found, as in the copper wire, that there was no permanent alteration unless there was permanent stretching.

Hitherto the results on specific resistance have been given by all investigators on this subject, except Lord Kelvin, in volume units, but, as the alteration in density is in every case very small, the results obtained in the present investigation are in very good agreement with those of former experimenters.

The conclusions arrived at are that for practical purposes any mechanical treatment, however severe, does not affect the electrical properties of the metals tested. As contrasted with this, it is interesting to note that the smallest impurity in the metal produces a greater change than the most severe mechanical treatment. For example, an impurity of \( \frac{3}{8} \) per cent. lowers the electrical conductivity by 13.5 per cent. while an impurity of \( \frac{5}{8} \) per cent. lowers it as much as 30 per cent.

III. "A New Hypothesis concerning Vision." By John Berry Haycraft, M.D., D.Sc. Communicated by E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S. Received February 16, 1893.

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