wood and its elements, metallic or otherwise, of low atomic weight, the elements of low atomic weight being pervious or transparent to these rars, whilst the heavier atomic weight elements are opaque, althongh in rery thin layers they also are transparent.


Some of the salts of some of the heavier metals are capable of stopping these rays and converting them into light or luminous rays, notably tungstate of calcium or platinocyanide of barium, hence screens can be coated with such materials. Screens of these materials constitute the screens upon which our shadow pictures are produced. Any object placed between the Crooke's tube throws a shadow according to its opacity to the X-rays, thus the skin and flesh are more easily penetrated than the bones, and they'in turn vary in opacity according to their density and so also do the other tissues of the body. And the soft parts as well as the bones differ in transparency inversely as their thickness.


Crook's Tobe:
The rays emanate from the antikathode plate in the Crooke's tube from a point, as light from a candle, and they direrge from that point in straight lines in all directions in front of the antikathode, forming a hemisphere of rays direrging from a point, and to rier an object mithout distortion it is necessary for the screen to be held in a plane which is normal to some of the. radii of that luminous hemisphere. This can be judged of by moring the object slightly to right and left or up and dorn, and observing that point where the distortion is least, or altering the position of the screen or of the patient to obtain a good viers. I have a narrow frame of hardwood placed on legs of conrenient beight to stand by and lean orer, 18 inches wide and sir feet long. with

