

President Roosevelt to hear all sides and straighten out the tangle of inspection laws. The Slocum disaster has been a weapon in the committee's hands. The Federal laws apply to marine boilers, but the same legislation is reflected in the Acts of States and municipalities with regard to land boilers.

Uniform specifications, and uniform inspection of boilers are two reforms which the Association is striving after. As yet boiler inspection in the United States is not what it should be, and it is hoped that the committee appointed by the Government will be able to bring the inspection up to what is desired.

John J. Main, of Toronto, told the convention that Canadian manufacturers were affected by the United States laws, and that conditions in Canada itself with regard to boiler inspection might be improved.

Among the technical topics dealt with at the afternoon session, was the question of chemical constituents of steel, particularly the percentage of sulphur in boiler steel, and as a number of steel manufacturers were present, considerable discussion took place. The boiler manufacturers claim that the present percentage of sulphur gives too little ductility for the tensile strength of the material. The steel men, on the other hand, claim that the grade of steel now furnished is satisfactory, and that a lower proportion of sulphur would make more difficult the process of manufacture, without giving any practical compensating advantages. The boiler men desire a percentage of .025 sulphur, while the steel makers want the percentage at least .035.

The election of officers for 1905-06, resulted as follows:— R. Munroe, Jr., president, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. D. Farasey, secretary, Cleveland, O.; Joseph Wangler, treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.; M. F. Cole, first vice-president, Newman, Ga.; John J. Main, 2nd vice-president, Toronto; John Rourke, 3rd vice-president, Savannah, Ga.; J. Don Smith, 4th vice-

president, Charleston, S.C.; G. H. Kittse, 5th vice-president, Aurora, Ill.

At the Thursday session, a trenchant discussion took place with regard to the recent strained relations existing between the boilermakers, and manufacturers of special materials used by their trade generally. And a series of strongly-worded resolutions, in the nature of an ultimatum, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas strong and repeated protests have been made at our executive sessions against the growing practice of supply houses and mills furnishing materials and partly finished product to others than boiler manufacturers, thus encouraging them to take away work which legitimately belongs to our members; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we request the supply houses and manufacturers in general to discontinue this practice, as likely to subvert the pleasant relations now existing between us;

That, as they depend on our patronage for the bulk of their business, they should instead of supplying such goods to outsiders refer them to the shops from which they receive this patronage; and

That we would prefer to have this done under a feeling of mutual good-will, and not be compelled to adopt arbitrary measures.

After resolutions eulogizing Toronto, and expressing hearty sentiments of appreciation and gratitude to the Entertainment Committee, and ladies of the Queen City, who had by their royal welcome, generous hospitality, and self-denying efforts, made the visit of the A.B.M.A. such a grand success, had been carried with acclamation, the convention adjourned, to meet in Pittsburg in 1906.

In the evening a grand banquet was held at the King Edward Hotel. The toast-list was as follows:—"The King," President R. Munroe, Jr.; "The President (U.S.A.)," W. Perkins Bull; "A.M.B.A.," James Lappan; "Industrial Toronto," John J. Main; "The Ladies," W. H. S. Bateman; "Canada," Controller John Shaw; "Ideal Power," W. O. Duntley; "Expansion of the Association," J. D. Farasey; "The Old Guard," George N. Riley.



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