

of the sun's disks as there are physical points in the reflecting surface; the middle point forms an image of the disk, the adjoining points form the like, and of the same size, which exceed a little the middle disk: it is the same with the other points, and the image is composed of an infinity of disks, which surmounting regularly, and anticipating circularly one over the other, form the reflected image, of which the middle point of the glass is the centre.

If the image composed of all these disks is received at a small distance, then their extent being somewhat larger than that of the glass, this image is of the same figure and nearly of the same extent as the glass; but when the image is received at a great distance from the glass, where the extent of the disks is much greater than that of the glass, the image no longer retains the same figure as the glass, but becomes necessarily circular. To find the point of distance where the image loses its square figure, we have only to seek for the distance where the glass appears under an angle equal to that the sun forms to our sight, i. e. an angle of 32 minutes, and this distance will be that where the image will lose its square figure, and become round, for the disks having
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