

The globe a few days ago had an
article in wh. it gave an acc^t of
my attempt at "Seeing by wire"
written by some one present at last
meeting of Physical, I suppose

10/117

Φ, Sunday.

The fluorescent plates are the most
important thing done yet in the subject.
Abney told me yesterday that he thought
Bequerel had proved that currents
flow from fluorescence; but no one
else seems to know yet, & I hope he
is mistaken*. Observe the importance of
a fluorescent plate [I told you how I
make them] - They hold out indefinitely.
I have one now wh. I made 5 days
ago, & it gives with blue light quite as
strong a current as ever! Stronger,
I think, than the bromide covered
photographic plates. I was wrong in
telling you that red gives a fluorescent
current = & opp. to blue. It gives none
yet over. I had to eliminate Grove's
* I can't find it in his *de l'amière*.

Current - wh. is a current set up by light
in falling on one of two perfectly clean
silver or platinum plates in a liquid.
Pope has made an important omission
in not observing that this ^{heavily} zinc current
is \pm opp. for red & blue. Red gives
the current in the old Daniell direction
because, I presume, it has oxy. dissol.
action. Eliminating this current,
the red falling on fluorescent
plate gives no current.

The law of the matter, I think, is that
only those rays wh. a fluorescent
body absorbs (& transforms) will
give currents.

I am now making photoelectric
cells of pure transparent celatine -

no liquid. The plates are one in
front (& in contact with celatine)
& the other at opp. face. Celatine
conducts, so you don't want a
liquid, & no absorption (very much)
of the fluorescin will take place, as
it does in liquid cell.

When the liquid in cell fluoresces, &
clean plates are plunged into it,
currents ^{are} opposite to directions
when plates are covered ^{with fluores. emulsion} & liquid
~~is~~ pure.

Shall next try Phosphorescence.
I have idea of results

M. 10/117