

peptonized milk, prepared whey, koumiss, and kephir, which is like koumiss, but considered by many to be more palatable.

MELLINS FOOD, Limited (Stafford Street, Peckham, S.E.), exhibited their well-known food, also lacto-glycose, consisting of their food incorporated with fresh cow's milk, food biscuits, and food chocolate.

Messrs. BRAND AND Co. (Mayfair, W.) exhibited various meat essences, peptones, jellies, invalid soups, and meat lozenges.

Messrs. G. NELSON, DALE, AND Co., Limited (14, Dowgate Hill, E.C.) exhibited their pure mutton essence known as hipi.

MINERAL WATERS.

Messrs. INGRAM AND ROYLE, Limited (26, Upper Thames Street, E.C.) showed Vichy, Ober-Seltzer, Carlsbad, and various other mineral waters.

Messrs. C. OPPEL AND Co. (10, Milton Street, London) exhibited specimens of Friedrichshall mineral water; and Messrs. S. KUTNOW AND Co., Limited (41, Farringdon Road, E.C.), their effervescent Carlsbad powder.

CAMWAL LIMITED (329, Stockport Road, Manchester, etc.) showed, among other mineral waters, a pure English natural water from Harrogate, vinrube, a non-alcoholic drink made from ripe fruit juice; limonette, a dry lemonade or lemon-soda, and a dry ginger-ale.

The APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Limited (4, Stratford Place, W.) exhibited their apenta water, apollinaris water, johannis water, and johannis potash water.

Messrs. JEWsbury AND BROWN showed the ordinary mineral waters, also piperazine water, quinine tonic water, hop ale, a pure aerated water, aerated lime water, koumiss, and various fruit syrups and cordials.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The BRITISH EMBALMERS' SOCIETY (Manchester Branch, 81, Great Ancoats Street) exhibited a complete set of embalming instruments, and a formaldehyde lamp and regenerators for disinfecting purposes.

The SHANNON LIMITED (49, Mosley Street, Manchester) showed their card-indexing cabinets.

The INTERNATIONAL OXY-GENERATOR Co., Limited (21, Southampton Row, London, W.C.), exhibited a portable automatic oxygen generator. The apparatus, which weighs 20 lb., consisted of a mahogany case measuring 13 by 12 in. and 8 in. deep, containing a steel tubular retort, a glass purifying and cooling tank, gas container, spirit lamp, and automatic travelling stage. The retort is charged with four

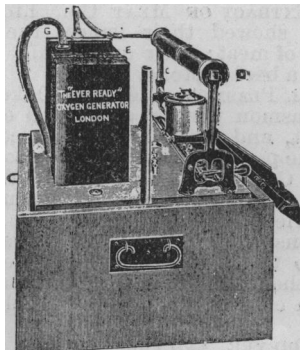


Fig. 24.—Portable Automatic Oxygen Generator.

oxygen cakes made from potassium chlorate and black manganese oxide; the retort is placed on the supports, the purifying tank filled with water to which 1 oz. of common washing soda has been added; the spirit lamp is lighted under the retort, and in about five minutes the gas container is filled with the full quota of oxygen produced from one cake (1 cubic ft.); as this is being consumed the apparatus slowly descends to a given point, when by an ingenious arrangement the lamp moves automatically on to the next cake in the retort, causing the gas which is evolved from the second cake to enter the container and raise the apparatus once more; this operation is repeated until all the oxygen is used up from the four cakes. The analysis made for the company by Mr. Godwin Clayton, F.I.C., is to the effect that

the analysis of the gas yielded by the generator showed 99.2 per cent., nitrogen 0.8, and an absence of chlorine, or chlorine compounds and carbon dioxide. The advantage of the apparatus is obvious, inasmuch as it renders it possible to obtain oxygen from it at short notice as long as a stock of the chlorine and manganese cakes are kept. The general form of the apparatus, open, is shown in the figure.

Messrs. REBMAN, Limited (129, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.), Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT AND Co. (5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.), and the following publishers exhibited series of new and important books: Messrs. WILLIAM GREEN AND SONS (Edinburgh); Messrs. MACMILLAN AND Co. (St. Martin's Street, W.C.); Messrs. W. B. SAUNDERS AND Co. (9, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.); Messrs. JOHN WRIGHT AND Co. (Bristol); Messrs. BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL AND COX (8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.).

EXCURSIONS.

Windermere.—On August 2nd Mr. Walter Whitehead, the President of the British Medical Association, conducted a small party of members and guests who had attended the annual meeting to Windermere. The party was taken for excursions on the lake in a steamboat provided by Mr. Whitehead, and were entertained by him at lunch at the Ferry Hotel. The weather was somewhat uncertain, but a most enjoyable day was spent, and the foreign visitors in particular expressed the pleasure which it had given them to see some of the most beautiful scenery in England under the genial guidance of the President.

Pilkington Pottery Works.—At the conclusion of the meeting of the Industrial Hygiene and Diseases of Occupation Section on July 30th, the members, at the joint invitation of the Pilkington Tile and Pottery Company and the Chloride Electrical Storage Company, journeyed to Clifton Junction to inspect their works. On arriving at their destination the party, consisting of Dr. Whitelegge, His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories; Dr. Legge, His Majesty's Medical Inspector of Factories; Mr. Richmond, His Majesty's Superintending Inspector of Factories for the Manchester District; Dr. Oliver, of Newcastle; Dr. Gilbert, Chief Medical Inspector of Factories to the Belgian Government; Dr. Dearden, Dr. J. Holmes, and about fifty others, were met by Dr. Beaumont and Mr. Grindle, of the Chloride Company, and Mr. C. Pilkington and Mr. W. Bunton, directors, and Mr. J. Burton, works manager and chemist of the Pilkington Tile and Pottery Company, and entertained to an excellent luncheon. The visit to the chloride Storage works was described in the JOURNAL of August 9th, p. 413. The visit to the works of the Pilkington Tile and Pottery Works was very interesting. On first reaching the works Mr. Burton gave a very brief account of the successive stages in the process of converting clay materials and other minerals into finished tiles and pottery. In this address he specially referred to those portions of the process which were dangerous to the workers either from dry dust or the handling of substances containing lead salts. Afterwards the party were conducted round the works and the processes shown in detail. Every possible effort is made to safeguard the health of the operatives. The means in force include a special method of dealing with lead salts in the preparation of fritt or glaze, whereby the lead salts do not require to be touched by hand and there is no lead dust, in the tile making shop special exhaust fans are fitted, and great care is taken to see that the workers wash before meals. The system of monthly medical examinations was established at these works some years before it was adopted by the Home Office. As a result when the Department Commission was going through the Potteries the staff here were able to submit evidence of the good that had resulted from it, and no doubt were instrumental in some degree in procuring the compulsory adoption of the medical examination by all works. One of the best features of the monthly examination of workers in lead is the elimination of those workers who show, at an early period, that they are more than usually susceptible to the action of lead, thus preventing them devoting valuable time acquiring a trade for which they are constitutionally unfitted. These workers are removed to other branches of the business where there is no danger from lead, and where they can work in safety.