

ENGINEERING SOCIETIES.

CANADIAN RAILWAY CLUB.—President, L. R. Johnson; Secretary, James Powell, P.O. Box 7, St. Lambert, near Montreal, P.Q.

CANADIAN STREET RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.—President, E. A. Evans, Quebec; secretary, Acton Burrows, 157 Bay Street, Toronto.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION.—President, J. F. Demers, M.D., Levis, Que.; secretary, F. Page Wilson, Toronto.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—413 Dorchester Street West, Montreal. President, J. Galbraith; Secretary, Prof. C. H. McLeod. Meetings will be held at Society Rooms each Thursday until May 1st, 1908.

QUEBEC BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Chairman, E. A. Hoare; Secretary, P. E. Parent, P.O. Box 115, Quebec. Meetings held twice a month at Room 40, City Hall.

TORONTO BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—96 King Street West, Toronto. Chairman, C. H. Mitchell; Secretary, T. C. Irving, Jr. Traders Bank Building.

MANITOBA BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Chairman, H. N. Ruttan; Secretary, E. Brydone Jack. Meets first and third Friday of each month, October to April, in University of Manitoba.

ENGINEERS' CLUB OF TORONTO.—96 King Street West. President, J. G. Sing; secretary, R. B. Wolsey. Meeting every Thursday evening during the fall and winter months.

CANADIAN ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION.—President, R. S. Kelsch, Montreal; secretary, T. S. Young, Canadian Electrical News, Toronto. The Eighteenth Annual Convention will be held in Toronto, June 17th to 19th, 1908.

CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE.—413 Dorchester Street West, Montreal. President, W. G. Miller, Toronto; secretary, H. Mortimer-Lamb, Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, HALIFAX.—President, R. McColl; Secretary, S. Fenn, Bedford Row, Halifax, N.S.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, TORONTO BRANCH.—W. G. Chace, Secretary, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—29 West 39th Street, New York. President, H. L. Holman; secretary, Calvin W. Rice.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Engineers' Club, Montreal.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Engineers' Club was held at the Club building, Phillips Place, Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. There was a large attendance of members. Mr. Percival W. St. George, the president of the Club, presided. The chairman of the Finance Committee submitted the annual report and financial statement for the year, which was of a satisfactory character. The election to replace the retiring members of the committee resulted as follows: Mr. Frank Thompson, J. S. Archibald and R. S. Kelch. The Engineers' Club in its new quarters on Beaver Hall Square now easily ranks as one of the best of the Montreal social clubs, and has a membership of something over 400. It is said that extensive improvements are contemplated in the near future in order to meet the Club's growing requirements.

Engineers' Club, Toronto.

At the regular meeting on May 21st Vice-President A. B. Barry presided. Mr. A. B. Lambe presented an interesting paper on "Electric Heating Devices." These small electric devices are such as electric distributing companies are likely to encourage as they call for power at a time when the load is not great.

The speaker exhibited a large number of household uten-

sils and explained their construction and the methods used to convert as economically as possible electricity into heat.

During the evening Mr. J. G. Sing, president of the Club, invited the members to inspect on May 25th the construction work under way in Toronto and Hamilton harbors.

A large number of the members accepted Mr. Sing's invitation to spend Victoria Day on the launch Otonabee, and enjoyed thoroughly both the outing and the opportunity that was allowed to inspect harbor improvements.

American Foundrymen's Convention.

The Machinery Hall and Process buildings at Toronto Exhibition Park is being rapidly fitted up for the Foundrymen's Convention, to be held there from June 8th to 12th.

Exhibits are arriving daily and will soon be in place.

The official programme will soon be issued and will be very much as follows:

Monday night, June 8th, meeting of the foundry foremen; Tuesday morning, June 9th, registration; Tuesday afternoon, formal opening of meeting and exhibit; Tuesday evening, reception at City Hall; Wednesday morning, session for the reading of papers; Wednesday afternoon, session for the reading of papers; Wednesday evening, moonlight excursion; Thursday morning, session for the reading of papers; Thursday afternoon, Thursday evening, and Friday morning, free; Friday afternoon, trolley ride; Friday evening, smoker.

At these meetings papers will be read dealing with questions of interest to foundrymen.

Among the papers promised are the following:

"Shop Betterment," H. F. J. Porter, New York, N.Y.; "Specifications for Castings to be Machined," H. E. Diller, Chicago, Ill.; "Titanium in Cast Iron," Dr. R. Moldenke, Watchung, N.J.; "Report of the Cost Committee, discussed by the members, Messrs. Falconer, Taylor and Emerson; Proposed Change in Standard Specifications for Foundry Pig Iron, discussion; "The Electrochemical Cleaning Metals and Its Application to Commercial Uses," Chas. H. Proctor; "The Manufacture and Use of Injectors and Ejectors," Homer S. Johnson.

THE MIXING OF CONCRETE.

"The question is sometimes asked," so says Mr. Leonard C. Wason, president of the Aberthaw Construction Company, of Boston, "when to use a mixer. The answer is, when the cost of setting up, taking down, and transportation equals the difference in cost of mixing by hand or machine. It has been the writer's experience that under ordinary conditions concrete can be measured and mixed by hand for \$1.30 per cubic yard, and by machine for 85 cents per cubic yard for the simplest method of setting up. The difference between these, 45 cents, times the number of yards to be mixed, will give the saving to be used in paying the general expenses of setting up a mixer, which for teaming a distance of three or four miles, setting up, dismantling, and returning, together with allowance for wear and tear amounts to \$70. The cost of operating is included in the above cost of mixing. It will thus be seen that a job using 155 yards will be as cheap machine-mixed as by hand, and, of course, any larger job should invariably be mixed by machine. The size to use should be determined by the size of the job, and the amount which must be placed in one day. It is always best, however, to err on the safe side by having too large a machine than too small a one. Have one that is capable of mixing the day's work in three-quarters of a working day.

"The economy with which concrete may be mixed depends upon handling it in large masses without the requirement of much labor. It is possible, however, as the writer has learned by experience, to spend so much in the installation of an economical mechanical plant that the incidental costs of installation offset the saving in the cost of the mixing of a comparatively small volume of concrete over the cost of a very simple set up, with higher labor cost of operating. Therefore, trained judgment is always the best guide in the long run."