It may be seen from New York Harbor, at Bayonne, N. J., a faint, white smoke drifting in the direction of a breeze. As far away as Westfield, N. J., twelve miles, it may be detected by the nose. It is from an oil refinery. With a Southern breeze, it is recognizable in any part of New York City. The particles of smoke are colloids in air, and the air may be ever so quiet and yet the white particles appear to be held in suspension like other colloids. It may be concluded, I think, that colloids are not truly held in *permanent* suspension, but are in the process of *sinking* in an absolutely quiet liquid, and that they do not sink fast, because the mass or weight of a particle diminishes in much larger proportion than its surface, and I conclude further, that, whether any electricity is present or not, and independently of the curious action of electrolytes upon colloids—that colloids sink very slowly in a liquid free from circulation, because the surface of a colloid is enormous in proportion to its weight.

[COMMUNICATED AFTER ADJOURNMENT BY MR. C. F. BURGESS.]

In regard to the paper by Mr. Carl Hering on "Electrolytic Conduction without Electrodes," I might add still another way for setting up and detecting the flow of current in an electrolytic conductor without the use of electrodes. Mr. A. B. Marvin, of the department of Applied Electrochemistry of the University of Wisconsin, has devised and tested a number of methods for detecting the flow of current induced in an electrolyte, a number of which were mentioned in Mr. Hering's paper, and from the results of such tests it seems very conclusive that the flow of current without electrodes is very similar in what are known as electrolytic conductors and in metallic conductors. The difficulty in demonstrating this fact lies in the enormous difference existing between the conductivities of the two classes of conductors. One of the methods which apparently bears the stamp of novelty was the introduction of a good conducting electrolyte in place of the squirrel-cage armature of a three-phase induction motor. It was thought that if a rotation either of electrolyte or the vessel in which the electrolyte was contained could be produced, it would be a demonstration of the fact that currents were set up in the electrolyte without electrodes. This was found to be the case. In rotating the field in one direction, the electrolyte began to revolve after a short time, and on reversing the direction of the rotating field, the electrolyte came to a rest and then slowly reversed its direction.