

Sense that matter consists of
discrete molecules in an isotropic
continuous medium called?

I won't bother you any more:
but as this structure criticism
is fundamental, I want to
see to the bottom of it. Many thanks.

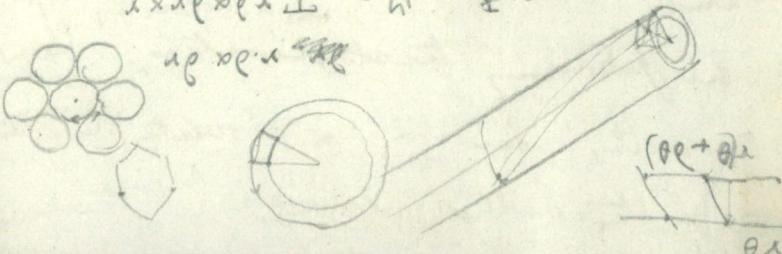
Yours ever

$\gamma^1 \Delta = 3$ $\gamma^1 \Delta f =$
 $sp \cdot \gamma^1 \Delta = \gamma^1 \Delta =$

group of $m \frac{w}{2H} \frac{3}{1} = sp$ $\theta \times \gamma^1 \Delta^2$
 $\gamma^1 \Delta = W$ $m = \frac{sp}{\theta p}$

Edgew

$\gamma^2 \Delta H =$ $\frac{sp}{\theta p}$
 $sp \cdot \Delta H \cdot m =$ $L = \frac{sp}{\theta p} \Delta H$
 $1 \times 1 \Delta \times p \Delta H = W$ $L =$



24/45 ST JOHN'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

July 5. 1894
Dear Prof. Tyndall

Many thanks for your
views & criticism.

Not knowing what matter is,
and knowing that comets, vacuum
tubes &c. present velocities which
indicate a transfer of something which
can hardly be ordinary heavy matter, my
point was to disentangle an ion & see
what would happen to it. It has
inertia: and a + and a - work
under wind and other like the
components of a binary star with
transverse speed. They would form a
perfectly steady system, vibrating
and also revolving
together with a secular circulation
almost
but, with actual daintiness, a no
loss of energy by radiation. This

circulation not being purely cyclic
would behave like super magnetism.

I don't mean anything more than
that this might be left in view
as a possibility, or an illustration
that transference can take place
in the aether that is not ^{24/45} convection of matter or radiation.

As to "centres of gravitational strain"
I think you misunderstand. To
manufacture one proceed as follows:
Starting from any centre in isotropic
aether suppose it cut up into very
small cones or pyramids with their
vertices all at the common centre:
give each of these filamentary
elements a twist round in the
same direction, taking hold of it by

the vertex: when they are all
thus uniformly twisted in the
same direction, suppose the
medium all soldered up again
(mean to become again continuous).

It has now got intrinsic twist-
symmetrical all round the vertex
and, in every respect it remains
isotropic. This twist cannot be taken
out: it is fairly the crystallization
of the medium, but it can move
about into a new position and
in doing so exhibit inertia
while it is attracted by
ions or whatever they may be.
neighbouring twist-positions. How
does this assume a discrete structure
for the aether, except in the necessary