For this experiment we may put

$$w = \cdot 0000188$$
$$T = 288.$$
$$J = 4 \cdot 19 \times 10^7$$
$$K = \cdot 0917$$
$$d = 8 \cdot 503$$

The substitution gives

$$1/q - 1/q' = \cdot 0031 \times 10^{-12}.$$

The agreement between theory and experiment leaves no such large gap to be filled as did the results of Wertheim; that the approach is so good suggests that it might be profitable to extend such experiments over a much larger range of substances.

I have to thank Messrs. J. D. Buchanan and C. W. Robb of the class of 1912, for making many of the observations recorded above.

Department of Physics,
    University of Toronto,
        May 15th, 1911.