

ter than the compounded metal with which telescope mirrors are made; and that although there are two reflectors in the glasses, they yet give a brighter and more clear light than metal. Secondly, by receiving the light of the sun in a dark place, and by comparing it with this light of the sun reflected by a glass, I found, that at small distances, as four or five feet, it only lost about half by reflection, which I judged by letting a second reflected light fall on the first; for the briskness of these two reflected lights appeared to be equal to that of direct light. Thirdly, having received at the distances of 100, 200, and 300 feet, this light reflected by great glasses, I perceived that it did not lose any of its strength by the thickness of the air it had to pass through.

I afterwards tried the same experiments on the light of candles; and to assure myself more exactly of the quantity of weakness that reflection causes to this light, I made the following experiments:

I seated myself opposite a glass mirror with a book in my hand, in a room where the darkness of the night would not permit me to distinguish a single object. In an adjoining room I had a lighted candle placed at about 40 feet  
distance;