

vapor tension tables for water between 99° and 101° C. to the attention of physicists.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that we propose to use the boiling point method only for getting *differential* results in gravity and not for absolute results. All necessary refinements are now to be introduced in the future work.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE NATURE OF ELECTRIC DISCHARGE

At a meeting of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, on October 17, the writer presented photographic plates which strongly confirm conclusions reached in former papers.¹ Pin-head terminals rest with their rounded heads upon the film of a photographic plate. Their distance from each other is about 7 cm. One terminal is grounded in the yard outside of the building. The other leads to a variable spark-gap at the negative terminal of an 8-plate influence machine, the positive terminal being grounded on a water-pipe. With very short spark-gaps, the passing of a single spark produces discharge images immediately around the pin-heads. Increasing the spark-length enlarges the images, which are in the nature of brush discharges. The negative glow around the pin-head which communicates with the negative terminal of the machine increases very little in diameter, and the discharge lines in it are radial. The discharge lines around the grounded pin-head for short sparks follow approximately the lines of force. With longer sparks they are somewhat distorted, as if beaten back by a blast from the opposite or negative terminal. As has been suggested in the papers referred to these discharge lines in the "positive column" are drainage lines, along which Franklin's fluid is being conducted into the positive or grounded terminal. The portions of the air molecules which constitute the stepping stones for the negative corpuscles are urged in a direction opposite

to that in which the negative discharge is flowing, thus promoting the lengthening of the drainage lines. Many hundreds of plates have been exposed in an attempt to adjust the spark-gap so that these drainage lines would end just outside of the negative glow without reaching it. In this way the length of these lines may be gradually increased until they approach the dark space around the negative glow. This dark space is a region where convection of atoms which have been supercharged within the negative glow are urged by convection away from the negative terminal. If the drainage lines reach this convection region, they cross it and reach the negative glow. It has thus far been found impossible to have them end within this Faraday dark space. If the spark-gap at the machine is so adjusted that only one or two drainage lines reach the negative glow, these lines will unite end on with the radial discharge lines of the negative glow. At the same time there is a distortion in the lines at and near their union, which reveals the commotion produced by the opposing "electric winds."

If now the spark-gap at the machine be slightly increased, other drainage lines reach the negative glow. They cross its radial discharge lines, and even extend beyond the negative terminal. In a few cases the entire area of the negative glow is traversed by these drainage lines. It is evident that we have here the same conditions that Goldstein found in the vacuum tube. These drainage lines are the canal rays of the vacuum tube.

This explanation of the nature of electric discharge enables us to understand why the positive column in a vacuum tube follows the tube in all of its windings and bends. It is not a convection column, but a drainage column. It is a conduction column. The conditions are different from those in a copper wire, in that the parts of the atoms which constitute the conductor are in gaseous form, and are capable of yielding to the force which urges them in a direction opposite to that in which the negative corpuscles are being urged.

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¹ *Trans. Acad. of Sc. of St. Louis*, XIX., Nos. 1 and 4.