is corrected in the small massive telescope which I speak of.

According to the experiments of M. Bouguer, the thickness of a line of glass destroys $\frac{2}{7}$ of light, and consequently the diminution would be made in the following proportion :

Thickness, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 lines

Diminution, $\frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{10}{49}$ $\frac{50}{343}$ $\frac{250}{2401}$ $\frac{1250}{16807}$ $\frac{6250}{117694}$

So that by the sum of these six terms we should find, that the light which passes through six lines of glass would lose $\frac{102024}{117649}$, that is, about $\frac{10}{11}$ of its quantity. But it must be considered, that M. Bouguer makes use of glasses which are but little transparent, since he has observed, that the thickness of a line of these glasses destroys $\frac{2}{7}$ of the light. By the experiments which I have made on different kinds of white glass, it has appeared to me that the light diminishes much less. These experiments are easy to be made, and are what all the world may repeat.

In a dark chamber, whose walls were blackened, and which I made use of for optical experiments, I had a candle lighted of five to the pound ; the room was very large and the candle the only light in it; I then tried at what distance I could read by this light, and found that I read very easily at 24 feet four inches