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My second day was devoted to the factory, especially the Lightning Arrester department but also Building 7 where capacitors are made and the various painting and sand blasting departments. Mr. A. Gifford McKay acted as my guide.

Decided improvements have been made in Building #1 A. The tank room seems to be free from lead dust for there is only a slight tinge of red on the water tank up above the mixing tank and this was painted five months ago. I was told that the exhaust at the edge of the tanks has been increased in force. Mixing is still carried on in the same way but evidently there is very little dust, perhaps because the lead falls into the solution of sodium hydrate which is already in the tanks. I should like to commend the method of handling this caustic solution. It is stored in a tank outside the building and pumped into the mixing tank, which quite obviates the danger from caustic burns, [redacted] always present when solid sodium hydrate is dumped into a tank.

At the further end of this room the floor is dry (spilling from the tanks keeps the rest of it wet) and there is too much dust on the floor but the exhaust at the E & C is good and strong.

The crowded little lithurge room next door is decidedly better than it was last year. The walls are white, the floor is cleaner, there is less dusty accumulation in the corners but the floor in the center is still of rough wood, impossible to keep clean. An improvement is seen in the method of filling pills into cans. There are two movable exhausts which are adjusted to the top of the hopper when the dry pills are dumped in and then are lowered to the vent when the

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pills flow out, into the funnel which feeds them into cans. The pills are damp except for the dry Lithurge coating. This room is much dirtier than before and the floor is damp. A new dust collector has been installed for this room and for the tumbler in the tank room. A second tumbler in this room has the same kind of exhaust as that in the tank room. The piles of drying pans are rather cleaner than last year but might still be freer from dust, and the floor might be kept still dryer.

The Assembly Room also shows improvement. The floor at the end by the hopper is no longer covered with oxide and but is finished bare concrete, the water running down to a sump from which the oxides are recovered. There is a very good draft at the hopper while the big cans are being filled. Hand scraping is to be replaced and a mechanical vibrating hopper has been ordered. The fillers stand on rubber mats working at slotted filling benches with a good exhaust at the level of the floor. The other benches however, have solid metal tops. They should all be slotted. The main pipes and ceilings are painted white and the artificial lighting is excellent. The floors should be kept dust free and therefore should be wet all the time.

The varnishing room is good with no odor of benzole except just beside the oven and no heat from the oven. The brass electrodes are cool when they come out from the oven and the benzole solvent is all gone. The exhaust is placed along the far end of the dipping tank and it also provides for the take-off which is placed near the dipping tank. The solvent consists of three parts benzole and one of alcohol.

The varnish is pumped from a tank at the other end of the room and when dipping is over what remains is pumped back. Four men work here. All connections from tank to dipping tank have been tightened and the air is almost free from odor of benzole.

There is also a fan in the wall above the oven which removes the heat from the oven and helps keep the air pure.

In Building 41 the litharge pills are filled into porcelain cylinders, some of them very large. This department does not show any improvement. The work is done in the center of a large room which has a wooden floor, kept dry. When the pouring goes on pills escape and roll over the floor and are trampled to dust and tracked over a wide area. This work should be inclosed by partitions and the space required for it shoul have a concrete floor sloped to a drain and kept wet. Both men and women are working near this department and although their employment has nothing to do with lead they are exposed to lead dust because of these faulty arrangements.

So far no blood counts have been made on the workers exposed to slight emanations of radium.

The new health building for the lightning arrestor men has been placed close to Building 41 A. It is admirable in every respect. Indeed it is like a first class men's club house. Only the highest praise can be given to the building and to the equipment. I wish also to commend the planning of the building which is so arranged as to make it almost impossible for a man to neglect bodily cleanliness. The men enter in the morning on the far side of the building, go up stairs, take off their street clothes which they place in individual lockers and put on clean underwear provided and

washed by the Company as are also the suits of overalls. They go down stairs in slippers or stockings nd put on their working boots. At noon they come back through the rear door, take off their boots, step into the wash room, wash their hands, take a foot bath and go to the lunch room. At the end of the day they leave their working shoes down stairs, go up and take a shower bath, dry and dress in the next room and either rest in a pleasant heated room or put on their street clothes and go home. Towels and soap are provided and one tub bath but most of the men prefer the showers.

The cap alter department needs no comment since to all all is still used there but I was glad to note that the men now have towels, soap, castor oil and ointment and that they have changed the bonnets to bonnets for cleansing.

The painting calls for only commendation. Furnaces are painted in a l ng separate building and they use the flow method instead of the spray. Shields and covers of aeroplanes are sprayed but there is a very good exhaust fan each spray r and unless the painter increases the pressure too much, there is no over-back of the spray.

I visited the sand blast but it was not orking. In cer- tain parts it is impossible to use the shot blast because the copp er ire of the concrete reinforcement which must be shielded would be short-circuited by the steel. I was informed how- ever that in the newer type of concrete reactor the ire is insul ted and this will need no sand blasting. At present the men use the Burrill mask and it is considered satisfactory.