in breadth. If I change the position of the prism from horizontal to perpendicular, with the thin edge of the prism to myself, and the back to my right, I can then, by turning the face of the prism to my right, increase the panes of glass in breadth, but not in length, and by turning the face of the prism back to the left, I decrease the panes of glass in breadth, but not in length.

It should be understood, every colour that is seen by the use of a prism, is first brought into readiness to be seen by the projection of a shadow, and each particle of a colour, fine and transparent as it is, is, of course, enlarged by the shadow so attached to it, and as it is the shadow of a fluid, it will at the same time partake of the colour of the particle that projects it; still, in this stage, it cannot be seen as a colour by the naked eye, the light of the eye obliterates the colour, and the shadow alone can be seen; as a shadow, the light of the eye can perceive as much of the shadow as it does not obliterate, but it cannot perceive a substance so fine as a colour, but obliterates it; nevertheless, in this state, it is in readiness to be viewed by the prism, whose capabilities will not only lower the brilliancy of the eye, but, at the same time, magnify each and all the particles of both the colours and their shadows.

Perhaps, there is no better place for a person to commence observations upon, than inside of a room, and looking out through a window on a fine clear day.

It should be borne in mind, that the light of the eye obliterates fine shadows, and that the light of the universe obliterates almost all shadows before it; but when the light of the eye directly meets the light of the universe, or that portion of it, generally called sun-light, they, between

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