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My dear George

Your suggestion that water takes the potential of the faster ions seems to be good.
I send a few results which follow the rule with few exceptions – the values are the nearest approximations but the signs are probably in most cases right.
The velocity of ions is from Kohlrausch. Electrolysis Rpt 1889. I confess to some scepticism as to these specific ionic speeds. I suppose it has been noted already that if water conducted part of the current there would be formation of ~~cathode~~ anode water at the anode (by secondary action of O) and decomp^{n} of water at ~~anode~~ cathode causing a solution at former & consequent apparent migration of H Cl with the current.
It is a complicated problem, I should be very glad if you can look over enclosed & perhaps suggest something worth trying next.
I is not sure if whether of speed of Cl is 54 that of Cly should be $\frac{54}{2}$ – Should it?

After you left the College that day J. Larmor came in & taking his stand on the sure ground of thermodynamics, warned me off the premises, accusing me of unlawful possession of a certain difference of potential to wit 1·4 D. for H_2SO_4/Aq.
It being according to the law

in that case made and provided, a gross misdemeanor to extract 1.4 D out of what ~~only~~ contains only .35 D. The plea of an enormous temperature coefficient was disallowed.

Nevertheless the 1.4 is there, How do you account for it! Negative heats of dilution are also awkward.

Might I ask you to mention to Pff. Sollas about lecturing here next winter and see if he takes kindly to the notion. Maurice will be president Or should I write direct?

I hope all are well with you —

15/25. Yours faithfully
J Brown

$P = P_0 + P_1$ $\qquad$ $T = \frac{d\psi}{dn} + P_1$

$\alpha = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1$ $\qquad$ $\lambda = \frac{d\Omega}{dn} + \alpha_1$

$\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{V}\cdot\left(\frac{Q}{\xi}w - \frac{R}{\xi}v\right)$ $\qquad$ ψ & Ω being indep. of time

$V\cdot\frac{dP_1}{dt} = \left(\frac{d\gamma}{dz} - \frac{d\beta_1}{dy}\right)$

But if P_0 is indep. of time and α_0 " " " curl

$V\frac{dP}{dt} = \left(\frac{d\gamma}{dz} - \frac{d\beta_1}{dy}\right)$ ✓

$\beta_1 v - \gamma_1 w = \Pi Q_1$

$P_1\alpha_1 + Q_1\beta_1 + R_1\gamma_1 = 0$

$P_1 u_2 + Q v + R r = 0$

$\alpha u + \beta v +$

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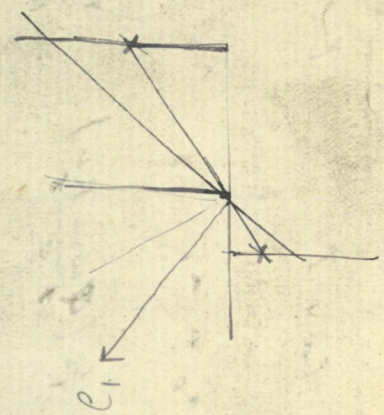
$\Pi u = (Q_1\gamma_1 - R_1\beta_1)$ ←

$\Pi\frac{u}{V} = U$ $\qquad$ $\Pi = \Pi(\Sigma\cdot B)$

$U u = U(\Sigma_1 B_1) = \Sigma U V(\Sigma B)$

$\int\Sigma_1 B_1 = 0$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