tal spot upon the glass, so I must consider the object fully accomplished.

Should the observer find any difficulty in distinguishing the difference between the spot produced by the light of the eye and the spot produced by the light of the universe, he can conveniently satisfy himself by making use of a candle, instead of the light of the universe, to demonstrate upon the lens, and the spot that is produced by the light of the eye will exhibit to his view, not only the flame of the candle, but also the candle itself; thus he will have occular demonstration that the light of the eye takes perceptions of objects in their respective locality.

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It is evident that these two spots are produced by different lights, for each of them are inverted towards each other.

When examined by a lens and a candle, the one that appears to float on the glass has all the appearance of a shadow projected by the genuine light of a candle, showing through the common light or flame of the same candle, and leaving an imperfect shadow of the candle upon the glass; whilst the one that has the appearance of being seen at a great distance through the glass has all the appearance of the candle in as full perfection as though the eye were looking directly at the candle; and the fact that they both are always inverted towards each other denotes that the lights that produced them must come upon the glass from different directions, for, whichever way the one points, the other always points to the contrary; that is, if the point of one is towards the north, the point of the other is always towards the south, and if the point of one is towards the east, the point of the other is always towards the west, and

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