



VIEW OF PROPOSED NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B. C.

it was at present difficult to start new branches because of certain prejudices that had no being but merely existed in the minds of some, still he firmly believed that it would be but a short time before nearly every town had its branch. During the past seven years the association had been doing splendid work in the way of educating its members up to a high standard of efficiency. The demand for engineers who have some knowledge of electricity is growing, and he would advise all those who could to avail themselves of every opportunity to study along this line. He impressed on those present the importance of an interchange of views between men engaged in mechanical pursuits, for, when this is done, the benefits derived, not only for the men themselves, but for their employers, are very great, and tend to further their advancement and general welfare. He ended his remarks by saying, "I hope and trust that I may never see the day when this association will work along any other lines than those laid down during the past few years."

Mr. Grant was asked to respond to the toast "Amalgamated Engineers," and he did so in a methodical way. He pointed out the difference between their society and that of the C. A. S. E. by saying that it was a trades organization, but they were not in the habit of rushing into strikes without a just cause. He quoted some figures which showed the progress and amount of work done by the society since its commencement some forty years ago.

Enthusiasm prevailed while the toast "Old Toronto No. 1" was being honored, and it fell upon A. M. Wickens to respond. His remarks were of a reminiscent nature, and he entertainingly told how the association had been started with only eleven members, and this amidst much opposition. In referring to a license law, which had been so much sought after, he said that the Legislature had granted a permissive law, and under this a board of examiners had been appointed.

The toast, "The Marine and Locomotive Engineers," was drunk, but no one was present to respond.

Then Messrs. R. Mackie and Jas. Langdon replied to the toast "Hamilton Association."

It was early in the morning when Mr. Devlin rose to reply to "Kingston No. 10," but this fact was forgotten in the enthusiasm which prevailed. He was there to represent the branch which was the last to join the ranks of the C. A. S. E. His remarks were brief, but pointed.

Numerous other toasts then followed as a wind up to a very successful and pleasing event. "God Save the Queen" was sung with as much heartiness as though the night was not far spent and the company beginning to think of their beds.

The committee of management was composed of Samuel Thomson, chairman, H. E. Terry, sec.-treas., A. E. Edkins, W. G. Blackgrove, J. Harper, and George Fowler, and they all attended to their duties in the most praiseworthy manner.

The evening was not spent without a good supply of music furnished in good style by Messrs. Grant, Anderson, Blackgrove, Harding Tupper, and McKendry.

#### CANADIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

A meeting was held in Montreal on the 7th inst., at which there was a fair attendance.

Mr. Gower suggested the formation of a Board of Arbitration in connection with the Society, to which all disputes might be referred.

Chairman Hannaford thought that such a scheme would not act, people would not feel themselves bound by the board's decisions.

The attention of the Society was then drawn to the fact that land surveyors were in the habit of affixing to their names the title C. E., but after a brief discussion it was conceded that no steps be taken in the matter.

Mr. St. George (for the Committee on the Society's Dinner and Reception) stated that the dinner had been arranged for satisfactorily at the Windsor Hotel. The chief difficulty was in the matter of a reception. An offer of a private house had been made, but unfortunately it had fallen through. He then mentioned the cost for a reception at the Windsor.

A paper on "A Cubic Yard of Concrete," by Henry F. Perley, was then read by the secretary, after which a considerable discussion ensued.

Chairman Hannaford remarked that Canadian cement was dearer than the English; he did not know, however, whether it was any better.

Mr. Smith said most people had the idea that concrete was more expensive than timber. This was not always so, however. In a case which had come under his own notice, concrete had been used at a cost of \$5.50, the space concreted representing 1,000 feet of timber, the ordinary cost of which would have been \$17. If natural cement were sufficient and cheaper for ordinary purposes, why should it not be used? He doubted whether the ordinary mode of mixing—by placing the sand and the cement in layers and then moving them about—was effective. It was better, he thought, to mix the particles of sand with those of the cement by letting the grains of one get round the grains of the other, and this could not be done properly by the "layer" method. He thought the writer of the paper had attached too much importance to slags. With regard to the test of seven and twenty-eight days, that was of little use, for the increase of strength between the 7th and 28th day was very great. If the concrete gained its full strength in seven days, it would likely develop brittleness. The natural cements did not get their strength quickly.

Mr. St. George remarked that lime was the same