PART II. — INDUSTRIAL METHODS OF LIQUEFACTION AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF LOW TEMPERATURES.

Mr. George Goodsir, President of the British Cold Storage and Ice Association, opened this section of the proceedings with the following remarks :—

Before calling on the authors who are going to give us their papers, I want to say a word or two on behalf of the Society which I represent. First, I would like to express their best thanks to the Faraday Society for the honour they have done us in inviting us to meet with you and confer upon the subject of low temperatures. The Society which I represent is, in name, quite new, because this is practically the first official gathering under the name of the British Cold Storage and Ice Association. It is an amalgamation of two Societies which have been in existence, the one since 1910, and the other since ten years later. Their members are largely engaged in practical engineering, ship-owning and general refrigerating business and store keeping of various kinds, and its interests do not, therefore compete in any way with the Faraday Society which is interested in the scientific side of refrigeration. I am afraid that when the discussion comes to deal with liquid air and such matters, we may find ourselves a little out of our depth. The temperatures which you handle quite unconcernedly are far beyond our wildest imaginations in the nature of cold, and our lowest temperatures are mere summer coolness beside what you are accustomed to speak about. Some day, perhaps, liquid air and other recent products of science may be made available for the ordinary work of the preservation of perishable food, but I do not think that is just yet. Meantime, this discussion which is to take place to-day may, perhaps, open our eyes to the possibilities in that direction, and although our members may not, many of them, be able to assist you very practically in the discussion, we will listen and learn, I am sure, and we will do what we can to add to the knowledge on the subject which may spring from our practical experience. With these few preliminary remarks I have pleasure in calling upon Mr. K. S. Murray, a gentleman well acquainted with the practical liquefaction of air for many years past, to open this section of the proceedings.