On the other hand t_c is the highest of these four temperatures, if there should exist mixtures, the critical temperature of which is higher than that of the components. In general the following relation exists between these four temperatures:

$$b_1 t_a + b_2 t_b = 2 b_{12} t_c + (b_1 + b_2 - 2 b_{12}) t_d .$$

If we call t_m the temperature that fulfils the condition that

$$(b_1 + b_2) t_m = b_1 t_a + b_2 t_b ,$$

t_m lies always between t_c and t_d, while the distance between t_m and t_c is smaller than that between t_m and t_d.

Physics. — „*Measurements on the course of the isotherms in the proximity of the plaitpoint and particularly on the course of the retrograde condensation in a mixture of carbonic acid and hydrogen.*" By Dr. J. VERSCHAFFELT *(Communication N°. 45 from the Physical Laboratory at Leiden,* by Prof. H. KAMERLINGH ONNES.*)*

(Will be published in the Proceedings of the next meeting.)

Physics. — „*Measurements on the magnetic rotatory dispersion of gases.*" By Dr. L. H. SIERTSEMA *(Communication N°. 46 from the Physical Laboratory at Leiden,* by Prof. KAMERLINGH ONNES.)

(Will be published in the Proceedings of the next meeting).

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