England. The hoppers and tank weighed about 360 tons empty. The top of the storage tank was about 75 feet above the ground level. This was supplying water to the works and neighboring plants by gravity. The whole of this plant was constructed of reinforced concrete. I have never seen a better example of reinforced architecture than that was, because it took care of a large number of conveyers supplying hot coke into this tank or hopper, and the vibration of the machinery was a large factor, however, altogether it was finished up very successfully, and required a large amount of skill.

I thank you for answering my questions.

Chairman,—

Can you tell us, Mr. Nourse, how it is some of these concrete buildings sweat so much? Take, for instance, the roundhouses. They have to paint them so much due to this sweating.

Mr. Nourse,—

It does not change its temperature as quickly as the surrounding air. Galvanized iron would do about as much sweating as concrete would.

Mr. Wickson,—

A roundhouse is liable to have more moisture than any other building, and this may aid in causing it to sweat.

Mr. Nourse,—

You can always get over that by a suspended ceiling.

Mr. Lewkowiez,—

Getting back to the electrolysis question. When there is no moisture at the surface of the metal, would electrolysis do any damage to the reinforcing?

Mr. Nourse,—

I do not know whether it would start up without moisture. However, I know that moisture would certainly help it a great deal. I have not heard of any experiments along this line. Probably in reinforced concrete sewers, electrolysis would do damage as there is considerable moisture there. I know there is a discussion now going on in the engineering papers regarding the effect of alkali on concrete. In most cases they say it is injurious to concrete. It is really a chemical action taking place.

Mr. Wickens,—

Mr. Nourse spoke of a case where a beam should have been