

placed before the eyes, and looking towards the aperture, we there see all the colours reversed and the bows formed, as upon other occasions, because the light of the eye is now doing what the light of the universe had done before.

Having shown that all those seven colours have their residence in the atmosphere, and also shown how they are magnified into visibility by the use of the prism, assisted by shadows, that each colour requires a shade peculiar to itself to enable it to be seen, and that where the light of the eye and the other light of the universe, either meet or unite, they obliterate all the shadows that are essential to the exhibition of the different colours respectively, and that when all the shadows that exhibit the different colours are obliterated, all distinction of colours is also obliterated, and they together become common light; enough has been done to enable any observer of those colours to form a correct opinion for himself on the ground of what has been said of the pane of glass with its four light colours, and four dark colours, it and they may be considered as a specimen of all that can be seen, when looking through the prism at the clouds or over a landscape, to see more, would only be to see the same over again in a different position:

The white atmosphere, as I have before stated, may be seen by certain contrivances by the naked eye, better without than with a prism.

As it appears that the different colours are affected by their proximity to each other, under various circumstances whereby they produce a mixture of appearances, it may be a gratification to an observer to witness the real cause of the same. I would observe, that any person may gratify his curiosity by procuring a pasteboard, and proceed in some