iodine alone did not bring out the image, it was generally produced afterwards, by exposing the plate to the mercurial vapors.

"A silver plate was iodized in the same manner as for the Daguerreian proofs: on it were placed various objects, metallic and non-metallic medals. Sometimes, on an object being taken off the place it had occupied, the impression was immediately recognised; but it was chiefly by exposing the plate to the vapor of mercury, that the image appeared in a sufficiently distinct manner to appreciate perfectly the figures, letters, &c.

"This experiment succeeds just as well in complete darkness, or during the night, as under the influence of light.

"An iodized plate acted upon in the same manner, presented no image after the object had been taken off; but the image appeared immediately with the greatest distinctness, when the plate was exposed to the diffused light, or to the sun.

A visible image may even be obtained on a very highly polished silver plate, which has never been used, *without subjecting it previously to the iodine;* after being in contact with the object, it is exposed to the vapor of mercury. The same experiment has succeeded with other metallic plates.

"Mr. Moser concludes from these experiments, that, when a surface has been touched in certain parts by a body, the former has acquired the property of condensing the vapors of the substances, which exercise a certain force of adhesion towards it, acting in a different manner on the parts touched, than on those which have not been in contact with it. So that it would appear that the contact would have produced in this case a modification analogous to that of the action of light.

"Among the experiments made by Mr. Moser, I will cite the following:—a silver plate having been iodized during the night, and in complete darkness,—an engraved agate medal, a horn ring, &c., were placed upon the plate, which was afterwards subjected to the mercurial vapor, when perfectly distinct images of the figures engraved on the agate, letters engraved on the metallic plate, and the ring, &c., were seen on the iodized silver plate.

"Plates acted upon in the same manner were exposed to the diffused and solar light, and images quite as distinct were seen to appear directly upon them. Other experiments were made, in which the impressioned plate was exposed under colored glasses, to the solar radiations; only tracings of the images were obtained under the violet glasses, the images were very distinct.

"A silver plate, which had never been used, was polished with great care, and then placed under a black screen, in which figures had been cut out; the screen did not touch the plate. The apparatus was exposed during several successive days to the solar light. The plate having been afterwards subjected to the mercurial vapor, the image of the parts cut out, appeared perfectly distinct on the plate.

"The same experiment succeeded very well with a copper-plate, by exposing it afterwards to the vapor of iodine.

"The same result was obtained upon a piece of looking-glass, by breathing upon it after the contact.

"The foregoing experiments demonstrate that modifications analogous to those which these bodies experience under the influence of light, are formed on the surface of polished bodies by contact. But here follows a much more extraordinary result, mentioned by Mr. Moser: it is, that the same phenomenon is produced in the most complete darkness, by bodies placed at a distance. Mr. Moser announces this fact in the following manner:—*When two bodies are sufficiently near each other, they impress their images respectively one on the other.*

"The experiments, illustrative of the above fact, were made in total darkness and by night; the plates, and the bodies producing the image, were put into a close