$(1+Ap+Bp^2)$. We have tabulated B/A and $\partial \ln \rho_i/\partial p \equiv A+\frac{1}{3}\beta$ where β is the compressibility.

The pressure coefficient of ideal resistance of specimens in the two-phase region was correlated with the amount of low-temperature phase present. This was estimated from a measurement of the absolute resistivity of the specimen at 20·35 °K,

TABLE 7. A COMPARISON OF RESULTS FOR THE IDEAL RESISTIVITY OF B.C.C. SODIUM AT ZERO PRESSURE

	ρ_i/T^* (10^{-8} Ω cm deg K^{-1})				
T (°K)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
295	$1{\cdot}610_2$	—	1·641 (1·019)†	—	—
273·15	$1{\cdot}570_3$	$1{\cdot}608_5$ (1·024)†	1·609 (1·025)	$1{\cdot}570_3$ (1·000)	$1{\cdot}570_3$ (1·000)
260	$1{\cdot}547_2$	—	1·589 (1·027)	—	—
240	$1{\cdot}510_9$	—	1·559 (1·032)	—	—
220	$1{\cdot}476_0$	—	1·528 (1·035)	—	—
200	$1{\cdot}437_1$	—	1·494 (1·040)	—	—
180·5	$1{\cdot}397_6$	1·470 (1·052)	—	—	—
180	$1{\cdot}396_6$	—	1·461 (1·046)	—	—
170·87	$1{\cdot}377_2$	—	—	—	$1{\cdot}423_7$ (1·034)
160	$1{\cdot}353_5$	—	1·419 ($1{\cdot}048_5$)	—	—
140	$1{\cdot}302_5$	—	1·371 ($1{\cdot}052_5$)	—	—
136·0	$1{\cdot}291_0$	1·365 (1·058)	—	—	—
120	$1{\cdot}236_7$	—	1·306 (1·056)	—	—
108·72	$1{\cdot}189_3$	—	—	—	$1{\cdot}249_8$ (1·051)
100	$1{\cdot}145_5$	—	1·211 (1·057)	—	—
97·12	$1{\cdot}129_5$	1·206 (1·068)	—	—	—
89·50	$1{\cdot}079_0$	1·163 (1·078)	—	—	—
87·8	$1{\cdot}068_7$	—	—	$1{\cdot}113_1$ ($1{\cdot}041_5$)	—
80	$1{\cdot}006_3$	—	1·068 ($1{\cdot}061_5$)	—	—
77·6	$0{\cdot}986_4$	—	—	$1{\cdot}021_9$ (1·036)	—
76·41	$0{\cdot}974_0$	1·052 (1·080)	—	—	—
59·63	$0{\cdot}786_5$	$0{\cdot}852_6$ (1·084)	—	—	—
56·77	$0{\cdot}743_9$	—	—	—	$0{\cdot}795_4$ (1·071)
50·10	$0{\cdot}634_8$	$0{\cdot}693_8$ (1·093)	—	—	—
44·00	$0{\cdot}520_4$	$0{\cdot}567_5$ (1·091)	—	—	—

* Normalized to a value of $1{\cdot}570_3 \times 10^{-8}$ Ω cm deg K^{-1} at 273·15 °K (except columns 2 and 3).

† The figures in brackets are the ratios $\dfrac{\rho_i \text{ (capillary)}}{\rho_i \text{ (bare wire)}}$.

(1) This work, bare wires. (2) This work, capillary tube specimen Na (4), normalized at 273·15 °K to the results of Bradshaw & Pearson. (3) Bradshaw & Pearson (1956), capillary tube specimen (these results include an unknown contribution from the residual resistivity). (4) Meissner & Voigt (1930), capillary tube specimen. (5) Woltjer & Kamerlingh Onnes (1924), capillary tube specimen.

in the manner described by Dugdale & Gugan (1960). The correlation seemed strongly to suggest that the two pure phases had appreciably different pressure coefficients of resistivity, and the apparent values estimated for the two pure phases are given in table 9. However, one important reservation must be made about the results for the two pure phases at 20·35 °K. It is known that the ideal resistivities of the two pure phases at this temperature differ by a considerably greater amount than the