

side of a sash-bar of a window, or by holding up your finger, or the back of your hand, in either case a small shadow is perceivable on each of those surfaces; but a better view of the light shadow may be had by the use of something smooth, as the edge of a knife, or the edges of the two blades of a pair of scissors; the latter, if they are held up in a moderate light with the blades a little extended, a shadow will be seen on the edge of each blade, and at the junction of the two blades, the two shadows, by their junction with each other, will form a compound shadow.

Here we discover, that a dark shadow is projected on the inner side of each sash-bar of a window, and a light shadow is also projected on two sides of each bar, thus every pane of glass is surrounded by four dark shadows and four light shadows; the four dark shadows are in the interior of the room altogether, and the four light shadows are on the sides of the bars, partly outside and partly inside, but rather more outside than inside.

All those shadows are much larger than can be seen by the naked eye, particularly the dark shadows, that are projected a long way into the interior of the room, but they have their extremities obliterated by the light of the eye, and the light shadows that are most exposed are still more obliterated by the united light of the eye and the light of the universe.

From what has been said, we plainly perceive, that the atmosphere, whether illuminated or shaded, contains all the colours equally distributed and intermixed. Where the atmosphere is illuminated—that is, shone through by the light of the eye and the other light of the universe—

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