graphs, taken with the spectroscope in different positions, failed to show the smallest trace of shift from flexure. The only suggestion we can make in explanation is that the piece of solid radium bromide accidentally shifted in its cell, so as no longer to be directly under the slit, and in consequence the collimator lens was not wholly filled with light.

The results of the experiments described in this paper would appear to show generally, if analogy with electric stimulation may be assumed, that the radium stimulation, whether we take the operative cause to lie in the β rays, or in the encounters of nitrogen molecules with the active molecules of radium—by which, for the first time, a spectrum of bright bands in the ultra-violet region has been obtained at ordinary temperatures, and without the intervention of an electric discharge—from the very circumstance of its being of such a nature as to give rise to the band spectrum of nitrogen, is not of a kind which can elicit from either the molecules of bromine, or of radium their characteristic line spectra.

The question suggests itself whether or not the same inability may hold in respect of the helium molecule, which is easily stimulated by an electric discharge; we have not as yet made experiments on this point.

"Correction to Paper 'On the Spectrum of Radium.'" By Sir W. Crookes, F.R.S. Received November 9, 1903.

The faint line 3961·624, described* as a radium line, is due to aluminium, being one of the strongest lines in the Al spectrum. Its wave-length, recently measured on a special aluminium photograph, shows the identity; moreover, with a pure salt of radium it is found to be absent.

* 'Roy. Soc. Proc.,' this volume, p. 300.
