Tschering, in his reference to color in his book "Physiologie Optics," says regarding this theory: "We suppose each nerve fibre of the retina composed of three fibres of the second order, each of these fibres would be provided with a special terminal organ (a photo-chemical substance) and also with a special central organ. An irritation of the first fibre would produce a red sensation, and an irritation of the second fibre a green sensation, and an irritation of the third a violet sensation. These three are termed principal colors. An irritation of the first two fibres would produce yellow, etc. An irritation of the three produces white, and the absence of all irritation produces a sensation of black.

Hemholtz, while agreeing in the main with Young, argued that each color irritated all three fibres at once, but some in a greater degree than others, and the resultant color sensation would be in accord with which ever nerve fibre was most affected.

It will be seen from this that the retina is supposed to possess a form developing faculty, and a color perception power, for which purpose it may be said to be composed of a set of nerves which are susceptible to form and another set susceptible to color, and that the latter, like the former, have their infinity situated in the brain, so that while the retinal image by means of the former produces in the mind ideas and information coneerning the size, shape, etc., of the object looked at, the latter elothes it in tints in accordance with the manner in which they are affected by the preponderance of the effect on the various nerve fibres that respond to the different colors of which light is said to be composed.

Thus it will be understood that color is merely a mental sensation and has no actual existence, and that objects appear red, blue, green, etc., because the chemical nature of their exterior is such that all but a certain portion of the light is absorbed, the remainder being reflected back enters the eye and, acting upon the particular nerve fibre that responds to the particular portion of the light ray which it represents, the color sensation is thereby produced.