was found to be greater in moist than in dry air.

In one of the receivers the air was saturated with moisture—in the other it was dried by the use of chlorid of calcium.

Both were placed in the sun as before and the result was as follows:

| Dry Air.  |         | Damp Air. |         |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| In shade. | In sun. | In shade. | In sun. |
| 75        | 75      | 75        | 75      |
| 78        | 88      | 78        | 90      |
| 82        | 102     | 82        | 106     |
| 82        | 104     | 82        | 110     |
| 82        | 105     | 82        | 114     |
| 88        | 108     | 92        | 120     |

The high temperature of moist air has frequently been observed. Who has not experienced the burning heat of the sun that precedes a summer's shower? The isothermal lines will, I think, be found to be much affected by the different degrees of moisture in different places.

Thirdly. The highest effect of the sun's rays I have found to be in carbonic acid gas.

One of the receivers was filled with it, the other with common air, and the result was as follows :

| In Common Air. |         | In Carbonic Acid Gas. |         |
|----------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| In shade.      | In sun. | In shade.             | In sun. |
| 80             | 90      | 80                    | 90      |
| 81             | 94      | 84                    | 100     |
| 80             | 99      | 84                    | 110     |
| 81             | 100     | 85                    | 120     |

The receiver containing the gas became itself much heated—very sensibly more so than the other—and on being removed, it was many times as long in cooling.

An atmosphere of that gas would give to our earth a high temperature; and if as some suppose, at one period of its history the air had mixed with it a larger proportion than at present, an increased temperature from its own action as well as from increased weight must have necessarily resulted.

On comparing the sun's heat in different gases, I found it to be in hydrogen gas, 104°; in common air, 106°; in oxygen gas, 108°; and in carbonic acid gas, 125°.

ART. XXXII.—*Review of a portion of the Geological Map of the United States and British Provinces by Jules Marcou;\** By WILLIAM P. BLAKE.

GEOLOGICAL maps of the United States published in Europe and widely circulated among European geologists, are necessarily regarded by us with no small degree of attention and curiosity. This is more especially true, when such maps embrace regions of which the geography has only recently been made known and the geology has never before been laid down on a map with any approach to accuracy.

The recent geological map and profile by M. J. Marcou, which has appeared in the *Annales des Mines* and in the *Bulletin of*

\* Carte Géologique des Etats-Unis et des Provinces Anglaises de l'Amérique du Nord par Jules Marcou. *Annales des Mines*, 5<sup>e</sup> Série, T. vii, p. 329. Published also with the following :

Résumé explicatif d'une carte géologique des Etats-Unis et des provinces anglaises de l'Amérique du Nord, avec un profil géologique allant de la vallée du Mississippi aux côtes du Pacifique, et une planche de fossiles, par M. Jules Marcou *Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France*. Mai, 1855, p. 813.