

alternating glare and gloom, according as the bellows are worked or not. The lamp was fixed between two cords stretched across the table, and was thus kept from shifting with the rolling of the ship. After a very little practice, there was no difficulty in doing any glass-blowing which could have been done by the same means on land, as long as the weather was not so boisterous as to necessitate the barring in of the port.

To the left of the blowpipe table was a small mahogany table, 30 in. long by 21 in.

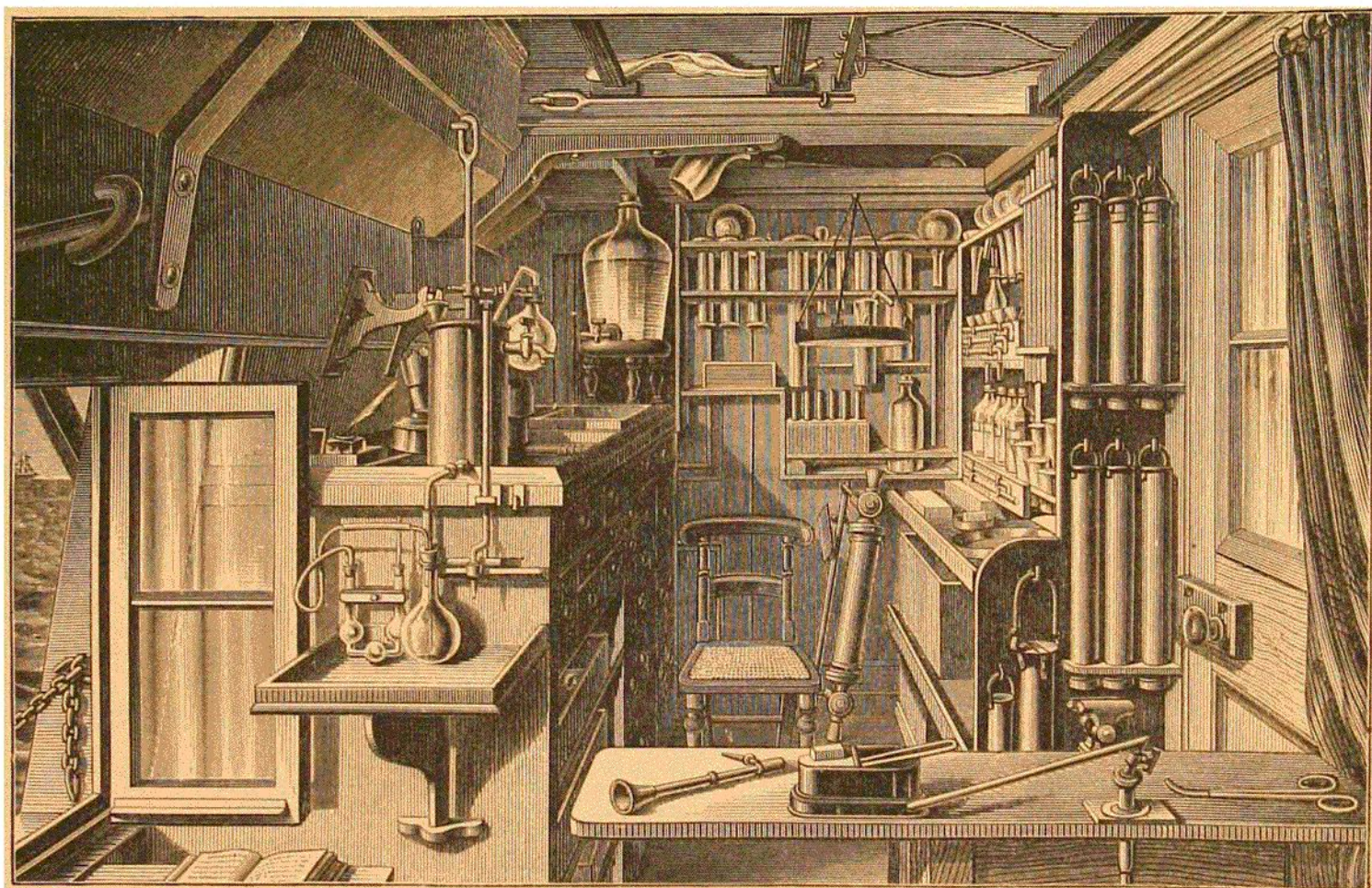


FIG. 5.—Chemical Laboratory.

broad, fixed to the window, and against the foremost sash of it. When not required it could be removed and put out of the way. The working bench occupied the space against the ship's side, between the port and the after bulkhead. It was 4 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, by 3 ft. 10 in. high, and was built of teak, the top in two slabs $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, below which were arranged a number of drawers and some shelves for the reagents and apparatus in constant use. The reagents were contained in bottles of four sizes, large and small for liquids, and large and small for solids, with flat stoppers. The large ones held about 350 cubic centimetres and the small ones about 50. The large bottles occupied three drawers, divided into eighteen compartments each, and the small, two drawers, each with sixty