

$T - 273$	T (observed)	T (calculated)	Difference in percents.
- 28°	408.50	401.79	+ 1.7 p.Ct.
- 20.75	379.91	375.84	+ 1.1
- 11.3	339.41	344.51	- 1.5
+ 0.75	305.72	308.32	- 0.8
10.8	280.21	281.06	- 0.3
19.0	259.81	260.62	- 0.3
27.8	236.17	240.33	- 1.7
35.9	220.995	223.05	- 0.9
45.2	204.595	204.74	- 0.1
55.8	186.58	185.69	+ 0.5
66.6	169.99	168.11	+ 1.1
75.2	157.59	155.31	+ 1.5
85.1	143.46	141.78	+ 1.2
93.15	133.38	131.64	+ 1.2
104.3	120.88	118.80	+ 1.8
110.7	112.68	112.00	+ 0.6
122.95	97.06	100.04	- 3.0

The times of passage I observed also satisfy approximately the relation:

$$\mu p^{\frac{1}{3}} = \text{Const.},$$

in which μ is the coefficient of viscosity when the liquid is under the pressure of its own vapour and p the vapour-pressure.

COMMUNICATIONS

PHYSICAL LABORATORY

FROM THE

AT THE

UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN

BY

PROF. DR. H. KAMERLINGH ONNES.

Nº. 3.

Dr. R. SISSINGH. On Kerr's Magneto-optic Phenomenon in the case of Equatorial Magnetization of Iron.

(Translated from: *Natuurk. Verhandel. Kon. Akad. v. Wetensch. Amsterdam. Deel 28. 1890.*)

Because there appeared a translation of the somewhat abridged paper (*Wied. Ann. Bd. 42 p. 115. (1891)*) in *Phil. Mag. (5). Vol. 31. p. 293. 1891*, a reprint seems unnecessary.