

Viscosity.

Torsion.

The Velocity of the Molecules of Gases.

Hardness.

Magnetism.

The Velocity of Light.

Optical Activity.

Friction.

The Velocity of Sound.

The Wave Length of Light.

The Length of the Path of a Gaseous Particle.

To these may be added the phenomena of radioactivity, etc.

It is clear that in the present state of knowledge the consideration of most of these properties is uncalled for. However, it may perhaps be noted in passing that the compressibility of water is remarkably small, that of protoplasm even less.<sup>1</sup> Hence even great changes in pressure do not readily damage the organism, and, indeed, a frog's muscle appears to function normally after undergoing a pressure of 500 atmospheres.<sup>2</sup> Further, it is of decided consequence for many reasons that the optical properties of water are such

<sup>1</sup> Henderson and Brink, *American Journal of Physiology*, XXI, 248, 1908.

<sup>2</sup> Henderson, Leland, and Means, *American Journal of Physiology*, XXII, 48, 1908.