

Mr. Moser has endeavored to discover whether other modifications of the image do not take place at other stages of the process; for that purpose, he took two plates, of which one had been subjected to the iodine, and the other to the chloride of iodine, and placed each of them in a separate camera, the lenses of which were turned towards some distant houses: the cameras were in a room completely darkened, to avoid the action of the diffused light. The season was very favorable; it was in winter: the experiment was prolonged during thirteen days, at the end of which period positive images were found on the two plates. The one which had been subjected to the chloride of iodine presented the strongest image, and had a very fine appearance by the brightness of its colors; the light parts were of very bright sky-blue, and the shades of a very intense fire-red. Mr. Moser considers these images as being always the first positive images.

"The plate prepared by the chloride of iodine having been immersed in the solution of hyposulphite of soda, the colors immediately disappeared, and the negative image was perceived.

"Mr. Moser afterwards made a series of experiments with polarised rays, in order to discover whether the rays which produced the images differed in this respect from the luminous rays; he has not been able to ascertain any difference between them.

"He placed in front of the lens of the camera an achromatic prism, composed of carbonate of lime, for one of the images, and directed the lens upon a statute; the result was, that he obtained two images, that were perfectly distinct and clear, although only one of the two appeared achromatic to the eye of the beholder.

"Mr. Moser also obtained impressions of the colored rings, and of the images given by the polarised light in crystalized plates, colored glasses, &c., &c.; in all these cases

the images were found to be similar to those that are seen direct by the naked eye.

"It has long been known, that if a piece of plate glass, well polished, be written upon with certain substances, and afterwards the writing be effaced, and the surface completely cleaned, the letters always re-appear when the glass is breathed upon. Mr. Moser has proved that this phenomenon is the case with all polished bodies, whatever be the nature of the substance with which the writing may have been traced. It is thus that this effect is obtained, in a very evident manner, in breathing upon a looking-glass, and tracing immediately upon it some letters with a very clean hair pencil: if you breathe again upon the glass, after the first moisture has evaporated, the writing will re-appear. The same phenomenon is exhibited even after an interval of several days, on the surface of mercury, provided that liquid is left in a state of perfect rest. It is also observed, by placing upon a polished plate a pattern cut out, and then breathing upon the pattern. The vapor of water, which becomes condensed at the parts cut out, being evaporated, you can always discover, on breathing afresh upon the plate, the place occupied by the parts of the pattern cut out of the first application of the breath.

"Mr. Regnault thinks, that in these last experiments, the small quantity of greasy matter which is constantly found on the surface of bodies, or which may have been cast upon them by the breath, may have a considerable share in the production of the phenomenon in question; by being deposited in different quantities on the surface of the plate, it may sufficiently modify the nature of that surface, so as to cause such modification to be evinced by the unequal reflections of light produced on the unequal deposit of the vapor.

"Mr. Moser has found that the vapor of iodine, and the vapor of mercury, are very excellent agents to produce the manifestation of images; in cases where the vapor of