

be explained in this way.

As soon as the current was shut off, the wheel started and ran as before. Reversing the current made no difference in the result.

I see no way at present of explaining this except by supposing that the radiation within the bulb is interfered with by the field.

Perhaps this has been noticed before, but I have not heard of it.

I am,

Yours very sincerely

A. Gray

Prof. G. F. FitzGerald, F.R.S.

Perry Bryn, Bangor  
N. Wales.

9/37 Aug. 7, 1899

Dear Prof. FitzGerald,

Many thanks for your very kind letter and testimonial which I received on Saturday. Your statement is all that I could desire, and I am very grateful for it.

The <sup>new</sup> electing body at Glasgow is somewhat heterogeneous. The large majority of its members are city men, and though this, I must suppose, is a good thing, it renders their action a little difficult to predict. So far they seem to <sup>be inclined to</sup> rely a little too exclusively on purely academical or examination honours.



I intensely dislike putting my friends to trouble, but if anything further comes in your way by private correspondence or otherwise to help me at this juncture I will not be labouring them away - unless they reject me.

9/37

I hope to be at Dover for a few days at least, but it is just possible that I may be prevented. The meeting fits in badly with some of our College arrangements in regards scholarship examinations.

On Saturday I managed to have an hour or two's work with the magnet. One observation which I made, and repeated I should think twenty five or thirty

in succession, times, seems to me interesting.

I separated the pole faces sufficiently to admit a radiometer with the plane of rotation parallel to the field. The radiometer was driven by a burning taper placed about 1/4 inches off. A field of about 8000 or 9000 lines was then applied. The spin immediately slowed down and stopped completely. The field in fact held the vanes at rest with the taper at this distance.

Of course the film of black on the vanes conducts and the induced currents will retard the motion; but the complete stoppage <sup>such always occurred</sup> cannot, it seems to me