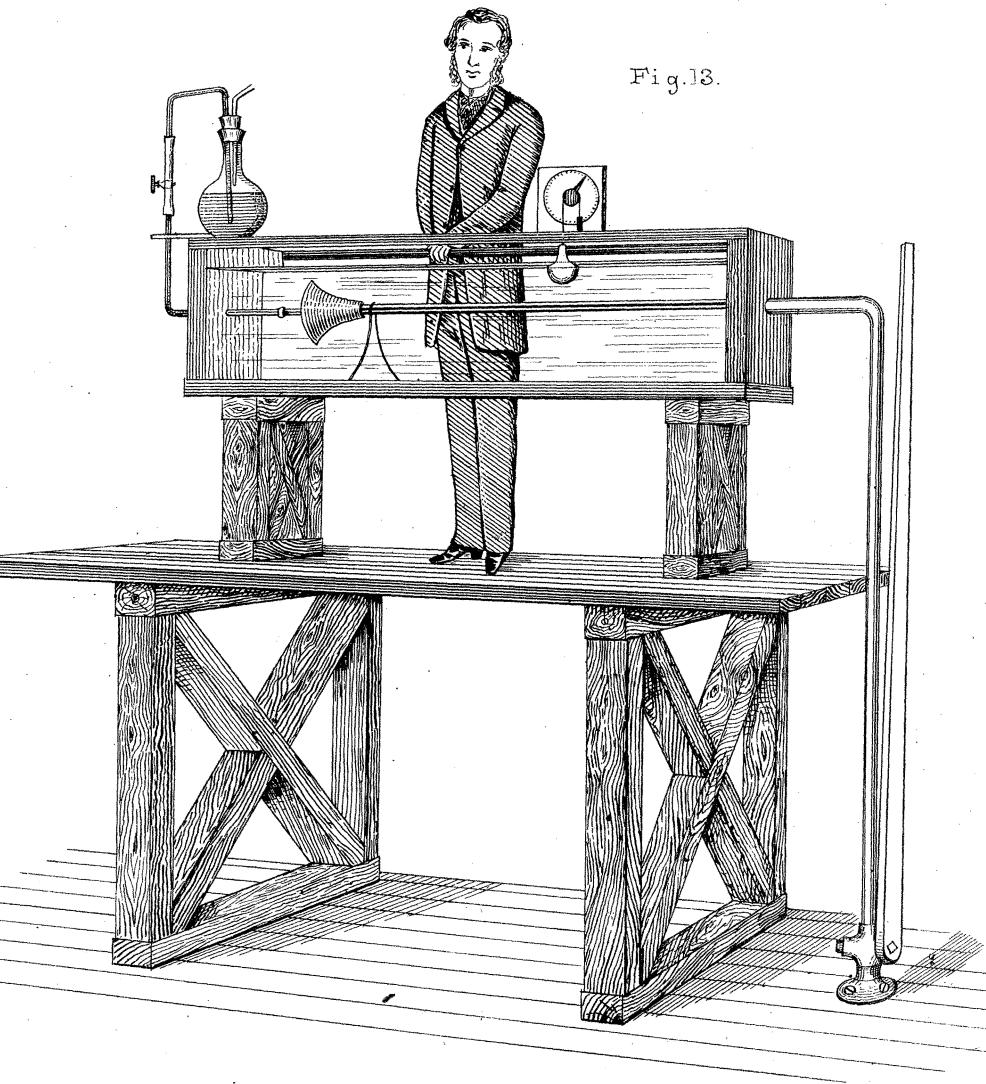


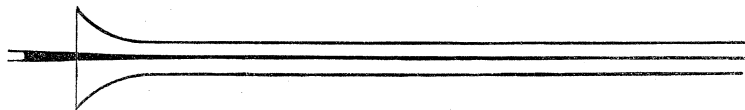
Fig. 13.



The general results were as follows :—

(1.) When the velocities were sufficiently low, the streak of colour extended in a beautiful straight line through the tube, fig. 3.

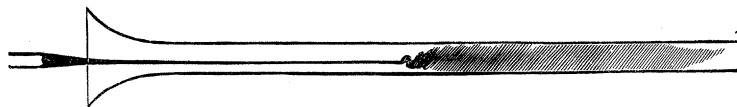
Fig. 3.



(2.) If the water in the tank had not quite settled to rest, at sufficiently low velocities, the streak would shift about the tube, but there was no appearance of sinuosity.

(3.) As the velocity was increased by small stages, at some point in the tube, always at a considerable distance from the trumpet or intake, the colour band would all at once mix up with the surrounding water, and fill the rest of the tube with a mass of coloured water, as in fig. 4.

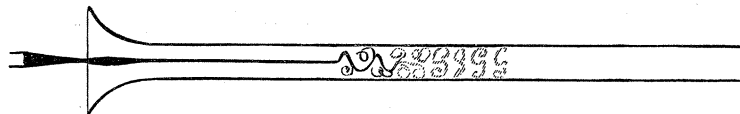
Fig. 4.



Any increase in the velocity caused the point of break down to approach the trumpet, but with no velocities that were tried did it reach this.

On viewing the tube by the light of an electric spark, the mass of colour resolved itself into a mass of more or less distinct curls, showing eddies, as in fig. 5.

Fig. 5.



$$\frac{\frac{dp}{dx}}{\rho u^2/D}$$

