$H_{max} = Ki_{max} = 2440$ Oe.

The measuring circuit consists of C_m, C_c, R_{sh}, and Fl (fluxmeter), as shown in Fig. 2. Coils C_m and C_c are connected in opposition so as to remove any interference associated with changes in the field due to fluctuations of the current in C_H. The shunting rheostat R_{sh} serves to adjust the compensation. The effect in question is measured by reference to the deflection of the light spot of the fluxmeter Fl. When the pressure is removed slowly, in addition to the change in magnetic flux associated with the fall in pressure, there is also a certain amount of "creep" in the light spot of the fluxmeter, mainly due to the torsional moment of the suspension fiber. An allowance for the "creep" of the light spot is made by ordinary calibration of the fluxmeter, but in addition to this the flux varies smoothly, at a definite velocity. Different measuring coils ($n_1 = 3960$ and $n_2 = 6240$ turns respectively) are used at 20 and -196^{o}C so that the resistance in the fluxmeter circuit should be low (under 30 Ω) while maintaining a large enough number of turns in C_M. *

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* The measurements are made in the following order : 1) Gas from the supply cylinder is introduced into the apparatus through the valve 8 up to a pressure of $p_o = 150$ atm ; the valve 17 is closed. 2)Oil 16 is forced into the compression cylinder 9 to a pressure of about 2000 atm. 3) There is a 10-min delay in order to establish the temperature. 4) With the fluxmeter switched on, the solenoid is connected to the dc supply. Using rheostats R (Fig.2),

Long footnote completed on next page